"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and tomorrow; fresh northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,843. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

LLOYD GEORGE SEES VICTORY IN UNITY, WITHOUT RUSSIA; WILSON TELLS LABOR VICTORY ALONE SPELLS PEACE; KERENSKY FIGHTING REBELS; ITALY FACING A GREAT BATTLE

GLYNN ORDERED G. O. P. BOSSES TO AID SUFFRAGE

Republican Help to Women a Move in Whitman's Fight for Presidency.

PLAYS FOR THEIR SUPPORT

County Leader Here Is Ready to Favor a Dual Organization.

WOMEN IN CONGRESS FIGHT

Democratic Club Formed in Brooklyn—City Suffrage Party for Nonpartisanship.

Many of the Old Guard Republican bosses up-State, it was learned yesterday, worked assiduously and against heavy odds to obtain a majority in favor of the woman suffrage amendment to the State Constitution at the recent election. To their activity more than to any other single factor is ascribed the heavy vote cast for its ratification in the Republican strongholds up-State. They are determined that the newly enfranchised women shall be pawns in their own political game.

Orders sent out on the eve of election by Chairman George A. Glynn of the Republican State Committee stirred the Republican leaders up-State into unwonted zeal for the measure they had fought bitterly when it was before the voters for ratification two years ago. Chairman Glynn sent out a letter on the Saturday prior to election urging every Republican County Chairman up-State to do all in his power to get out a big vote for the amendment. While it was not explicitly stated, the up-State Republican politicians were not slow to read between the lines the inverse meaning of Chairman Glynn's communication. The result was that in districts where there was strong opposition to woman suffrage the vote, and consequently the adverse majority, was comparatively light.

Whitman Wants Aid of Women.

Chairman Glynn in sending out these instructions acted merely as the mouthpiece of Governor Whitman, who expects to be a candidate for renomination in the State primaries next Fall, and has awakened to a realization of the fact that he will have a fight on his hands. The Governor places in the woman vote his chief reliance for the third-term victory he is doubly anxious to obtain, because without it he could scarcely figure conspicuously as a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1920, the goal which the Governor, with the aid of his friends, hopes to attain.

Governor Whitman has been as active an advocate of woman suffrage as his office would permit him to be. He supported the woman suffrage amendment in 1915 when it was before the voters for ratification. He spoke warmly in support of woman suffrage at the convention of the Woman Suffrage Party in Saratoga last September. Mrs. Whitman has been actively interested for years in the fight for woman suffrage.

One of the Old Guard Republican leaders up-State who has been closely allied with Governor Whitman politically, rebelled against Chairman Glynn's instructions. The anti-suffrage insurgent was George W. Aldridge of Monroe. His district returned an adverse majority of approximately 3,500. In Albany, where Governor Whitman's political foe, William Barnes, rules, the vote was two to one against woman suffrage.

Governor Whitman will leave nothing undone to bring about the enactment of legislation to provide for a special enrollment so that women may vote in the State primaries next Fall. Recommendations for the passage of such a bill, it has already been announced in dispatches from Albany, will be embodied in the Governor's annual message to the Legislature. While some of the anti-Whitman Republicans, of whom there are more in the Senate than in the Assembly, may offer opposition in order to eliminate the woman voters as a factor in the primaries and lessen the Governor's chances of success in his fight for a third term, the present outlook is distinctly favorable to the women. The Senators will be compelled to go back and face their constituents next Fall, and it is not likely that many of those looking for re-election will be prepared to brave the wrath of women with ballots.

To Name Republican Conferees.

Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, said last night, that at the regular meeting of the County Committee on Thursday, a special committee would be appointed to confer with leaders of the woman suffrage organization to devise ways to enable the enfranchised women to participate in the management of the Republican county organization, should they so desire. In the meantime the standing Committee on Legislation of the County Committee will be set to work to draft the necessary legislation for a special enrollment of the woman voters, so that they may participate in the primary fight next Fall.

"It is for the women to determine whether they will work together with us or form a separate organization of their own," Chairman Koenig said. "We are ready and willing to co-operate in any manner that will suit the women."

Chairman Koenig said that he was quite willing to have the bylaws of the County Committee amended so as to provide for associate leadership in each of the twenty-three Assembly districts in Manhattan, the associate leader to be a woman with her own staff of lieutenants and election district workers of her own sex. The women may also, should

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Tirpitz Loses Faith in U-Boats; Fears Plan to Devour Germany

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.—At a meeting of the new Fatherland Party in Munich yesterday, Admiral von Tirpitz, former German Minister of Marine, made a speech saying that it was a mistake to believe that the submarine would prove sufficient protection against Great Britain, as some effective counterweapon was bound to be discovered.

He also delivered a violent utterance on annexation, asserting that the question whether Germany or Great Britain became the protector of Belgium would be the decisive issue of the war.

"A mistaken solution of the Belgian question would stunt our exports and the reserve capital of our industry, and degrade us to being the bond slave of Anglo-Americanism," said the Admiral. "Our military security lies in Belgium. It is the only way of obtaining compensation for our enormous economic losses."

The Admiral said that Germany must have Antwerp, that Austria must become the principal protecting power of the mouth of the Danube, and that Germany was interested in the settlement of the Adriatic question.

"Germany's struggle," he added, "is a terrific battle against the all-devouring tyranny of Anglo-Americanism."

PLAN STRICTER BAN ON MUNITION PLANTS

Waterfront Fire Here May Lead to Revision of Rules for Permits.

DEMAND GREATER CAUTION

Government to Insist That Its Own Interests Are Above Those of Employers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The execution of the plan adopted by the Government almost from the beginning of the war to safeguard manufacturing plants engaged on war supplies is being questioned now by owners of warehouses and plants where fires and explosions have occurred under suspicious circumstances suggesting the activity of enemies. The permit system, it is urged, does not work, as plotters are still able to get employment where they can carry on their plans to the risk of large amounts of property and the hazard of human lives.

Government officials who are charged with the execution of the plan of granting permits complain that they have been made the target for blame by manufacturers on two counts. They have uniformly found the employers, they say, prone to plead for the retention of old enemy alien employes, and as an employer countersigns the permits obtained from the United States Marshal of the Judicial District where the plant is situated they say they have the right to retain such employes as they desire. For some reason, it was asserted, they have insisted that the special faithfulness of an employe should be considered, and have retained men who would otherwise have been kept out of war plants.

Many such enemy aliens have been in the employ of corporations or firms for years before the war in Europe. Employers cite such cases to back their contention that it would be a hardship to discharge such men, and they are usually emphatic in asking that they receive permits. When fires and explosions have occurred it was said manufacturers in several cases declared that the Government was lax in enforcing the permit plan and that had there been strict enforcement the trouble would not have occurred.

It is likely that in consequence of the New York waterfront fires there will be a more rigid inquiry into the antecedents and character of men vouched for by employers and that permits will not be so easily granted hereafter. The Government has proceeded, it was said, too much on the theory that the judgment of the employers in regard to their men could be relied on and that their own self-interest was sufficient to safeguard the industry. Officials now admit that this view is not conclusive of all contingencies and that a hard and fast exercise of caution is demanded. No new method of protecting munition plants will be employed, but there will be new regulations bearing on the administration of the existing method. The Government will insist on the view that its own interests are paramount and the necessity for the output of munition plants is so great that employers must bend to the rules to be laid down by the Government.

It was said to night that there has never been carried out in this country anything like the precautions taken in English and Canadian war plants. Their uniform practice has been to place barbed wire barriers around their works and employ large and competent forces of watchmen. All employes are subjected to the most rigid test of loyalty, and monitors are kept in the works during all working hours to note any suspicious conduct or any sign of detection that might give rise to trouble. The United States Government has no present intention of going as far as this, but the practical co-operation of employers will be expected, and there will be more thoroughly organized effort hereafter to protect munition manufacturing plants.

WANT WATER FRONT HERE MADE WAR ZONE

Suggestion Sent to Washington to Have 10,000 Soldiers on Guard —Washburn Blaze Unsolved.

A Federal official, one of the highest in authority so far as the enforcement of the enemy alien regulations in New York City is concerned, said yesterday that a suggestion had been submitted to the Government in Washington which, if adopted, would reduce to a minimum the danger of incendiary fires in munition works, the attempted bombing of

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THE PRESIDENT TO WORKERS

Must Sink All Differences and Give Full Aid, He Says at Buffalo.

CONTEMPT FOR PACIFISTS

Asserts Germany Started War and Aims to Control Industry of World by Force.

AMAZED AT BOLSHEVIKI

Compounding with Germany Will Mean Russia's Destruction —No Opposition to Gompers.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Addressing the annual convention of the Ameracin Federation of Labor here today, President Wilson delivered a message to the American people as well as to American labor, and, many here believe, to the peoples of the warring nations of Europe, particularly Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia.

He made it clear that he was against any premature peace with Germany. He had contempt, he said, for the pacifists.

"I want peace," he said, "but I know how to get it, and they do not."

He sent Colonel House abroad, he explained, to take part in a conference as to how the war was to be won.

"And he knows, as I know," he said, "that that is the way to get peace if you want it for more than a few minutes."

Mr. Wilson appealed to American labor for full co-operation for the winning of the war. Incidentally, he paid tribute to the patriotism of Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation, and, referring to the aid Mr. Gompers had given the Administration in its war program, said:

"I like to lay my mind alongside a mind that knows how to pull in harness. The horses that kick over the traces will have to be put in a corral."

The President's references to Mr. Gompers were loudly applauded.

No Signs of Any Revolt.

The rumored revolt of pacifists and Sccialists against President Gompers is not going to take place. That is the impression left by the opening day of the convention, although the election of officers does not come till the very end of the convention, two weeks hence, and it is possible that the insurgents, if there are any, are merely biding their time.

But from present indications Mr. Gompers and those who are associated with him in support of the war are going to remain in the saddle. Everything worked for them today, and notably the speech of President Wilson, who made a hurried trip from Washington to address the convention. When the President said that while his heart sympathized with the feeling of the pacifists, his mind had a contempt for them, because, while he, too, wanted peace he knew how to get it and they did not, the whole audience stood up and cheered wildly. They cheered also his vigorous praise of Mr. Gompers as a man of "patriotic courage, large vision, and a statesmanlike sense of what is to be done." They applauded when the President made appeals for the co-operation of all classes, employers and employes alike, as an essential to winning the war.

Naturally, the delegates were not a little pleased when the President said, not once, but twice, that the attitude of labor in industrial disputes was more often reasonable than that of capitalists, and they received with every token of agreement his declaration that "nobody has a right to stop the processes of labor until all the methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted."

The President's address was admirably balanced to forestall every conceivable objection that labor might have to aiding in the energetic prosecution of the war. Beginning with a portrayal of the menace of a militaristic Germany to peaceable industry, commerce and labor in other countries, he expressed amazement at the "ill-informed" Russian Bolsheviki, who thought that liberal reforms could flourish under the shadow of the German might, passed with rather amused contempt by the "stupidity" of American pacifists, and led on to the declaration that the only way to give freedom a chance to live was by utilising every possible energy of America in loyal and complete co-operation.

Radicals were conciliated by his warning that certain practices still indulged in by employers must be corrected, and by his outspoken denunciation of mob law, even when employed against "organizations whose object is anarchy and the destruction of law."

But this disapproval of mob violence on the I. W. W. led directly to a warning, gentle but obvious, against "manifestations of the unwillingness to co-operate" between labor and capital, which come very near to mob law.

Temper of the German People.

The President in that part of his address devoted to the broader phases of the world conflict declared his belief that, were it not for the Pan Germans, the spirit of freedom would find "as fine a welcome in the hearts of Germans as it can find in any other heart. Power," he said, "cannot be used with concentrated force against free peoples, if it is to be used by a free people."

Speaking, probably of Austria, Mr. Wilson referred to the intimations of

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Kaiser at Italian Front with Charles and Ferdinand

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.—The German Emperor arrived Sunday at the Italian front, where he met Emperor Charles and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, according to a Gorizia dispatch. He congratulated Emperor Charles on his escape from drowning.

The Kaiser continued his journey along the front.

ITALIANS URGE US TO FIGHT AUSTRIA

Thus, They Say, America Can Render Them the Most Important Service.

COAL AND WHEAT NEXT

Need for Munitions Is Great, but Less Imperative Than for Food and Fuel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—In a previous dispatch I set forth the necessity for American aid to Italy and the principal reasons of the internal weakness in Italy that rendered that aid so imperative. I will now try to indicate how in the opinion of the best informed Italians America's aid can be exercised most usefully.

To begin with, it is moral even more than material help that Italy requires at this juncture. It has been the misfortune of the Entente leaders to have but insufficiently recognized the importance of the moral factors in this war of peoples. It is only recently that they are beginning to understand the vital necessity of informing public opinion and directing it along right lines.

As I showed yesterday, the greater part at least of Italy's present troubles is due to the demoralization of the masses by anti-Italian elements. Obviously, then, the first thing to do is to recreate and strengthen a healthy morale in Italy, and in this America can aid enormously.

A moment's thought will show that the return to Italy of hundreds of thousands of Italian emigrants in the United States, who made what for them are fortunes, must have created an almost fabulous belief in the strength, richness, and importance of America. America's voice would carry weight in Italy superior even to that of the Roman Catholic Church.

What Italy Most Needs.

What, then, is America to say? First and most important, in the opinion of Italians, America must declare her solidarity with Italian aims by declaring war on Austria. No one who has not been recently in Italy can realize the harm done by crafty propaganda whose theme is America's abstention from war with Austria—which, say the propagandists, proves the justness of the Vatican's pacifism by showing that America also is not in sympathy with the war Italy is waging to complete her national unity.

How far that unity is in line with the Vatican's dream of temporal power may be judged by the fact that its heart and centre is Rome—the city which the Popes regard equally as the home pivot of their rule on earth. This question of Rome demarks immediately the vastness of the gulf between the Papal aspirations and those of Italy as a nation. For both parties Rome is a holy palladium whose possession guarantees and typifies everything they hold dear. Yet the Italian Government has in no way tried to hamper or interfere with the Vatican.

If the Vatican would confine its activities to spiritual affairs, no enlightened politician in Italy or France would have a word to say against it, but—and this is hard for American or Englishman to realize—the Roman Catholic Church in Continental Europe has always insisted and still insists on exerting political influence, which by the nature and traditions of the Vatican has always been absolutist and antidemocratic.

America's declaration of war on Austria and of complete solidarity with the Entente would take the strongest weapon from the hands of the anti-Italian elements in Italy. It is hard for Americans to realize the importance of this question.

To take a specific case: Cardinal Gasparri, at the time of the Pope's note and before the arrival of President Wilson's reply, gave an interview to a well known American journalist for publication in America. The whole tenor of the interview was an attempt to prove the exactitude with which the Papal views coincided with the statements and opinions of Wilson. The journalist in question was too well informed to be caught, and sacrificed a good "story" in the national interests.

When I add that the President's reply threw the Vatican literally into consternation it will be understood how fictitious was the parallel Gasparri tried to draw between the viewpoints of the Pope and our President.

This example may give an idea of what capital the Catholic Party can draw from America's failure to declare war on Austria.

Call for an American Mission.

The next most important aid from the Italian standpoint, is that America should send to Italy an official mission, however small, of prominent men with the twofold obect of giving the Italian people concrete proof of American sympathy and of procuring for America a wider knowledge of the Italian situation. On similar lines the Italians ask that the press relations between the two countries should be strengthened, and that the leading American newspapers

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Dewar's "Real Scotch" Cocktails are making many friends in America when the Public Bar, 5 E. 42d. From 10th Ave.—Adv.

RUSSIAN ARMIES CLASH

News of Fierce Encounter at Gatchina Reaches Minister Morris.

RESULT NOT YET KNOWN

Compromise at Moscow Reported After Battle There with 700 Casualties.

FIGHTING IN PETROGRAD

Military Cadets Attack Bolsheviki with Armored Cars, but Are Overpowered.

Seek Compromise Between Kerensky and Bolsheviki

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12, (12:30 P. M.)—Petrograd is still in the hands of the Bolsheviki after desperate street battles on Sunday in which a handful of military cadets was exterminated or captured by members of the Balsheviki, upon whom they inflicted considerable losses.

The Committee of Public Safety agents have gone to Gatchina to try to arrange a compromise between the Kerensky forces and the Bolsheviki.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12.—A bloody encounter has taken place near Gatchina, thirty miles southwest of Petrograd, between soldiers from the front, headed by Premier Kerensky, and Bolsheviki forces from Petrograd, according to advices which have reached Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister, from reliable sources.

The result of the battle was not reported to Mr. Morris.

It is reported that M. Kerensky is still issuing proclamations as Premier, and that strong forces are rallying against the Bolsheviki. General Kaledines, former Hetman of the Cossacks, has announced his retusal to recognize the Leninites, and Maxim Gorgy is issuing daily bulletins against them. The Committee of Public Safety, which was appointed by the Mayor and the City Duma, has obtained the support of the Menshevik! Social Revolutionists and the bourgeois parties generally, and is also receiving the support from the Railway Employes' Union and the Central Railway Committee.

Fleet Dissatisfied With Lenine.

The Committee of Public Safety sent an emissary to treat with the sailors of the fleet. He has reported that the sailors already are showing dissatisfaction with Lenine. The reports also say that the committee has issued an appeal to the city population and to the city militia to abstain from violence against the Bolsheviki, who have the support of the sailors and 50,000 soldiers of the Petrograd garrison, and to await a peaceful solution of the situation.

All the Ministers of the provisional Government who were arrested at the commencement of the revolt have been released, except Foreign Minister Terestchenko and one other. The banks in Petrograd are still closed, but the shops are open.

The Bolsheviki's short day of triumph is rapidly nearing its close, in the opinion of M. Goulkevitch, the Russian Minister to Sweden, who bases his belief on information received from various sources during the last twenty-four hours. M. Goulkevitch, who was greatly depressed when The Associated Press correspondent first saw him immediately after Nikolai Lenine's coup, was beaming with optisim today.

"Everything is coming out all right," he said. "There no longer is any reason to worry over the situation. All the information that has reached me since Saturday shows that the crisis has virtually passed, and that it will be only a short time until the Bolsheviki will have played out their brief rôle.

"This thing had to come some time, and I believe it is well it came when it did. It was a state of sickness which could not be avoided, and convalescence will be rapid."

The correspondent referred to the fact that the Russian Ambassador to the United States had given formal notice of his refusal to recognize the Lenine Government, and asked M. Goulkevitch whether he had done the same.

"I have made it clear from the first day," the Minister replied, "that there could be no question of recognizing the Leninites, but I gave no formal notice to that effect. The whole thing is so absurd and even laughable that I considered it unnecessary formally to give notice of anything so obvious as my refusal to recognise the Bolsheviki."

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.—The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing at noon Monday, says reports from Moscow are contradictory, but that it seems probable order has been restored there, though conditions are uncertain. He adds that news from

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GREAT FIRE SALE OF PERSIAN Furniture, Rugs, Etc., stock must be sold regardless of cost. Quality not damaged. Mangel Bros., 215 & 217 West 23d St.—Adv.

War Will Be Shortened by Solidified Allied Action Insists British Premier; Confident of Final Triumph

From Lloyd George's Speech in Paris Yesterday.

I have spoken today with a frankness that is perhaps brutal, a the risk of being ill understood here and elsewhere, and not, perhaps, without risk of giving temporary encouragement to the enemy, because now that we have established this council it is for us to see that the unity it represents be a fact and not an appearance.

The war has been prolonged by particularism. It will be shortened by solidarity. If the effort to organize our united action becomes a reality, I have no doubt as to the issue of the war. The weight of men and material and of moral factors in every sense of the word is on our side. I say it, no matter what may happen to Russia or in Russia. A revolutionary Russia can never be anything but a menace to Hohenzollernism. But even if we are obliged to despair of Russia, my faith in the final triumph of the cause of the Allies remains unshakable.

TEUTONS CAPTURE 14,000 ITALIANS

Cut Off Retreating Forces in the Upper Piave and Cordevole Valleys.

ADVANCE DOWN THE PIAVE

Are Now Before Feltre, 17 Miles Below Belluno—Checked Elsewhere on River.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (via London.)—The Austro-German forces in Northern Italy have cut off and captured 14,000 Italian troops—10,000 in the Upper Piave Valley and 4,000 in the Cordevole Valley—according to War Office reports.

The German afternoon statement also says that the invading forces have advanced from Belluno down the Piave and are in front of Feltre.

The text of the afternoon report reads:

The energetic collaboration of Würtemberg and Austro-Hungarian mountain troops, near Longarone, barred the way of the enemy retreating in the upper Piave Valley. Ten thousand Italians were compelled to surrender, and numerous guns, material, and war stores were captured.

Our troops, who pressed forward from Belluno down the Piave, are before Feltre.

On the lower Piave there was nothing new to report.

The supplementary report from General Headquarters issued tonight says:

In Cordevole Valley, west of Belluno, 4,000 Italian prisoners were taken.

Italians Fighting on Northern Front.

ROME, Nov. 12.—The Italians have resisted the enemy everywhere on the northern front, along which the Austrians are attempting to outflank the Italian river line, the War Office reports. On the plain there is brisk firing across the Piave River.

An enemy action on the Asiago plateau, on the Trentino front, was a complete failure.

The text of the official statement follows:

From the Stelvio Pass to the Astico River there was no notable event yesterday. On the Asiago Plateau the enemy renewed yesterday afternoon his attack on our lines in the sector of Gallio, Monte Longara, Hill 1674 and Meletta di Gallio. The enemy actions failed completely under our artillery and rifle fire. On the extreme northern part of the front of the attack, where a bitter infantry struggle took place, our men counterattacked and succeeded in capturing some prisoners. On the remainder of the mountainous front, during contact engagements with the enemy vanguards, our advanced troops resisted everywhere.

On the plain across the Piave River brisk firing is reported.

Feltre is a town of about 4,000 inhabitants on a height near the Piave, seventeen miles southwest of Belluno. The town is situated about ten miles north of the Venetian plains. The military operations reported by the Germans in the mountainous region of Feltre have no direct bearing on the Italian line on the lower Piave.

Piave Defense Is Successful.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 12.—The Italians are holding the Austro-German advance on the Piave line. Early reports from the front today were favorable.

Heavy shelling is in progress all along the new front.

The Italians are intrenched back of the west bank of the Piave River, and the Austro-German main force is now taking the place of the advanced guard on the east bank. The strip of water between the opposing lines is about half a mile, widening at some points to a mile.

An observer just back from a tour along the line told the correspondent that the cannonade had become continuous. The Austrians are using five-inch guns, not yet having brought up many of their heaviest pieces. The enemy is turning his fire against the high campanile (bell towers) of small villages fringing the western bank, to prevent

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RUSH TO AID ITALY, EAGER FOR BATTLE

Heavy Allied Reinforcements Pouring In to Stiffen the Nation's Defense.

HOW FOES BROKE THROUGH

"Fraternizing" Austrians on Isonzo Secretly Replaced by German Shock Divisions.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 11.—The greatest battle of history, with more men engaged, and possessing for the world large significance, is preparing in Italy. The Germans, on their side, are pressing the advantage gained by their successes, hoping to keep the Italians demoralized and prevent the recovery of equilibrium while the Italians, reinforced by the French and British, and aided by leaders accustomed to cope with Hun ingenuity and prowess, are seeking to organize resistance at a place and under conditions as favorable as possible.

In point of mere numbers the advantage lies with the Allies, but the Italian Army has suffered a rout which has momentarily destroyed its integrity. The immediate problem of the allied strategists seems to be to maintain an ordered rearguard action, reorganize the scattered units, and stop the contagion of panic that seized on parts of the army, and there are doubtless huge other problems known only to the higher command involving resistance to the Germans in the Trentino and the Cadore.

Reckoning numbers solely, Italy still has 4,000,000 enlisted men, conceding the German claim of half a million killed, wounded, captured, and missing or dispersed, and therefore should meet the invader on better than equal terms. As against the Italian deterioration, Mackensen must suffer the same exhaustion and difficulty from lengthened communication that made von Kluck's defeat possible at the Marne.

It is in guns that the Allies seem weakest. The German drive has already cost them 2,200. But here again comfort may be drawn from the Marne parallel. In that battle the French were vastly inferior to the Germans in artillery. The German advance to the Channel was checked. The French Army did it practically with rifle and bayonet against an enemy intrenched in commanding positions and well supplied with artillery and machine guns.

To carry the parallel further, the same man who struck the blow at the Marne and who was the master strategist at Lorette is helping and planning for the battle of the Venetian plain. He is General Foch, the coolest, most accomplished and audacious strategist of this war.

Arrival of Allied Aid.

Still another encouraging feature is the wholehearted and swift action of France and England. Men and machinery are pouring into Italy in quantities that seemed impossible. I have seen many of the troop trains and the sight stirs one's enthusiasm. Finer soldiers never wore boots. As one said of the Ansacs: "They're in the pink of condition and don't give a damn for anybody."

In train after train of French soldiers every man looks like an Alpine chasseur. The spirit among them is extraordinary. They treat the expedition as a big lark and when a stop is made at a station they are as lively as fox terriers.

The men seem delighted to leave the trenches and get into the open. As for Fritz and his gases and guns and propaganda and smart tricks generally, one bit afraid of him.

England and France appear to have put aside all narrow and petty considerations and to have given Italy of their very best. The handling of the transport has been a remarkable feat. Both French and Italians have perthey think they know him and are not formed miracles.

Work of the German Agents.

The German propagandists are working in harmony with Mackensen's ad-

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All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is due to the choice materials and great cleanliness in preparation.—Advt.

PREMIER RECALLS ERRORS

Serbian and Rumanian Disasters Due to Lack of Joint War Direction.

ITALY ENFORCED THE NEED

He Was Ready to Quit if the Allies Had Not Taken This Forward Step Now.

AMERICA TO PARTICIPATE

Russia Also, He Believes--Bonar Law Suggests War Council Will Be Only Advisory.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—At a luncheon given today by Premier Painlevé in honor of David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, the latter discussed the plan for centralized direction of the Allies' military efforts. He said in part:

"Unfortunately we did not have time to consult the United States or Russia before creating this council. The Italian disaster necessitated action without delay to repair it. This made it indispensable to commence right now with the powers whose forces may be employed on the Italian front. But, in order to assure the complete success of this great experiment, which I believe is essential to the victory of our cause, it will be necessary that all our great allies be represented in the deliberations. I am persuaded that we shall obtain the consent of these two great countries and their co-operation in the work of the inter-allied council."

Mr. Lloyd George talked of the reasons for not taking the step earlier. He referred to "timidities and susceptibilities" when it came to treating questions on any front not commanded by Generals taking part in the inter-allied consultations. The Allies had committed a great fault, he said, in not assisting Serbia adequately in holding her line. The result was that the Central empires broke the blockade and procured men and supplies from the East, without which Germany would have been unable to maintain the force of her armies.

Reason for Balkan Disasters.

"Why was this unbelievable fault committed?" asked the Premier. "The reply is simple. It was because no one in particular was charged with guarding the Balkan gate. The united front had not become a reality. France and England were absorbed by other problems in other regions. Italy thought only of the Carso. Russia was mounting guard over a frontier of a thousand miles, and, even without that, she could not have passed through to have helped Serbia, because Rumania was neutral.

"It is true that we sent troops to Saloniki to succor Serbia, but, as always, they were sent too late. Half the men who fell in the vain effort to pierce the Western front in September that same year would have saved Serbia, saved the Balkans and completed the blockade of Germany.

"You may say this is an old story. I grant you that it was simply the first chapter of a series that has continued to the present hour; 1915 was the year of the Serbian tragedy; 1916 was the year of the Rumanian tragedy, which was a repetition of the Serbian story almost without change. This is unbelievable, when you think of the consequences to the Allies' cause of the Rumanian defeat. Opulent wheatfields and rich petroleum wells passed to the enemy and Germany was able to escape us.

"Through the harvest of 1917 the siege of the Central Powers was raised once more, and the horrible war was once more prolonged. That would not have happened, had there existed some central authority, charged with meditating upon the problem of the war for the entire theatre of the war."

Was Ready to Drop Responsibility.

After reviewing the Italian campaign the Premier said:

"As far as I am concerned, I had arrived at the conclusion that if nothing was changed I could no longer accept the responsibility for the direction of a war condemned to disaster from lack of unity. Italy's misfortune may still save the alliance, because without it I do not think that even today we would have created a veritable superior council.

"National and professional traditions, questions of prestige and susceptibilities all conspired to render our best decisions vain. No one in particular bore the blame. The guilt was in the natural difficulty of obtaining of so many nations, of so many independent organizations that they should amalgamate all their individual particularities to act together as if they were but one people."

Mr. Lloyd George said later:

"I have spoken today with a frankness that is perhaps brutal. At the risk of being ill understood here and elsewhere, and not, perhaps, without risk of giving a temporary encouragement to the enemy, because now that we have established this council it is

...ow us to see that the unity it repre...ents be a fact and not an appearance.

"The war has been prolonged by particularism. It will be shortened by solidarity. If the effort to organize our united action becomes a reality, a have no doubt as to the issue of the war. The weight of men and material and of moral factors in every sense of the word is on our side. I say it, no matter what may happen to Russia or in Russia. A revolutionary Russia can never be anything but a menace to Hohenzollernism.

"But even if we are obliged to despair of Russia, my faith in the final triumph of the cause of the Allies remains unshakable."

Premier Painlevé in his speech at the luncheon remarked:

"A single front, a single army, a single nation—that is the program requisite for future victory. If after forty months of war, after all the lessons the war has taught us, the Allies were not capable of that sacred international union, then, in spite of their sacrifices, they would not be worthy of victory."

In discussing the manner of accomplishment of this fusion, M. Painlevé said:

"The enemies' alliance realized unity of effort by brutal discipline, one of the peoples among them having mastered the others and rendered them serviceable. But we are free peoples. We do not admit of subjection to other peoples in time of war. That independence is at the same time a source of strength and weakness—of strength because there is a capacity for resistance which is unknown to subject peoples, and of weakness because it renders more difficult co-ordination of military operations. To reconcile this independence with the need for unity of direction which is required to achieve an efficacious war policy will be the work of the Interallied War Committee or of the Superior War Council just created by the Allies."

President Poincaré today received the new Italian Ambassador, Count Bonin-Longare. The President referred to the invasion of Italian territory over which he had traveled recently with the King of Italy, and added:

"Yes, as was said by King Victor Emmanuel in his noble proclamation, any weakness today would be treason. Treason also would be all internal discord and treason would be all discord between the Allies."

Only Advisory, Says Bonar Law.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated in the House of Commons today that it was hoped that the United States would participate in the deliberations of the Interallied War Council, which would meet at Versailles once a month or oftener with a view to better co-ordination of military action. The adhesion of other allies to the War Council, Mr. Bonar Law said, was under discussion.

Each power was to appoint a permanent military representative as adviser to the War Council, and these would be independent of the General Staffs of their countries. They would not have an active function, but advisory on all questions affecting co-operation in the allied strategy. The General Staff and military commanders of the armies of each power would be charged with the conduct of military operations and remain responsible to their respective Governments. The military representatives and their staffs would be in permanent session at Versailles.

Mr. Bonar Law confirmed the report that Major Gen. Sir Henry Wilson would represent England and General Foch France, but said that he could not give the name of the Italian representative.

Bonar Law's profession of ignorance as to the Italian representative on the Allied War Council suggests that the reported inclusion of Cadorna is not official.

MERRY WAR IS STARTED OVER NEW WAR COUNCIL

London Times Takes Up Cudgels for British Staff—Partisans Differ on Treatment of Fronts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The conflict of opinion here between the "western fronters" and the "single fronters" in relation to conduct of the war has not yet developed into open hostilities, but there are ample indications that the "western fronters" are not going to accept the doctrine implied by the decisions of the Rapallo Conference without demur.

The Times and The Daily Chronicle today publish editorials, which criticises as strongly as the restraints of patriotism permit, both the constitution and the composition of "the permanent Central Military Committee," which is to have its permanent home in Versailles. Questions are raised as to what are to be the powers and responsibilities of the three Generals nominated, and what will be their positions relative, say, to General Diaz and General Sir William Robertson. Both Foch and Cadorna have occupied the post of Chief of Staff in their respective armies, but in the case of General Wilson, it is pointed out that he was not at the time of his appointment even attached to the British Imperial General Staff.

Premier Painlevé's statement to the French Chamber of Deputies and the explanations which Premier Lloyd George is expected to make on his return here are awaited with keenest interest by all who are aware of the deep-lying differences between the two schools of thought.

Meanwhile, it is suggested that the functions of the Permanent Military Committee will be ambassadorial and that they will be, in effect, liaison officers of the highest rank, with an unusual degree of discretionary authority. The Chronicle makes this suggestion, which in some quarters is interpreted as a possible method of compromise or means of reconciling the two schools of strategy.

The Times apparently is unwilling to admit the desirability of such a compromise. It thinks that "the utmost vigilance will be required if the war council of the Allies, which has entered on a new phase with the Rapallo conference, is to be allowed to fulfill its proper function."

As The Times ambiguously phrases it, "the risk at the moment is that the war council of the Allies is regarded by certain amateur strategists as an opportunity for disparaging all that the Allies have achieved in the past."

The Times goes on to refer to "suggestions that Generals Foch, Wilson, and Cadorna are to have executive powers, and that thus there may be confusion of authority with the various chiefs of generals staffs," expressing the hope that the sooner such a belief is dispelled the better. The Times adds:

"There is no reason why the new organization should affect the position held today by Sir William Robertson, who remains the executive head in England of the British armies in every theatre and to whose power of organization every fresh success of British arms bears witness. Still less should the change affect Sir Douglas Haig's command except, indeed, for the better.

Regret Issue of Personalities.

Several evening papers express regret that "questions of personalities and politics" have been allowed to enter the discussion of a joint council to direct the war operations of the Allies.

The Evening Standard describes as "mischief making" assertions that the position and influence of Robertson and Haig have been undermined or adversely affected by the constitution of the new allied war council."

The Parliamentary correspondent of the same paper reports that there is no "disposition among patriotic men at Westminster to think or talk of a political crisis or changes in the Government, but to make the best of the men in office and back them up with all our power."

The Pall Mall Gazette thinks it "a thousand pities that as soon as a sorely needed mechanism of joint control is established, needless agitation should be raised against what is described as the interference of politicians with military affairs. He may take it that whatever the status and constitution of the new bodies may prove to be, there will be no interference in the purely military sphere of soldiers, but it is axiom that policy must override strategy, and no Government worthy the name could devolve its powers and responsibilities on any other shoulders."

In The Westminster Gazette attention is called to the reply given by Ian Macpherson on behalf of the War Office in Parliament last week:

"No doubt was expressed by General Cadorna or by the Italian Government to the British General Staff of their ability to meet the attack which they knew was about to be made on them. No request from Italy for help to meet the attack was made before it took place."

In this connection the current issue of New Europe prints a comunication from "a particularly well informed Italian source," which supplies points of interest. The New Europe refers to the fact that it is no longer a secret that the Italian high command repeatedly urged upon the Allies the need of taking measures to forestall the German plan of staking her reserves of men and material in order to help Austria to remedy the dangerous situation, produced by Italy's advance on the Isonzo and the threat to such vital centres as Trieste and Laibach.

One Italian Proposal.

A frank Italian memorandum, laid before the Allied conference, reckoned up the number of battalians and batteries which Germany might be able to employ on the Italian front at the time when Russia's military efficiency was still unimpaired. It was urged that the enemy's designs ought to be forestalled by a vigorous allied offensive on the Julian front, which, breaking down the Austrian defenses on the Carso, would have made it possible to carry the war into the very heart of Austria, while at the same time Russia, by a similar offensive on her southern front, kept the Hungarian forces opposing her fully engaged. Taken between these two combined assaults, the Monarchy might have been overpowered with comparative ease and reduced to a serious plight. The New Europe's informant continues:

"It is known that these Italian plans were discussed at the inter-allied conference of Paris and Rome. It is not yet possible to publish the details of these discussions, though they are known to many persons, and probably also to the enemy, but it is now generally known that Lloyd George always showed himself personally convinced of the merits of the Italian plan, and, as it has been affirmed, with little regard to the truth, that the Italian high command has never expressed doubts as to its ability to repl the Austro-German offensive, it is well to point out that it was at the conference of Rome early this year that France gave a pledge to supply an important contingent of men and artillery in the event of an Austro-German invasion of Italy."

The writer in conclusion advances the usual views as to the Italian front being an essential part of the Western front as a whole. As opposed to that, he says, "there prevailed in other circles the idea of a war conducted in water tight compartments, of which Italy was one of the less important," and finally says:

"But instead of treating the Isonzo as the decisive front before the enemy could impose upon us the necessity for doing so, we know that the precise opposite was done today. The fate of the whole war depends upon the manner in which this error is repaired."

In reply to recriminations that Italy's present disasters could have been averted, high military authorities insist that the present German flanking movements from the Trentino clearly show the inherent weakness of the Italian plan for striking a heart blow at Austria by way of Trieste and Laibach, particularly with Russia's power of simultaneous offensive eliminated from consideration.

Transference of the Franco-British striking power from the western front, they say, would have left Germany with reserves of men and material sufficient to threaten seriously, if not wholly defeat, the operation with the long lines of the communications open to lateral attack from practically impregnable positions.

May Reflect Premier's View.

Major David Davies, M. P., in the October issue of the West Outlook, a monthly which is understood to be in close touch with the Prime Minister, published a closely reasoned argument against the theory that the western front was the only decisive front in the war, adding:

"The statesman cuts the pattern. The soldiers provides the cloth."

The Evening Globe takes the diametrically opposite view that if the soldiers of the Alliance had been on a level with its statesmanship, "Where would have been our common civilization?" and warns the politicians against interference with matters they do not understand.

In a measure The Globe acquits Lloyd George personally of complicity in what it calls an intrigue to discredit the higher command of the British Army. It says:

"A certain clique, composed of personages with axes to grind, aspired to rid both of Sir Douglas Haig and Sir William Robertson, but latterly they realized that the double effort was beyond their powers and that their only hope of attaining their objective was to concentrate upon the Chief of the Imperial General Staff as the man less in the limelight. Having destroyed one, they might not unreasonably hope to compass the downfall of the other.

"The little cabal suffers mainly from inordinate vanity. Their amour-propre has been wounded, because they were not allowed to dictate British strategy. They are insignificant in numbers, despite the Sunday press clique."

It also refers to "a certain campaign in a certain press reputed to be inspired from extraneous politicians" and "intrigues against the general staff."

The radical Star, possibly from a temperamental disposition to oppose Lloyd George, arrays itself on the side of Lord Northcliffe and wants to know "if the politicians intend to break our hearts."

The Westminster Gazette tries to pour oil on the troubled waters by explaining that the new allied military staff is presumably to be a secretarial committee of the Governments of the allied nations, consisting probably of their Prime Ministers; that the committee of Prime Ministers will not be a directorate, and that their military advisers will not have power to control or displace mommanders operating under their respective Governments.

"In unified strategy," concludes The Westminster Gazette, which on the whole appears to favor the "soldiers" rather than the "politicians," "there is no conflict between the northwestern and southwestern front. The declaration that the whole front is one covers both and requires no slackening of effort on the northern part but additional effort for defense on the southern."

Therein, according to the general hope, lies the solution of the problem.

GERMAN OFFICERS FLED AT ATTACK

Canadians Find Foe's Morale Declining Rapidly—Men Have No Confidence in Leaders.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 12.—Increasing disorganization among the German forces is indicated in statements made by captured prisoners, while the decline in the morale of the officers is unquestioned.

One officer states that when the Canadians attacked on Saturday all the other officers in his battalion ran back to shelter, some three hundred yards behind the front line, leaving the warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men to fight. In another instance no less than eleven officers were captured in one dugout during the Canadian advance.

With such conduct from those commanding them, the non-commissioned officers and men have little confidence in their officers and growing discontent is reported among the rank and file. The statements of prisoners lead to the conclusion that the fabric of the German Army is held together by little more than iron discipline.

Reserve battalions in Germany are stated to be almost empty, picked men and experienced instructors having been sent to the Italian front, and the remaining available men in drafts to the western front.

ONLY GUNS ARE ACTIVE ON THE WESTERN FRONT

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Heavy gunfire is in progress at many points on the French front, but there has been no infantry action. The artillery activity has been especially noticeable on the Aisne and in the hotly contested area of Chaume Wood, near Verdun.

The day report of the War Office reads:

On the front between Chaume Wood and Besonvaux (Verdun sector) active artillery fighting continued during the night.

On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

The night bulletin reads:

Quite violent artillery actions occurred in the region north of the Chemin des Dames, between the Miette and the Aisne, as well as in the sector of the Chaume Wood.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Today's report of the British War Office says:

Beyond the usual artillery activity on both sides of the battle area there is nothing of special interest to report.

The report from Field Marshal Haig tonight reads:

The hostile artillery has shown considerable activity during the day northeast of Ypres and in the neighborhood of Steenbeek. Our own artillery activity continues.

There is nothing further to report.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (via London.)—A local British attack on the Flanders front yesterday was repulsed, it is announced officially. The bulletin reads:

A short outburst of firing early in the morning heralded a British local attack, which began northwest of Passchendaele. It was repulsed.

During the day the fighting activity in Flanders was limited. The destructive artillery fire was revived in the evening, attaining greater intensity in the region of the Yser.

On the remainder of the western front there were no important events.

RUSH TO AID ITALY, EAGER FOR BATTLE

Continued from Page 1.

vance and are attempting to break the will of the civilian population. They are spreading talk of England's using other nations for her own selfish purposes. They declare that it is England's war and nobody else has any stake in it. Germany alone, they say, stands against England's self-seeking the world over.

Venice has been suddenly invaded by a swarm of German agents who have popped in from nobody knows where and are spreading peace propaganda. These people make unauthorized use of the Pope's name, saying that everything has been arranged by the Vatican for peace and that Italy will be well treated.

This was the method pursued in the preliminary softening of the front of the Second Army. Opposite these troops appeared Austrian troops similarly affected with peace longings and socialistic tendencies. There was general fraternization and an understanding that both sides would refuse to fire on one another.

On the day of the attack these particular Austrian troops had been transferred elsewhere and their places taken by German shock divisions. But the Italian corps kept their fraternal promises and the Germans went right through them.

ITALIANS URGE US TO FIGHT AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1.

should be represented by their own American correspondents rather than by Italians or the use of English services.

As I said in one of my cables from the Italian front, "Is this a gang fight or not?" Are we all in a common war, or is American trying to hunt with the hounds and run with the hare? We loan Italy money, but we cannot send her men—not as a serious military aid—Italians don't ask that—but as a moral demonstration whose value would be incalculable. Our ships transport to Italy wheat or coal or steel, but theoretically at least we have no right to fire on an Austrian submarine until it has actually launched a torpedo that will send the ship, cargo, and American sailors to the bottom.

Her Need of Coal and Wheat.

That brings me to the question of material assistance. It may be summed up in two words—coal and wheat. Italy needs other things—steel and guns, munitions, and rolling stock for railroads—but her need for them is less imperative. On coal and wheat depends the whole economic and physical life of the country—the heart's blood of her industries and the food of her people. In America we think the Italian masses live on spaghetti and macaroni, but they can do without either. Like the French, bread is their staple food and deprived of bread they will weaken under the strain. For the matter of that, spaghetti and macaroni are also prepared from wheat, so that either way you look at it wheat is the paramount necessity.

Unfortunately through a mistaken expectation of a short war, to which I referred in a previous dispatch, the Italian Government neglected to make economic conventions with her Western Allies on terms and at a time that would have enabled her to satisfy her present needs. She looks now to America.

Does America realize what failure to aid her might involve, what result might follow from disaster to Italy?

Remember France's burden has been borne long and is terrible beyond words. Nor are events in Russia calculated to lighten it. Should Italy also weaken it might well mean Germany's triumph. Is not that reason enough for the American people to insist on action?

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KERENSKY IN BIG BATTLE WITH REBELS

Continued from Page 1.

the provinces generally is lacking. The correspondent then gives the following account of the termination of the fight of an armored car manned by military cadets in Petrograd Sunday afternoon:

"Toward 3 o'clock the car came to a standstill at the corner of Gogol Street and Isaac Square, owing to lack of petrol. Sailors took cover behind stacks of wood piled in the square and fired volleys at the car, which replied weakly.

"A sailor then crept toward the car. He reached it unobserved, put his rifle through a slit, and fired repeatedly. Other sailors rushed up and smashed open the doors, dragged out the wounded military cadets, bayoneted them, and threw them on the ground and stamped upon them until they were almost unrecognizable."

The correspondent then continues:

"Four military cadet schools have been the scenes of conflict. The young officers were called upon to surrender, but refused on the ground that they were acting under orders. Some firing occurred and in the case of the Vladimir School the fight was prolonged, the revolutionary forces using field guns with somewhat disastrous results to the buildings. When the school finally was taken by the Red Guard some of the cadets were killed and their bodies thrown into the street. A Commissary of the Military Revolutionary Committee, in charge of the besiegers, was almost lynched in trying to save the lives of the youths. He was rescued only through the opportune arrival of a municipal committee."

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Petrograd, dated Sunday, says Premier Kerensky issued a proclamation saying he would remain Commander in Chief until a decision on the question had been reached by the Provisional Government.

The correspondent continues:

"After heavy fighting at Moscow, in which there were 700 casualties, the parties came to terms on the basis of the creation of a Socialistic Government, including Bolsheviki.

"The Petrograd Railway Union sent an ultimatum to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Safety of the Country Committee demanding that they effect conciliation by organizing all the democratic power, otherwise the union would call a general strike. The Bolsheviki agreed to this, but the other democratic groups were unwilling to negotiate with the Bolsheviki until their entire surrender. Negotiations, however, were resumed and the Railway Union deferred the strike for twelve hours.

"The Bolsheviki have abandoned their offensive attitude, and now consider themselves in the position of organizers of defense revolutions against the armies of Kerensky, Korniloff, and Kaledines. The Petrograd garrison has elected a special committee to guarantee the safety of the population. Army headquarters express themselves in favor of a combination of the democratic groups."

A Reuter dispatch from Stockholm says that travelers arriving on the frontier from Russia report that the attempt of Nikolai Lenine to form a Cabinet in Petrograd failed, that the Foreign Office officials refused to accept Leon Trotsky as Foreign Minister, and that in Moscow another Government has been proclaimed, and it is feared there will be much bloodshed.

In Finland, the travelers are reported as saying, the situation is desperate. Anarchy is on the increase, and acts of violence and even murder committed on the streets by the Maximalists are frequent occurrences.

Trotsky's Boast.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12—7 P. M.—Leon Trotsky, principal aid of Nikolai Lenine, at the Smolny Institute today replied to a request from The Associated Press for his views on the situation as follows:

"I may say that we are making all our statements now by means of cannon. I have nothing to say otherwise."

Premier Kerensky is reported living in the palace at Gatchina.

The Bolshevik leaders appear to be confident of the support of the army.

PETROGRAD, Sunday, Nov. 11, 9 P. M.—The military cadets, or "Junkers," encouraged by the reported proximity to the capital of the forces of Premier Kerensky, made an ineffectual attempt today to regain control of the city. This resulted in almost constant street fighting in various quarters.

Early in the morning the cadets surprised the small guard of Bolsheviki at the Central Telephone Exchange and, backed by armored motor cars, forced the Bolsheviki to surrender. Until nearly dusk the Grand Morskaia was the scene of a battle between Bolsheviki troops and cadets, to the number of about 100, who were firing from windows and supported by a machine gun in the armored car in the street in front of the building. The cadets surrendered when they had exhausted their ammunition.

On the Nevsky Prospekt cadets with an armored car also tried to make a stand, and precipitated another battle in which most of them were killed or made prisoner. The cadets apparently were the same as those who were defending the Winter Palace Wednesday night and who were permitted their liberty by the Bolsheviki troops after the surrender of the palace.

From the windows of The Associated Press headquarters, situated a half block distant, an officer was observed to fall in the street, apparently dead. An onlooker hiding in a doorway was struck by a glancing bullet and wounded in the arm. The ambulances were kept busy.

New proclamations, both by the Bolsheviki and the adherents of Kerensky, appeared at intervals throughout the day. They called on the people and the troops to support this or that side, and attracted crowds wherever posted. It is reported that one of the proclamations, signed by Kerensky and dated Gatchina, was dropped from an airplane.

The official title of the new Workmen's and Soldiers' Government is the Temporary Peasants' and Workmen's Government. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress has appointed a new central committee, composed of sixty-two Bolsheviki, twenty-nine Social Revolutionists, six Social Democratic Internationalists, three Ukraine Socialists and one Social Revolution Maximalist. A call has been issued for a Peasants' Congress.

CITY COUNCIL FOILS REDS.

Forms Committee of Public Safety with Boy Scout Guard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—This is an amazing revolution. With the Bolsheviki Government running Petrograd, a Cadet Cabinet apparently forming in Moscow, the Provisional Government maintaining that, appearances notwithstanding, it is not yet dead, and a non-Bolsheviki but Socialist Government under consideration here, a certain amount of disorder might be diagnosed. Yet the sober truth is that Petrograd is as perfectly calm as a London suburb on bank holiday. There naturally is much talk, and people go on little pilgrimages to inspect the front of the Winter Palace, pockmarked with bullet holes, or to see the places where two shells fell in the town, doing extraordinarily little damage, and that is all.

On Friday morning at 6 o'clock the All-Russia Soviet Conference ended, having elected a new Government. During the rest of the day the Smolny Institute, the Bolsheviki headquarters, directed all their energies to the task of governing Russia. Lenine's Cabinet decided that the elections for the Constituent Assembly must be held on Nov. 25, suppressed all opposition papers, and passed certain regulations extending the food control powers and duties of the local authorities.

Some members of the Cabinet visited the departments, making the unpleasant discovery that the staffs refused to recognize them. One Government office after another went on strike for the duration of Lenine's Cabinet.

Meanwhile the Military Revolutionary Committee struggled with the situation, receiving endless telegrams from the provincial Soviets and garrisons and holding some hundreds of conferences. The delegates and soldiers, not having any particular reason for immediately dispersing, remained at the Smolny Institute. I sat among them for an hour or two, and could not help being struck by their change of demeanor from the early hours of the morning. Then they had been dominated by Lenine and Trotsky, and had been unanimous and fearless. Now, leaderless, they were almost discordant and almost fearful. The Military Revolutionary Committee, after much insistence, sent a soldier to report to the meeting on the situation. He made matters no better, and the meeting broke up gloomily.

My tramload of soldiers speculated as to whether things might not have gone too far. I heard one warrior go the length of saying that there was something heroic about Milukoff and Rodzianko.

During the last two days opposition to the Bolsheviki has been crystallizing in the City Council. This body, in the absence of its Bolshevik members, had concluded a working agreement with the Moderate Socialists and formed a Committee of Public Safety. The force is purely a moral council, not supported by any part of the garrison, and its building is guarded by twenty Boy Scouts.

The City Council got into telephone communication with Moscow. There the Bolsheviki attempted to seize the power but were opposed by the garrison and finally driven into the Kremlin and isolated. On Friday morning firing was still going on, but there was no doubt of the issue. There are rumors that Kaledines, Rodzianko, and Milukoff are in Moscow with Korniloff, rescued by Cossacks from imprisonment, forming a new Government. They will probably be joined by the non-Bolshevik Petrograd Socialist leaders. The worst blow against Lenine is the decision of the Railway Men's Union not to transmit messages of the Petrograd Soviet.

It is clear the Bolsheviki are no longer able to master the situation. They are hampered by obvious insufficiency of reliable men. Highly responsible duties have been given to very young youths, sometimes with ludicrous results. The Petrograd garrison, moreover, is wavering. It contains many who want peace and nothing else and are as unwilling to strive against Kerensky as against Wilhelm. A fight with the Cossacks is not their idea of a quiet life. Consequently there is much dissension.

The sailors on the whole are willing to continue the struggle against the Provisional Government. Yesterday some thousands marched into Petrograd to defend it against the oncoming army. They looked a particularly unbeautiful and ruthless body with a sprinkling of fellows who occasionally fired in the air to show theircontempt for the Bourgeoise.

Apparently very little damage has been done. Bad shooting, in fact, was characteristic of the Bolsheviki revolution early Thursday morning. About ten shells were fired from a field gun against the Winter Palace at 250 yards range. All missed or failed to explode with one exception. This shell smashed a picture, made a hole in a wall, and left the frame intact.

With some difficulty I obtained permission yesterday to inspect the interior of the palace. The officers discussed whether representatives of the British press should be admitted. They explained that much damage had been comtited and that they were naturally ashamed to let the world know how much. Finally it was decided I could go anywhere I pleased. They had done everything in their power to prevent excesses and, after all, much was truth.

I had heard vague stories of damage done by the Bolsheviki? Soldiers hooligans, but was entirely unprepared for the actual spectacle. Rooms which had been occupied by the Provisional Government were ankle deep in stationery, newspapers, and correspondence. Every cupboard, every drawer, had been forced and emptied. Pictures had been slashed, glass drawers and cabinets and furniture smashed. Chairs and seats had been ripped up and locks forced. Everything, in fact, too large or too heavy to remove, had been wantonly damaged in every possible way in almost every room in the huge building.

Fortunately, the Provisional Government had stored the principal art treasures. Fortunately, too, the cellars had been too securely protected to enable the contents to be looted, or there would have been no limits to the destruction. The chapel containing treasured coins was also saved by obstinate locks, but obviously efforts had been made to gain admittance. The sight of this senseless destruction was certainly calculated to qualify revolutionary sympathy.

Just one more point:

The ex-Emperor's cabinet was wildly wrecked. I found a pamphlet in the English language, the only reading matter in the room. I picked it up and saw on a flyleaf an inscription by the late W. T. Stead presenting his brochure on James Russell Lowell to Nicholas.

While it is difficult to get at the truth from current rumors, there apparently is little doubt that some excesses were committed last evening. It is equally difficult to get at the truth about the absent Kerensky. Yesterday reports filled Petrograd that he was at Tsaraskoe-Selo and that a battle was taking place. Friends arriving from Tsaraskoe-Selo in the evening told me there was no battle, and they believed the Cossacks were somewhere in the neighborhood. Life in Tsarskoe was continuing normally.

As to Moscow, each side is announcing the capitulation of the other. Newspapers here are few and practically devoid of news. They contain little else than appeals, rumors, abuse, and lamentations.

OPTIMISM IN WASHINGTON.

No Doubt Now Felt That the Bolsheviki Will Be Overthrown.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—All doubt that the Maximalists in Petrograd will be deposed has disappeared in Government and diplomatic quarters here. Officials are now debating whether Premier Kerensky, General Korniloff, or some other leader will take charge of the Government to rise out of the ashes of the Maximalist authority. The complete overthrow of the Bolsheviki is predicted.

Credence is given to the report from Moscow that the Maximalists have been overthrown there. Doubt is expressed, however, in the circles best qualified to judge of the situation, that the bourgeois element, which is strong in its cohesiveness, will come to the support of Kerensky or Korniloff, whom Kerensky deposed from the supreme command of the Russian Army. The Cossacks, who are opposed to the Maximalist movement, are believed to favor Korniloff instead of Kerensky for head of the Government. Korniloff has strong supporters in the army, in spite of his effort to establish a virtual dictatorship.

Dispatches to the State Department today from Moscow, via Tiflis and Biombay, told that Kerensky had left army headquarters and was marching on Petrograd at the head of a considerable force of troops. Korniloff was reported to be at Moscow. The advices to the department contained the information that the Bolsheviki rule at Moscow had been overthrown, and the statement was added that it was believed that it would soon end in Petrograd.

In spite of the unsettled State of Russian affairs plans for the shipment of supplies from this country are going forward without interruption. Contracts were approved today for nearly 2,000,000 pairs of shoes for the Russian Government at a conference of manufacturers, the Russian Purchasing Commission, and representatives of the Council of National Defense. It is understood, however, that the contracts will not be signed until the Russian commissioners have had an opportunity to communicate with their Government and await developments.

The shoes are to be of standard types to eliminate waste of leather, and will cost from $1.80 to $2.75 a pair. They will be used for civilian workers of the Government, chiefly railroad men and miners.

TEUTONS CAPTURE 14,000 ITALIANS

Continued from Page 1.

the Italian artillery from using them as observation posts. The Italian artillery reply is spirited from a considerable number of guns which the retreating army succeeded in bringing back from the old front.

The battle front has two main sectors. The lower extends from Feltre to the sea, and the upper from Feltre westward. The Vidor bridge, where the last Italian rear guards crossed the Piave, is half way down the lower sector. Near Feltre the river turns into the mountains, with a valley and a railway on the west bank.

The enemy is on the west bank in this mountain region, and may attempt to come down the valley and along the railway. The Italians have no advantage of a river defense at this point, but they have strongly intrenched themselves.

The fight at Asiago was clearly a feeler to test the strength of the Italian line. Snow is falling in the upper regions, and a severe cold spell prevails.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 11, (Delayed.)—The enemy's operations on the north and east in an attempt at encirclement of the Italians have not succeeded. The menace on the Italian left wing also is practically past.

The reconcentration of the Italian Army along the newly chosen line of defense is now virtually an accomplished feat. The troops have taken up their positions in trenches, the gun emplacements have been made ready, and the whole vast organization is preparing for the battle that is not apparently far off. The men are in good spirits, and a feeling of determination prevails in all ranks.

Retirement of the Italian force in the Carnia district of Northern Venetia has shortened the Italian main front, which now presents a compact line extending about twenty miles along the new river defenses to the sea.

The Allies are represented on the new front by some British batteries from the Carso. The presence of allied forces is regarded as of the highest importance for its moral effect on the Italian troops, which thus far have borne the entire shock, as well as for its purely military value. England's announcement that she will continue to send reinforcements without delay and spare no effort to prevent a further invasion of Italy arouses the keenest satisfaction and enthusiasm here. The visit of General Wilson of the British General Staff has also inspired renewed confidence as to the intentions of the Allies.

It may now be stated that the present line of defense is the first which the supreme command has ever considered seriously since the beginning of the retreat. The Tagliamento and Livenza lines were designed merely to block the progress of the enemy up to the present defenses. The correspondent received this information authoritatively ten days ago, but was then unable to divulge the location of the line, for reasons dictated by military necessity.

Yesterday's report from General Diaz, the new commander, said that Italian rearguards had crossed the Piave River near Susegana, after destroying the bridges. This river should be noted carefully. A glance at the map will show that, after the Tagliamento and the Livenza, the Piave is the first important stream capable of interposing a strong tactical defense. The upper part of the river is backed by the slopes of the Grappa hills. Further down it has behind it the Asolo hills and the large forest of Montello, both of which are advantageous in giving high advanced wooded points in a flat country. The river is deep, wide, stony, and bridgeless for the most part twenty-five miles north of Venice. Where the precise line is cannot be indicated further, but this gives the essential features.

For several days the gravity of the situation for Venice has not been underestimated, and suitable precautionary measures have been taken to protect this great art centre. The city preserves comparative calm, while picturesque gondolas, filled with passengers and goods, take departing throngs to the station. The municipality is affording every assistance to those who are leaving the city and is allowing two lire (about 40 cents) daily to the needy until they are located elsewhere. The Government is keenly alive to the situation as regards the artistic treasures of the city, and military and naval operations doubtless would be considered secondary to saving priceless monuments like the Campanile, the Palace of the Doges and St. Mark's from bombardment. All the chief paintings of Titian and Paolo Veronese have been removed to Florence, but scores of great frescoes cannot be taken away.

The splendid service which the Italian cavalry has performed as a rearguard has a melancholy sequel in the death of Rubin de Cervin, Major General of Cavalry, who was commanding an infantry division. He fell at the head of his troops and died while being attended by military surgeons.

The heroic resistance of part of the Thirty-sixth Division of Infantry has also received the highest praise. It resisted surrender until surrounded by an enormously superior force, with its ammunition exhausted.

Information from the territory occupied by the Austro-Germans is to the effect that Cividale, Gradisca, and Palmanova have been virtually destroyed by bombardment and fire. When the Austrians occupied Gorizia they ordered the whole town illuminated as a sign of rejoicing, which had to be done on pain of death. The black and yellow flag again waves in the place of Italy's tricolor over the Castle of Gorizia.

Monfalcone, also in the hands of the Austrians, is again in full swing of activity. At the navy yard there the Austrians have taken possession of an uncompleted warship which had been left there by them when they withdrew. This the Italians had transformed into an observatory, from which King Victor Emmanuel often gazed at the coast stretching toward the Istrian Peninsula and the longed-for City of Trieste.

Exploit of Italian Rear Guard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 11, (Delayed.)—Once more Italian soldiers have given proof of heroic self-sacrifice. Part of their rear guard in the Sugana Valley was so intent upon keeping the enemy in check that it didn't perceive that it had become isolated from the rest of the army and was being slowly surrounded by the enemy. On observing the situation the commander gathered his soldiers together, exhorting them to fight like brave Italians, remembering the heroic deeds of their ancestors, and to attempt, at the cost of their lives, to break through the ranks of the enemy.

The troops, which were posted on high ground, awaited darkness and, when the Austrians suspended their attacks, apparently thinking that the Italians would surely be compelled to surrender on account of lack of food, in the midst of a fierce gale, their guns firmly clasped in their hands, their knives in their mouths, crept nearer and nearer to the enemy. Before the Austrians were aware of what happened, the Italians counterattacked, and the Austrians, despite their overwhelming numbers, gave way. The Italians cut a path right through them and regained positions of safety.

ITALIAN DEFENSE STUBBORN.

Capture of Northern Troops Not Regarded as Impairing Resistance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Venetian drive of the Austro-German forces has reached the point—pivotal in its relation to the success or failure of the larger phases of their military and political plans—where the safety of Venice and the integrity of the Piave River line are very largely dependent on the result of fighting in the difficult mountainous area northwest of Venice.

Through the valleys of the Piave and the Brenta, west of it, in this Alpine area Austro-German forces are being driven in a determined effort to smash the Italian left wing. From both Berlin and Rome, though dispatches are meagre, comes plenty of evidence that the Italians are stubbornly defending these river routes to the plains. At points the Germans have continued their progress slowly, while at others the Italians appear to have checked the invaders.

The most important gain for the Germans is their advance down the valley of the upper Piave from Belluno to Feltre, a distance of about fifteen miles as the crow flies. In connection with this advance the Berlan official report says that the Austro-German columns cut off 10,000 Italians near Longarone in the upper Piave Valley. The isolation and probable loss of these detachments constitutes no serious blow to the main forces of the Italian armies digging themselves in along that section of the plains between Venice and the foothills of the Alps, and does not affect the status of those Italian forces intrusted with the main defense of the routes from the mountains along the lines of the upper Piave and the upper Brenta to the plains.

The advance of the Austro-German forces down the valley toward Feltre was rapid for mountain movements, for they appear to have covered the air-line distance of fifteen miles between the two points in a single day.

The German effort to turn the left wing of the Italians is being concentrated upon the Feltre-Vidor-Bassano-Asiago quadrilateral. This is a rough, mountainous area, in the centre of which stands Monte Grappa, which is nearly in the centre of the quadrilateral, about equally distant from the Piave on the east and the Brenta on the west. It is toward Feltre, in the northeast corner of this quadrilateral, that the Austro-German forces which moved down through Longarone and Belluno are pressing their thrust from the northeast along highways which mainly follow the west bank of the upper Piave River.

Asiago, in what is known as the Altipiano dei Sette Comuni, (the high plateau of the seven towns,) is near the northwest corner of the quadrilateral, is the objective of the Austro-German columns which have been pressing their attack from the Sugana Valley and the City of Trent. Half way between Feltre and Asiago the Brenta Valley enters this important quadrilateral, extending southward toward Bassano through a mountain region which naturally lends itself to defense. Vidor, at the southeastern corner of the quadrilateral, commands the uppermost of the four main River crossings of the Piave which the Italians must defend so long as they attempt to hold the line of the river.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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WAR BOND BUYERS SEEK MISSING AGENT

Federal Authorities Take Possession of Elmer Dwiggins's Office.

PATRONS WANT ACCOUNTING

Insurance Man Sold Liberty Bonds on Partial Payment Plan to Thousands of Persons.

Federal agents have taken charge of the offices and papers of Elmer Dwiggins, General Agent for New York and New Jersey of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, who has been conducting a Liberty Loan $1 a week partial payment plan involving more than $500,000 worth of bonds and nearly 10,000 subscribers. The announcement that "because of complaints received by the United States District Attorney, Post Office Inspectors had been sent to investigate the Liberty Loan activities of Elmer Dwiggins was made yesterday by Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, who said discrepancies of $70,000 yet to be accounted for had been discovered in Dwiggins's accounts.

Dwiggins has not been seen since last Saturday, when he left the office where the Post Office men were working over his private papers. He said he was going for luncheon, but he did not return. More than a score of subscribers to his plan who came to his office at 165 Broadway yesterday to make payment on the bonds they had purchased on the $1 a week plan were told by the officers that no more money would be received at present. The subscribers were asked to come back Thursday, when they would be given full information as to the status of the Dwiggins Liberty Loan plan.

Elmer Dwiggins came here last February to take over the agency of the Bankers Life Company, his territory covering both New Jersey and New York. As soon as the Government announced the floating of the first Liberty Loan, Dwiggins turned over a working force of solicitors and stenographers to handle Liberty Loan subscriptions under a plan he himself devised.

The proposition was simply one of the many partial payment clubs which grew up under the Governmental plan of selling the bonds on the installment plan. A small card, engraved with a picture of the Statue of Liberty, and another of Benjamin Franklin, with the latter's well-known saying, "Save and have" as a heading was given to each member of the "Liberty Loan Extension Club."

Small squares on the card, each one dated a week apart, the payment days falling on Mondays, were punched as the subscriber paid his dollar to Dwiggins. It was noted on the card that the payment was to be made at the Bankers Life office, at 165 Broadway. And the by-laws of the organization, termed "Purpose and Object of the Liberty Loan Extension Club," were signed by Elmer Dwiggins, General Agency Manager.

Dwiggins is said to have bought about $350,000 worth of bonds of the first issue and something more than that amount of the second. It was said yesterday that most of his purchases had been made through the Irving National Bank and the National City Bank.

He took six solicitors of the Bankers Life—they were paid throughout the two loan campaign by the company—and set them to work placing these cards. The most fertile field was among public school children, and hundreds of his cards were taken in the schools. Small retail merchants were easily persuaded to put up lacards announcing the organization of the club, and in many cases these merchants took the first payment of $1, sending it to Dwiggins. Thereafter all transactions were made between the subscribers and Dwiggins's offices.

Demand Their Money Back.

News of the Government's interest in Dwiggins and his Liberty Loan Club, when it became known yesterday, caused much excitement among the investors in his proposition. At the offices the Post Office Inspectors told everybody to "come back Thursday." One woman demanded her money, and became angry when told that it was not even certain she could get it by Thursday. A man told a TIMES reporter last night that his three children had purchased a fifty-dollar bond each at Public School 62. He said he had been unable to obtain any promises of relief from the Government.

Elmer Dwiggins was first known in Chicago, where he and his brother organized a firm known as Valentine & Co. In 1895 that firm was denied the use of the United States mail, and the Dwigginses came to New York, where they established the firm of J. R. Willard & Co., with offices at 55 Broadway. The practises of the firm grew so notorious that the Dwigginses left the country for a while. It is said that Elmer sold insurance in Mexico and in Texas. The next heard of him he was back in New York engaged in selling real estate.

PEACE IN VICTORY, WILSON TO LABOR

Continued from Page 1.

anxiety for peace that had come "from one of the Central Powers," and declared that it meant "that the people in that Central Power know that if the war ends as it stands they will, in effect, themselves be vassals of Germany, notwithstanding that they do not wish in their pride and proper spirit of nationality to be absorbed and dominated," and as "fatuous as the dreamers of Russia" were those persons in this country, he declared emphatically, who suppose that "the free industry and enterprise of the world can continue if the Pan German plan is achieved and the German power fastened upon the world."

The President asserted that Germany had started the war, and said he would leave confirmation of this statement to the verdict of history. He referred to Germany's growth to a "place in the sun," and asked why she was not satisfied when she gained that position. In answer he described the German Government's methods of controlling the competition of its industries and asserted that "all the while there was lying behind its thought, in its dreams for the future, a political control which would enable it in the long run to dominate the labor and the industry of the world."

Mr. Wilson cited in this connection the Berlin-to-Bagdad Railway, which, he said, was constructed to run the threat of force down the flank of the industrial undertakings of half a dozen other countries, so that when German competition came in it would not be resisted too far, because there was always the possibility of getting German armies into the heart of that country quicker than any other armies could get there.

Summing it up, he said that Germany was determined that the political power of the world should belong to her, but that never before had such ambitions been based upon so exact and precise and scientific a plan of domination.

Strengthened Patriotic Party.

It was a speech which did a great deal to strengthen the patriotic party in the convention and gained force by being delivered at Mr. Gompers's side from a platform, at either end of which paintings of the President of the United States and the President of the American Federation of Labor faced each other.

Further support for Mr. Gompers developed in telegrams read at the afternoon session. Frank J. Hayes, President of the United Mine Workers, who will arrive later in the week, telegraphed that the report that he and his delegation were going to lead a fight against Mr. Gompers was absolutely false.

"We propose to stand behind the Government," he said, "and behind those loyal to it, till Kaiserism and militarism are wiped from the face of the earth."

This is of considerable weight, as the United Mine Workers have 3,500 of the 25,000 votes in the federation.

Other telegrams expressing firm support were received from the Presidents of the State Federations of Washington and Arizona and from John Spargo, who resigned from the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party some months ago because of its Germanizing tendencies.

Men who have been vigorous in their opposition to Mr. Gompers before the convention this afternoon denied that they had ever opposed him at all, and labor leaders who have been conspicuous in support of the Government's war policy asserted that if any other man were nominated for the Presidency, Gompers would beat him ten to one. It had been surmised that the radical faction had planned to use strategy in their attempt to seize the Presidency and to concentrate their attack at some unexpected moment, but, so far as could be judged from the routine of the opening sessions, the organization has a firm grip on the convention and does not purpose to relax its watchfulness. If the pacifists accomplish anything before the convention is over there will have to be a big shift in sentiment.

President Wilson made a very hasty visit to Buffalo. He arrived at 9:15 A. M., accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Secretary J. P. Tumulty, Rear Admiral Grayson, his physician, and a squad of Secret Service men and rode from the station to the Broadway Auditorium, where the convention is being held, in a procession headed by Mr. Gompers and with a large number of delegates with the provisional training regiment from Fort Niagara, commanded by Colonel John A. Heavey, acting as escort. After finishing his address he left at once and was conducted back to the station by the student officers.

Governor Whitman's Address.

Following the President, a procession of public officials and labor leaders welcomed the delegates. Governor Whitman praised the Federation as having "led in the response to the call to arms that settled forever any question as to the patriotism of the American working man."

"American labor," he continued, "is insistent that the great progress that democracy has made during the last hundred years shall not be checked nor forgotten. The fight that democracy may live is the fight for labor, for labor and democracy are one, they cannot survive the one without the other.

"We can feed the armies of our own country and of our allies, we can supply them with munitions, but it is through the American workingman, who, by his faith in his country, by his belief in democracy, by his willingness to sacrifice for the ideals that have made this a free land, the land of opportunity, that we are to encourage the workingmen of other nations associated with us and throw down the gauntlet to those slave-driven people and military-ridden classes of Germany.

"In the readjustment that is to come after the war there will be no principle more fundamental than the declaration of the Clayton Act that the labor of a human being is not an article of commerce. In the last hundred years we have seen the entire civilized world follow America's lead in the protection of young workers. I trust that it will not be long before on the statute books of New York we shall have a law, as has frequently been urged by the Industrial Commission, raising the age limit for young workers in special industries."

A. J. Linden, President of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, a former labor leader himself, asked the delegates in his speech if they realized what it would mean to them if the Kaiser won.

"The German trade union as operated in Germany is pretty much of a joke," he said. "They strike regularly every year. The employer takes a vacation for a couple of weeks and goes to a cure to get the booze boiled out of him; the military keep the men off the streets, and, after taking a vacation, they go back to work under the same terms and conditions that they left.

"There are no classes in this country. The rich man who is always talking about the working class is a snob, and the workingman who is always referring to himself and his people as the working class is a bootlicker.

"Personal disagreements or efforts to take advantage of this war by either capital or labor are un-American; and if the men are not loyal to the nation they should at least be loyal to their own flesh and blood.

"How are we going to excuse our negligence to our sons and brothers who come back legless, armless, and eyeless, if they return at all, knowing that the reason was that we failed to back up our boys at the front? That the boy's very father, who refused for some reason or other to make him another shell to shoot, or another bayonet to defend himself with, or refused to load enough food on ships so that he could be fed, or refused to build the ship so that food and clothing and medical supplies could be carried to him over the sea. How are we going to square ourselves with him and with our consciences?"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Wilson returned to Washington tonight, having been absent less than thirty hours on his trip to Buffalo.

At several stations on the return trip the President appeared on the platform of his car and shook hands with the crowds. At most of the places he was urged to speak, but he declined, answering an appeal at one town by saying:

"I only brought one cartridge with me, and I have fired that. I hope it reached the mark."

At another place a man shouted: "Tell us about the war!"

"That's too big an order to fill," the President replied.

FEDERATION REPORT BREATHES LOYALTY

Wants Labor at Peace Council and Is Opposed to "Vindictive" Indemnities.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Demand for "adequate and direct" representation of wage earners at the forthcoming world peace conference is made in the annual report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, submitted today to the federation in convention here. The report declares that the world war "must wipe out all vestiges of the old conceit that the nation belongs to the ruler."

Questions raised by the war occupy virtually the entire report. No room is left for doubt that the United States Government has the unanimous support of organized American labor in the war, and it is asserted with equal emphasis that the vital interests of the average citizen demand that he have a voice in the readjustments to come with the dawn of peace.

Optimism over labor achievements in the last year is tempered with a warning that benefits obtained from emergency opportunities must be based on principles of human welfare, and not the result of taking advantage of the nation's necessity. Freedom of expression is upheld, but the report says those who abuse the freedom of the press to undermine the nation's free institutions should be punished as traitors.

President Wilson's war address to Congress is included in the report. Under the heading "Labor and the War" the report says:

"Under all circumstances it is the duty of any Government to protect its people against willful and wholesale murder. * * * A people unwilling to make the supreme sacrifice in support of the Government which undertakes to make that principle good are undeserving to live and enjoy the privilege of free, democratic government."

Against Vindictive Indemnities.

The duty of wage earners in the war is emphasized particularly in the section of the report devoted to "Peace Terms," which advocates an international agreement to secure peace and the settlement of the present war without "vindictive" indemnities or territorial changes. The section says:

"It is an imperative duty from which there is no escape that wage earners, as well as all other citizens of this republic, support our Government in its righteous effort to defend principles of humanity and to establish democracy in international relations. Because we desire permanent peace, it is our duty to fight and sacrifice until these purposes can be achieved.

"When nations can send representatives to negotiate peace terms in accord with this concept, we maintain that the basic provisions of the peace treaty should be formulated with regard to the rights, and welfare of the men, women, and children constituting the nations, rather than the Governments of the nations. The Government should be only an instrumentality of the people, instead of dominating and actuating their lives. This terrific war must wipe out all vestiges of the old concept that the nation belongs to the ruler of Government.

"We hold that the same principles should apply to relations between nations, and that secret diplomacy should be replaced by diplomatic representatives responsible to their own people and received by either the Parliament of the country to which they are accredited or by a representative of the people, responsible to them.

"Working people have never been properly represented in diplomatic affairs. The future must be constructed upon broader lines than the past. We insist, therefore, that the Government of the United States provide adequate and direct representatives of wage-earners among the plenipotentiaries sent to the Peace Congress, and urge upon the labor movements of other countries to take like action.

Proposed Basis for Peace.

"We urge the adoption of the following declarations as the basis upon which peace must be negotiated:

1. The combination of the free peoples of the world in a common covenant for genuine and practical co-operation to secure justice and, therefore, peace in relations between nations.

2. Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed.

3. No political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and to cripple or embarrass others.

4. No indemnities or reprisals based upon vindictive purposes or deliberate desire to injure, but to right manifest wrongs.

5. Recognition of the rights of small nations and of the principle, "no people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live."

6. No territorial changes or adjustments of power except in furtherance of the welfare of the peoples affected and in furtherance of world peace.

"In addition to these basic principles which are based upon declarations of our President of these United States, there should be incorporated in the treaty the following declarations, fundamental to the best interests of all nations and of vital importance to wage-earners:

1. No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which children under the age of 16 have been employed or permitted to work.

2. It shall be declared that the basic workday in industry and commerce shall not exceed eight hours.

3. Involuntary servitude shall not exist except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

4. Establishment of trial by jury.

Labor Reconstruction.

"We suggest that all prejudice and partisan spirit can best be eliminated by reconstructing international labor relations and thus bring to new problems and a new era, activity and co-operation unhampered and unperverted by former alliances or old feuds. The basis of reconstruction should be the trade union movements of the various countries. We recommend that an international labor conference of representatives of the trade union movements of all countries be held at the same time and place as the World Peace Congress, that labor may be in touch with plans under consideration and may have the benefit of information and counsel of those participating in the Congress."

Reconstruction after the war will raise new issues, the report holds, and the nation cannot discard lightly the idea of service engendered by co-operation of all classes against a common enemy. Pointing to the experience of Great Britain, the council says:

"There has been a recognition of the principle that those associated in the work of production ought to have a voice in the management of those things concerning their interest and welfare. There has been recognition for the thought that industrial disfranchisement is as unjust as political disfranchisement. * * *

"In our own country there is evident in every kind of war work the necessity for some national agencies for better adjusting the supply of workers. We are entering a period where there must be greater economy in the use of the man power of our country. A central, efficient employment agency with its branches is plainly necessary in performing the gigantic task that is now before the Emergency Fleet Corporation and in the necessary work of production of war supplies.

"With the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of men for military purposes there is necessity for readjustment in the industrial field. Effective employment agencies, under the control of the Department of Labor, co-operating with local agencies and associations, would be an invaluable adjunct to our war machinery. Such agencies will also be keenly needed in the transition period that will follow the declaration of peace and the work of demobilization.

"We urge the immediate necessity of providing for some adequate form of employment agencies in this country, under Federal control, and co-ordinating all local efforts along this line.

"We further recommend that some action be taken by this convention insisting upon our Government making such plans for demobilization so that men will remain in the employment of the Government until they can be provided with remunerative employment through Government employment agencies, unless they have employment opportunities already open to them."

Since the war began, the report says, the American labor movement has secured the "best agreements with the Government that have been secured in any other warring countries."

"The agreements established a new period in the industrial world," says the report, "a period in which the Government has sanctioned standards based upon principles of human welfare and has substituted these standards for the old system under which profits were paramount."

Conscription of Labor.

Concerning the much-discussed suggestion for the conscription of labor, the report says:

"Immediately after the declaration of war by the United States Government an agitation was commenced for the purpose of organizing what was to be known as an 'Industrial Reserve.' It was proposed that men in industry should become part of a semi-military organization to be directed and controlled by our military establishment, to the end that those employed in industry could be shifted from one location to another. Because of its military feature, the proposition was opposed by the officers of the American Federation of Labor.

"In the light of the experience gleaned in foreign countries now engaged in war, it appears that the shifting of workers has not only been necessary but vital to the carrying on of the great conflict. Several plans have been proposed, but none thus far has been accepted as a proper solution of the problem. If the war continues for any considerable period, this question will have to be met. The primary agency necessary for dealing with proper adjustment of workers is a national employment bureau, equipped to give workers information of employment opportunities and employers information of available and suitable workers. It is one of the necessary and essential activities of the war that certain industries on occasions are called upon to materially increase production, and, in this event, some plan must be inaugurated to meet the needs of the Government."

The report recognizes the possibility that war conditions may bring about a "more general advent" of women in industry. Demand is made that equal pay be given for equal work without regard to sex, which, the report says, can be obtained only through organization of the new wage earners.

Urgent recommendation is made by the council that the eight-hour day be extended by administrative authority to all commerce and industry as a war measure.

Pacifist movements to distract the nation's attention from the business of war are answered by the council in the republication of the declaration adopted by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, which met at Minneapolis.

The report of the council, in accordance with the usual procedure, was referred to committees named by President Gompers. Its several sections will be taken up by the convention as soon as reported back.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT LABOR CONVENTION

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Following is the text of the speech delivered by President Wilson at the convention of the American Federation of Labor here this afternoon:

Mr. President, Delegates of the American Federation of Labor, Ladies and Gentlemen: I esteem it a great privilege and a real honor to be thus admitted to your public councils. When your Executive Committee paid me the compliment of inviting me here, I gladly accepted the invitation, because it seems to me that this, above all other times in our history, is the time for common counsel, for the drawing not only of the energies but of the minds of the nation together. I thought that it was a welcome opportunity for disclosing to you some of the thoughts that have been gathering in my mind during the last momentous months.

I am introduced to you as the President of the United States, and yet I would be pleased if you would put the thought of the office into the background and regard me as one of your fellow-citizens who had come here to speak, not the words of authority, but the words of counsel, the words which men should speak to one another who wish to be frank in a moment more critical perhaps than the history of the world has ever yet known, a moment when it is every man's duty to forget himself, to forget his own interests, to fill himself with the nobility of a great national and world conception, and act upon a new platform elevated above the ordinary affairs of life, elevated to where men have views of the long destiny of mankind.

I think that in order to realize just what this moment of counsel is it is very desirable that we should remind ourselves just how this war came about and just what is for. You can explain most wars very simply, but the explanation of this is not so simple. Its roots run deep into all the obscure soils of history, and in my view this is the last decisive issue between the old principles of power and the new principles of freedom.

Germany Before the War.

The war was started by Germany. Her authorities deny that they started it. But I am willing to let the statement I have just made await the verdict of history. And the thing that needs to be explained is why Germany started the war. Remember what the position of Germany in the world was—as enviable a position as any nation has ever occupied. The whole world stood at admiration of her wonderful intellectual and material achievements, and all the intellectual men of the world went to school to her. As a university man, I have been surrounded by men trained in Germany, men who had resorted to Germany because nowhere else could they get such thorough and searching training, particularly in the principles of science and the principles that underlie modern material achievements.

Her men of science had made her industries perhaps the most competent industries in the world, and the label "Made in Germany" was a guarantee of good workmanship and of sound material. She had access to all the markets of the world, and every other man who traded in those markets feared Germany because of her effective and almost irresistible competition.

She had a place in the sun. Why was she not satisfied? What more did she want? There was nothing in the world of peace that she did not already have and have in abundance.

We boast of the extraordinary pace of American advancement. We show with pride the statistics of the increase of our industries and of the population of our cities. Well, these statistics did not match the recent statistics of Germany. Her old cities took on youth, grew faster than any American city ever grew; her old industries opened their eyes and saw a new world and went out for its conquest; and yet the authorities of Germany were not satisfied.

You have one part of the answer to the question why she was not satisfied in her methods of competition. There is no important industry in Germany upon which the Government has not laid its hands to direct it and, when necessity arise, control it.

You have only to ask any man whom you meet who failed in the competition that prevailed before the war, in the matter of international competition, to find out the methods of competition which the German manufacturers and exporters used under the patronage and support of the Government of Germany. You will find that they were the same sorts of competition that we have tried to prevent by law within our own borders. They could not sell their goods cheaper than we could sell ours, at a profit to themselves, they could get a subsidy from the Government which made it possible to sell them cheaper anyhow; and the conditions of competition were thus controlled in large measure by the German Government itself.

Dominate Labor of the World.

But that did not satisfy the German Government. All the while there was lying behind its thought, in its dreams of the future, a political control which would enable it in the long run to dominate the labor and the industry of the world. They were not content with success by superior achievement; they wanted success by authority.

I suppose very few of you have thought much about the Berlin-to-Bagdad Railway. The Berlin-to-Bagdad Railway was constructed in order to run the threat of force down the flank of the industrial undertakings of half a dozen other countries, so that when German competition came in it would not be resisted too far—because there was always the possibility of getting German armies into the heart of that country quicker than any other armies could be got there.

Look at the map of Europe now. Germany, in thrusting upon us again and gain the discussion of peace, talks about what? Talks about Belgium, talks about Northern France, talks about Alsace-Lorraine. Well, those are deeply interesting subjects to us and to them, but they are not talking about the heart of the matter.

Take the map and look at it. Germany has absolute control of Austria-Hungary, practical control of the Balkan States, control of Turkey, control of Asia Minor. I saw a map in which the whole thing was printed in appropriate black the other day, and the black stretched all the way from Hamburg to Bagdad—the bulk of the German power inserted into the heart of the world. If it can keep that, she has kept all that her dreams contemplated when the war began. If she can keep that, her power can disturb the world as long as she keeps it, always provided—for I feel bound to put this proviso in—always provided the present influences that control the German Government continue to control it.

I believe that the spirit of freedom can get into the hearts of Germans and find as fine a welcome there as it can find in any other hearts. But the spirit of freedom does not suit the plans of the Pan Germans. Power cannot be used with concentrated force against free peoples if it is used by a free people.

Allusion to Austria-Hungary.

You know how many intimations come to us from one of the Central Powers that it is more anxious for peace than the chief Central Power; and you know that it means that the people in that Central Power know that if the war ends as it stands they will, in effect, themselves be vassals of Germany, notwithstanding that their populations are compounded with all the people of that part of the world, and notwithstanding the fact that they do not wish, in their pride and proper spirit of nationality, to be so absorbed and dominated.

Germany is determined that the political power of the world shall belong to her. There have been such ambitions before. They have been in part realized. But never before have those ambitions been based upon so exact and precise and scientific a plan of domination.

May I not say that it is amazing to me that any group of people should be so ill-informed as to suppose, as some groups in Russia apparently suppose, that any reforms planned in the interest of the people can live in the presence of a Germany powerful enough to undermine or overthrow them by intrigue or force? Any body of free men that compounds with the present German Government is compounding for its own destruction. But that is not the whole of the story. Any man in America, or anywhere else, who supposes that the free industry and enterprise of the world can continue if the Pan German plan is achieved and German power fastened upon the world is as fatuous as the dreamers of Russia.

What I am opposed to is not the feeling of the pacifists, but their stupidity. My heart is with them, but my mind has a contempt for them. I want peace, but I know how to get it, and they do not.

You will notice that I sent a friend of mine, Colonel House, to Europe who is as great a lover of peace as any man in the world; but I did not send him on a peace mission. I sent him to take part in a conference as to how the war was to be won, and he knows, as I know, that that is the way to get peace if you want it for more than a few minutes.

Nobody Must Block the Way.

All of this is a preface to the conference that I referred to with regard to what we are going to do. If we are true friends of freedom—our own or anybody else's—we will see that the power of this country, the productivity of this country, is raised to its absolute maximum and that absolutely nobody is allowed to stand in the way of it.

When I say that nobody is allowed to stand in the way, I don't mean that they shall be prevented by the power of the Government, but by the power of the American spirit. Our duty, if we are to do this great thing and show America to be what we believe her to be, the greatest hope and energy of the world, is to see to it that nothing is allowed to stand in the way, that the job is finished, and finished as we are fighting it, that we must see to it that we do what we have declared our purpose to do, see to it that the conditions of labor are not rendered more onerous by the war—but also that we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of labor are improved are not blocked or checked. That we must do. That has been the matter about which I have taken pleasure in conferring from time to time with your President, Mr. Gompers. And, if I may be permitted to do so, I want to express my admiration of his patriotic courage, his large vision, and his statesmanlike sense of what is to be done. I like to lay my mind alongside of a mind that knows how to pull in harness. The horses that kick over the traces will have to be put in a corral.

Now to "stand together" means that nobody must interrupt the processes of our energy, if the interruption can possibly be avoided without the absolute invasion of freedom. To put it concretely, that means this: Nobody has a right to stop the processes of labor until all the methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted; and I might as well say right here that I am not talking to you alone. You sometimes stop the courses of labor, but there are others who do the same. And I believe that I am speaking of my own experience not only, but of the experience of others, when I say that you are reasonable in a larger number of cases than the capitalists.

Business Must Be Done.

I am not saying these things to them personally yet, because I haven't had a chance. But they have to be said, not in any spirit of criticism, but in order to clear the atmosphere and come down to business, everybody on both sides has got to transact business, and the settlement is never impossible when both sides want to do the square and right thing. Moreover, a settlement is always hard to avoid when the parties can be brought face to face.

I can differ with a man much more radically when he isn't in the room than I can when he is in the room, because then the awkward thing is that he can come back at me and answer what I say. It is always dangerous for a man to have the floor entirely to himself. And therefore we must insist in every instance that the parties come into each other's presence and there discuss the issues between them, and not separately in places which have no communication with each other.

I always like to remind myself of a delightful saying of an Englishman of a past generation, Charles Lamb. He was with a group of friends, and he spoke very harshly of some man who was not present. I ought to say that Lamb stuttered a little bit. And one of his friends said: "Why, Charles, I didn't know that you knew so-and-so?"

"Oh," he said, "I don't. I can't hate a man I know."

There is a great deal of human nature, of very pleasant human nature, in that saying. It is hard to hate a man you know. I may admit parenthetically that there are some politicians whose methods I do not at all believe in, but they are jolly good fellows, and if they only would not talk the wrong kind of politics with me, I would love to be with them.

And so it is all along the line in serious matters and things less serious. We are all of the same clay and spirit, and we can get together if we desire to get together. Therefore, my counsel to you is this: Let us show ourselves Americans by showing that we do not want to go off in separate camps or groups by ourselves, but that we want to co-operate with all other classes and all other groups in a common enterprise, which is to release the spirit of the world from bondage.

Manifestations of Mob Spirit.

I would be willing to set that up as the final test of an American. That is the meaning of democracy. I have been very much distressed, my fellow-citizens, by some of the things that have happened recently. The mob spirit is displaying itself here and there in this country. I have no sympathy with what some men are saying, but I have no sympathy with the men that take their punishment into their own hands, and I want to say to every man who does join such a mob that I do not recognize him as worthy of the free institutions of the United States.

There are some organizations in this country whose object is anarchy and the destruction of law, but I would not meet their efforts by making myself a partner in destroying the law. I despise and hate their purposes as much as any man, but I respect the ancient processes of justice, and I would be too proud not to see them done justice, however wrong they are. And so I want to utter my earnest protest against any manifestation of the spirit of lawlessness anywhere or in any cause.

Why, gentlemen, look what it means: We claim to be the greatest democratic people in the world, and democracy means, first of all, that we can govern ourselves. If our men have not self-control, then they are not capable of that great thing which we call democratic government. A man who takes the law into his hands is not the right man to co-operate in any form of or development of law and institutions. And some of the processes by which the struggle between capital and labor is carried on are processes that come very near to taking the law into your own hands. I do not mean for a moment to compare them with what I have just been speaking of, but I want you to see that they are mere graduations of the manifestations of the unwillingness to co-operate.

New Instrumentalities.

And the fundamental lesson of the whole situation is that we must not only take common counsel, but that we must yield to and obey common counsel. Not all of the instrumentalities for this are at hand. I am hopeful that in the very near future new instrumentalities may be organized by which we can see to it that various things that are now going on shall not go on. There are various processes of the dilution of labor, and the unnecessary substitution of labor, and bidding in distant markets, and unfairly upsetting the whole competition of labor, which ought not to go on—I mean now on the part of employers—and we must interject into this some instrumentality of co-operation by which the fair thing will be done all around. I am hopeful that some such instrumentalities may be devised, but, whether they are or not, we must use those that we have, and, upon every occasion where it is necessary to have such an instrumentality, originated upon that occasion, if necessary.

And so, my fellow-citizens, the reason that I came away from Washington is that I sometimes get lonely down there. There are so many people in Washington who know things that are not so; and there are so few people in Washington who know anything about what the people of the United States are thinking about, I have to come away to get reminded of the rest of the country; I have to come away and talk to men who are up against the real thing, and say to them, "I am with you if you are with me." And the only test of being with me is not to think about me personally at all, but merely to think of me as the expression for the time being of the power and dignity and hope of the United States.

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I chose the material; dictated the cut; passed upon every detail of Style, Fit, Finish, Needlework. At $35, the result is *really remarkable*, when Woolens and Labor have enlisted in the Aviation Corps.

3 Evening Waistcoats which are high flyers in style: *Carlton*, $5; *Regent*, $7.50; and, *Plaza* $10.

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SUFFRAGIST PICKETS GET ARRESTED AGAIN

Thirty-one, Including Many of Former Prisoners, Taken at the White House.

SENTENCE ON 41 SUSPENDED

Protesting Delegates of New York Fail to Obtain an Audience with the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Thirty-one militant suffragists, most of whom were among the forty-one arrested last Saturday, repeated their picketing before the White House today and were rearrested. The descent upon the White House was planned as a further protest against what the women describe as "illegal arrests." It followed a hearing at which the forty-one appeared before Judge Mullowney of the Police Court, who suspended sentence. He said he would send for the women if he decided to impose penalties. Only one, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, wife of the food expert, gave notice of appeal.

There were a few deserters from the Saturday picket brigade. Mrs. Wiley hurried home after being released by the Magistrate and a number of others of the forty-one absented themselves from the second attack. No sooner had some of the women been released by the Police Judge than they returned to their headquarters, Cameron House, and dressed for the assault, which was made at 4:30 o'clock as the crowds from the Government departments filled the streets.

The attack was without its intended purpose, as the leaders were unaware that the President was absent in Buffalo. The police acted quickly and apprehended the banner bearers as fast as they appeared at the main gates of the White House grounds.

List of Those Arrested.

Those arrested and carried through the streets in police patrol wagons were:

NEW YORK CITY.

Mrs. J. W. Brannan, Miss H. Blumberg, Miss B. Schelnberg, Mrs. L. H. Hornesby, Miss Paula Jakobi, Mrs. Cynthia Cohen, Miss Dorothy Day, Mrs. H. Butterworth, Miss Cora Weeks, Mrs. W. T. Colt, Miss Eliz. Hamilton.

NEW YORK STATE.

Miss Hattie Kruger, Buffalo.
Miss Amy Jungling, Buffalo.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, Brookline.
Miss L. Daniels, Boston.
Miss Cornelia Whitcomb, Worcester.

NEW JERSEY.

Mrs. George Scott, Montclair.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Philadelphia.
Miss Elizabeth McShane, Philadelphia.
Miss Catherine Lincoln, Philadelphia.

CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. William S. Kent.

OREGON.

Miss Alice Gram, Portland.
Miss Betty Gram, Portland.

UTAH.

Mrs. R. B. Quay, Salt Lake City.
Mrs. C. T. Robertson, Salt Lake City.

OKLAHOMA.

Mrs. Kate Stafford, Oklahoma City.

MARYLAND.

Miss Julia Emory, Baltimore.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Miss Lucy Burns.
Miss Matilda Young.

LOUISIANA.

Miss Alice Cosu, New Orleans.

FLORIDA.

Mrs. Mary A. Nolan, Jacksonville.

Praise and Criticism.

Mrs. Nolan, who is 73 years old, participated in both raids. Leaders at suffrage headquarters were praising her fortitude and criticising some of the forty-one who, for physical reasons, such as headaches, refused to join their companions of last Saturday. Mrs. Sara Moller of Washington furnished bail for the thirty-one pickets, who will be arraigned in a police court.

Nearly all of the women made brief speeches at the hearing before Judge Mullowney, emphasizing that they had not obstructed traffic and had broken no law in their picketing. Some of them from suffrage States insisted that they were voters. Judge Mullowney, after deliberating a long time, said he would technically suspend sentence and send for the women if he decided to impose penalties. Before arriving at this decision he allowed the women to make their speeches.

Mrs. William Kent of California, wife of a member of the Federal Trade Commission, said with great earnestness:

"My conscience is clear. I walked on Saturday afternoon from Cameron House to the further gate of the White House. I obstructed no traffic. I was moving. At the further gate there was no crowd. I held a banner which all might read. The Administration should commend, instead of allowing a prison sentence to be imposed upon, women who hold aloft words which show the utmost devotion to the ideals of political liberty on which our Government is founded."

This explanation was offered by Mrs. Wiley:

"I want to state that we took this action with great consecration of spirit. We took this action with willingness to sacrifice our personal liberty, in order to focus the attention of the nation on the injustice of our disfranchisement, that we might thereby win political liberty for all the women of the country.

Right to Assemble Cited.

"The Constitution says Congress shall not in any way abridge the right of citizens peacefully to assemble and petition. That is exactly what we did. We peacefully assembled, and then proceeded with our petition to the President for the redress of our grievance of disfranchisement. The Constitution does not specify the form of petition. Ours was in the form of a banner. To say that we 'broke the traffic regulations' when we exercised our constitutional right of petition is therefore unconstitutional."

"As a newly enfranchised New York woman," Mrs. Brannan said, "I realize more acutely than ever the limitations of the State referendum method, the fact that we are prisoners in our own State so far as our franchise is concerned. So long as the President refuses to indorse the Federal amendment he proves to his own country and to the whole world that he is an advocate of the unjust discrimination against American women—that he preaches democracy in words but not democratic deeds."

Resolutions urging President Wilson to order the release of the women now in jail for picketing and asking him to recommend to Congress enactment of a Federal suffrage amendment were left at the White House late today by a delegation of New York women. The whole delegation of forty was barred from the White House grounds by the police, but a committee of two was permitted to enter and present the petition to Secretary Forster.

MRS. CATT ASSAILS PICKETS.

Says Women Make Mistake of Using Tactics Unworthy of Cause.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said yesterday afternoon that the women who were doing the picketing in Washington had made a psychological mistake. None of the women who went to Washington, Mrs. Catt said, were among those who had made records in the past State suffrage campaign.

"The pickets," Mrs. Catt said, "make the psychological mistake of injecting into this stage of the suffrage campaign tactics which are out of accord with it. Every reform, every change of idea in the world passes through three stages—agitation, argument, and surrender. We have passed through the first two stages and entered into the third. The mistake of the pickets is that they have no comprehensive idea of the movement and are trying to work this first stage in the third. We stand on the threshold of final victory, and the only contribution these women make to it is to confuse the public mind."

Officials at the headquarters of the Woman's Party in New York, 13 and 15 East Forty-first Street, were receiving news from the pickets from Washington and making arrangements to get Representatives and Senators to work in having the women treated as political prisoners and to urge the President to use his influence for the passage of the Federal amendment. The Congressmen to whom special appeals will be made will be those in whose districts the different forty-one pickets arrested on Saturday and others already imprisoned live. Senators William M. Calder and James Wadsworth, Jr., will be interviewed.

Mrs. Frederick Hazard, who is Chairman of the Syracuse District of the party, was in New York yesterday and said that many people in the upper part of the State, including those not in sympathy with picketing, were very much incensed at the long sentences and treatment that the pickets were receiving.

Aid for Home Defender's Widow.

Alderman Charles A. McManus said yesterday that he would introduce a resolution at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen today to provide for the relief of the widow and children of Adam Mang, the Home Defense League member, who was killed on Election night by a brick thrown from a roof on West Forty-ninth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. There is no provision under law to provide for his wife and children.

SOME WOMEN HERE TO BE NONPARTISAN

City Party Is for "Safe and Sane" Campaign for Federal Amendment.

PLAN COURSE FOR WOMEN

Normal School Class for New Voters Will Be Opened at Once and Experts Will Instruct.

There was a large gathering of leaders, captains, and workers of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, whose head is Mary Garrett Hay, at the headquarters, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday. It was the first executive meeting since the election, and the gathering, with cheers and enthusiastic applause, in resolution form, put on record its purpose to remain nonpartisan, join with the National American Woman Suffrage Association in working for the Federal amendment and begin immediately with the education of the women for their duties as citizens.

Emphasis was laid on a "safe and sane" campaign for the amendment. The resolution on this subject read:

Resolved, That we line up our forces behind the National American Woman Suffrage Association and conduct a safe, sane, and constructive campaign for the Federal amendment;

Resolved, That to this end, we appoint a Federal Amendment Committee, to be composed of five members, appointed by the boroughs; a Congressional Chairman for each Congressional district throughout the city, and sixty-two leaders of the Assembly districts, these members to work along the quiet, dignified, educational lines followed by the National Association until the Federal amendment is passed by Congress.

With this renewed activity the women will not neglect the work for the war which they have been previously carrying on with vigor.

Miss Hay gave a vigorous and serious talk to her workers. Suggestions of policy which she has made since Election Day were put into definite form for use by her followers.

"The members of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party," she said, "feel that the newly enfranchised women of this city are being watched by the world. For this reason, our women must not make mistakes. Their actions will hurt or help not only the cause of woman suffrage throughout the United States but the woman movement throughout the civilized world. For this reason we believe that we ought to take our first steps slowly and after careful deliberation and that we ought to advise all our voting sisters outside of our organization to be conservative, and wary.

"The members of the New York Woman Suffrage Party feel that we owe our victory not to any one political party, but to all of them. We won votes from the men of all political parties because of the thorough and dignified way in which we conducted our suffrage campaign. We won the vote for the women, and we must help not only our members, but all the women in the city, to become intelligent and good citizens. At present it is absolutely necessary for women to be nonpartisan until we have carefully weighed every phase of political policy and procedure, until we have studied and thought and come to right decisions.

"All women will not vote the same way on any question. We are not concerned at present with any question save that of remaining cool and deliberate and of learning all that we can. We shall have to learn many things to our foreign sisters shall have to learn to become naturalized and this must keep us occupied for a time. One thing we shall try to do in New York, namely, to support any movement, measure or man that is good for our Government and city, and this irrespective of what party is behind them."

A normal school course for new voters will be opened immediately at the city headquarters. Experts will give instruction and Suffrage Party leaders will attend to prepare themselves to establish similar classes for the women of their districts later. The policies of the different political parties will be explained and bureaus of political education will also be established for the women voters.

Resolutions were passed thanking the political parties and voters, President Wilson, and the press, for their aid in getting the vote for the women of New York State. The resolution to the President read:

"Resolved, That the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York tenders its appreciation and hearty thanks to the President of the United States for his timely and convincing message to the voters of our State which aided materially in the victory on Nov. 6, 1917."

Mrs. R. Ringrose of San Francisco, who has been in New York for some time working for suffrage, yesterday protested against a statement made by Miss Helen Todd at the meeting of the Women's Committee of One Thousand at Public School 40, on Sunday evening, that the Socialist vote had carried California for woman suffrage.

"Miss Todd was in California only a month," said Mrs. Ringrose, "and is not sufficiently informed to speak for the State. An analysis of the vote in California when the State enfranchised its women showed that the Socialists not only had not given the women the vote, but that many of them had apparently deserted the cause."

HYLAN TO APPOINT WOMEN.

Promises Them Place on School Board—Civil Service Job Likely.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan expects to give ample recognition to the enfranchised women in his administration. It is likely that he will apoint women not only on the new Board of Education, seven members of which will be named by him under a statute enacted this year, but also on the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

"I certainly shall give women representation on the Board of Education," said Judge Hylan yesterday. "Whether one or more places will be filled by a woman has not been determined, but you may say authoritatively that women will be represented."

Miss May B. Upshaw, a Barnard graduate, who has been employed by the Municipal Civil Service Commission as an examiner for the last two years and who was a contestant for the position of Chief Examiner in a recent competitive examination, is being mentioned as a possible aspirant for a Commissionership if it should be finally decided that in view of the growing political importance of women now that they have been enfranchised in this State, one of the three members of the Commission should be a woman.

The name of Robert H. Mainzer, a wealthy broker who lives at the Ansonia, was menttioned in Tammany circles yesterday as a possible appointee to a Commissionership in the Hylan administration. Mr. Mainzer, it is understood, contributed generously to the campaign fund. The fact that Mr. Mainzer is an enthusiastic "buff" may have led to the conclusion that he is slated for the place at the head of the Fire Department, though it is known that ex-Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson is a candidate for his old place, with heavy backing among prominent Tammany politicians.

Judge Hylan resumed his seat on the bench yesterday, after several weeks' absence. He sat in Part II. of the Kings County Court. Many of his associates came in and congratulated him on his election. After court Judge Hylan came over to his Manhattan headquarters for a couple of hours. A stern decree has gone out from the Mayor-elect that job hunters must stay away from the County Court House and that no applications which reach him there will be considered.

To Relieve a Cold in One Day take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—Advt.

PLAN STRICTER BAN ON MUNITION WORKS

Continued from Page 1.

military transports and other oversea craft, as well as enemy spy activities the purpose of which is to gain information desired by Germany as to the movements of the American Navy and Army transports. The suggestion, which, it was pointed out, would have rendered much less likely the disastrous fire which on Sunday destroyed the Washburn Wire Company's plant at 118th Street and East River, is that a force of 10,000 soldiers, commanded by officers of the regular army, be assigned to the duty of guarding the waterfront of New York. In other words, that the waterfront be made a military zone, instead of, as it is now constituted, a "barred zone" into which the citizens of all nations, save Germany, may enter at will.

It was pointed out yesterday that under the regulations, as they now existed, even Germans could be employed in munition plants so long as those plants were not within a "barred zone" area, while if these Germans procured a Federal permit they could work in such plants even when they were situated in such zones. Thousands of Austrians, Hungarians, Bulgarians, and Turks, a great number of whom are said to be openly hostile to the United States so far as their sympathies in the war are concerned, are employed in munition manufacturing plants and on vessels plying the harbor and rivers of New York. United States Marshal McCarthy said yesterday that it was undoubtedly true that a great many enemy aliens were employed in factories in and about New York which had Government contracts.

If the suggestion that the army be placed in control of the water fronts is approved it will mean the control by soldiers of all enemy alien movements, as well as of all other persons, so far as the water-front zones are concerned.

Want Stricter Regulations.

As at present administered the regulations are such that no Federal official has the right even to question the right of an Austrian, a Turk, or a Bulgarian, all of whom are allies of the Germans, to enter any barred zone in New York City or in any other part of what is known as the metropolitan district. In the opinion of many Federal officials some of the most dangerous spies now operating in this part of the country are Austrian, Bulgarian or Turkish subjects, and they point out that unless the activities of these persons can be controlled it will never be possible to render the New York harbor entirely safe from the espionage activities of enemy aliens and those who are allied with them.

There are no fewer than 600 Austrians in command of barges and lighters operating in New York harbor, and, this being the case, Federal officials say it will be an easy matter for a German spy or agent to keep track of everything that goes on in the harbor or along the waterfronts.

"As the situation now stands," a Federal official said yesterday, "it is absolutely impossible to keep the friends of Germany—I have reference to the subjects of Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria—from going anywhere, at any time, they want to. They have just as much right to make a tour of Hoboken as you or I, and they can take a trip on any passenger-carrying craft that plies the waters of New York, provided they have the price of a ticket. They are permitted to work in munition plants, on docks, in warehouses, and in all other places where the business carried on is of a strictly war nature. Unless they are placed under restriction, the danger of leakage of important information to the Germans will always be with us."

Another man familiar with alien enemy conditions in New York made the statement that the situation here was "full of dynamite," and until it was so treated there would always be danger of such things as Sunday's big fire and the attempts to bomb ships. Two men are under indictment in Brooklyn for the latter offense.

150,000 German Subjects Here.

It was stated yesterday that in the metropolitan district there were about 150,000 German subjects whose ages were above 14 years, and that these persons had blood relations who had taken out citizenship papers to the number of at least 200,000 persons. The Austrians, Hungarians, Bulgarians, and Turks resident in the district would increase the number of hostile foreigners in the New York district to at least 250,000 persons, it was said.

In the event the Government decides to make the New York waterfronts a military zone it will mean that all persons, American citizens included, will have to get passes in order to enter the zone.

Citizens of the United States and of nations allied with them the nature of whose business requires their daily presence along the waterfront would be provided with passes with their photographs attached. It is the opinion of Federal officials that this system would go a long way toward making it almost impossible for an enemy alien, or a suspected subject of Austria or other nations with which Germany is allied, to get within half a mile of the waterfront.

From official sources a reporter of THE TIMES learned yesterday that there was brewing a propaganda which has for its purpose the bringing about of a strike which will, if successful, cripple the harbor carrying traffic of New York. The men who are leaders of this proposed strike are in nearly every instance Austrians or other persons of foreign birth who are unfriendly to the United States.

The same situation exists in other ports in this part of the country, it was said yesterday, particularly such ports as Boston, New London, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. In the South the situation is not so serious, for the reason that there are few foreigners in that part of the country.

Cause of Fire Still a Mystery.

United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy said yesterday that the presence of enemy aliens in the plant of the Washburn Wire Company would result in stricter regulations affecting the employment of Germans in factories doing work for the Government. He was not certain yet what these changes would be. Investigations conducted by the Fire Department yesterday resulted in an announcement by Fire Commissioner Adamson and Fire Marshal Brophy last night that the origin of the fire still remained a mystery. The investigations are being continued.

Marshal McCarthy did not make any investigation of the suspicious circumstances of the fire, on the ground that enemy aliens had not been barred from the plant, and that the matter was in the hands of the Fire Department. He admitted that the presence of enemy aliens in the plant was in violation of the President's proclamation, so far as the actual wording went, but said that the proclamation had been administered by him after consultation with the Washington authorities in a way that was considered most efficient. Orders issued by the Marshal have barred enemy aliens from the vicinity of piers, arsenals, armories, and certain Government property. The Marshal said there had never been promulgated in New York an order barring aliens from plants "manufacturing articles of contract for the use of the army and navy." He declared that to do this would be a gigantic task, inasmuch as practically every factory of any size in New York was doing at least some work, directly or indirectly, for the Government.

"Unquestionably," he said, "there are several thousand enemy aliens working in plants in New York City which are doing work for the Government. This may be unfortunate, but we are developing the regulations all the time, and I would not be surprised to see that the Washburn factory fire was followed by new regulations."

The Marshal, in pointing to some of the difficulties of the situation, said that he had never known that the Washburn plant was doing any work for the Government. It was his personal opinion that enemy aliens did not cause the Washburn fire. He said that they would have had eight months to do it, and saw no reason why, if there were any Germans in the factory who wished to destroy it, they had waited until Sunday.

Twenty-four witnesses were examined by Marshal Brophy yesterday. Few of them could speak English, and their examination proceeded slowly. It will be continued today. In the twenty-four men there were ten Austro-Hungarians and four Germans. One German who had been under suspicion was exonerated when it was shown that he left the building two hours before the fire started.

Fire Commissioner Adamson issued this statement last night:

No cause of the fire has as yet been discovered, nor has any cause been found for the rapid spread of it. The testimony so far indicates that the blaze started in the basement. The fact stands out that men who were not citizens were employed in the plant, among them Germans. It is unnecessary for me or any one else to comment upon the situation where alien enemies work in a plant that is doing Government work.

One of the most interesting things disclosed by our investigation is that John O'Donnell was engaged in repairing belting in the basement near where the fire was first seen. He said he was out to luncheon at the time the fire started. Usually he has a helper, Henry Schreiber, working with him Sundays in repairing belts. Yesterday Schreiber was sick and did not come to work. In mending the belts O'Donnell used a cement that had to be heated before being applied to the belting. O'Donnell says that this cement was heated on a gas range on the third floor, and that Schreiber usually made frequent trips from the basement to the third floor to heat the cement. He says that yesterday he heated the cement on the range on the third floor. On the other hand, Schreiber says that on last Sunday O'Donnell told him to take a shovel of coals from under the furnace and heat the cement over the shovel. O'Donnell denies that he heated the cement in this way yesterday. That matter will be investigated further by questioning the engineers on duty yesterday.

Commissioner Adamson said that Daniel C. Turner, general manager of the plant, had said that the factory turned out about $2,000,000 worth of work a year, of which about $50,000 was for the Government.

AMOS PINCHOT HEADS A NEW PEACE PARTY

Union Against Militarism Gives Way to One Favoring Settlement Germany Would Like.

The organization known as the American Union against Militarism has gone out of existence, and in its place there has been organized the American Union for a Democratic Peace, of which Amos Pinchot is Chairman, Crystal Eastman Secretary, and the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, Oswald Garrison Villard, J. P. Warbasse, Alexander Tractenberg, James H. Maurer, Max Eastman, and L. H. Wood, Executive Committee members. The organization, it is stated, is out to work for peace, and the kind of peace it advocates is the same kind, according to the announcement made public last night, that the so-called People's Council favors, namely, one without annexations, indemnities, and without economic reprisals following the war. The announcement is full of kind words for Germany.

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Thursday, Nov. 15, Brooklyn Academy of Music
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Also there will be a wonderful musical program by foremost artists.

At Erasmus Hall, November 14, the speakers will be:
Captain A. Rudd, Assistant to Russian Ambassador for four years.
Baron Vander Noot, eighteen months' active service in the Belgian Army.
George Olver Tamblyn, who is personally directing the Brooklyn Red Cross Campaign.

The following distinguished artists will also appear:
Mischa Violin, the new genius of the violin, whose appearances in concert in Europe and South America and this country have been a succession of triumphs.
Grace Hoffman, soprano, former soloist with the Sousa Concert Company. Gifted with an extraordinary voice of rare freshness and great range.
Edna Moreland, lyric soprano, but lately returned from Europe, whence her reputation as a great artist preceded her to America.
The accompanist will be Domenico Savino.

At Brooklyn Academy of Music, November 15, the speakers will include:
Dr. Allen MacRossie, recently returned from three months in France; together with Baron Vander Noot and George Olver Tamblyn.

The musical program will be given by:
Eleanora de Cisneros, America's great mezzo-soprano, who has the distinction of having sung in practically every opera house in the world.
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Domenico Savino at the piano.

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Remember the speakers and the artists—Remember the cause—The American Red Cross.
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GOT PARTY ORDERS TO HELP SUFFRAGE

Continued from Page 1.

they so desire, have representation on the Republican County Committee itself, which now is composed of 1,060 men.

The new drive for the adoption by Congress of the Susan B. Anthony amendment for the nation-wide enfranchisement of women will be begun in this city a week from today. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to open the fight with an address, the topic of which will be "The Federal Suffrage Amendment." This will be delivered at the "victory mass meeting" to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening of next week under the auspices of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. The celebration will precede the forty-ninth annual convention of the Woman Suffrage Party, of which Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse is Chairman. The convention will open at the Ritz-Carlton a week from tomorrow.

Mrs. Victor Morawetz, who is in charge of the arrangements for the meeting, announced last night that admission would be by ticket only, of which 4,400 would be issued free. The boxes will be sold for $25 in the lower tier, and for $10 in the upper, to swell the campaign fund to be used in the fight for the Federal amendment.

Despite the caution sounded by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage City Committee and the first woman to win very generally from her followers the title "boss," the women who were active in the suffrage fight are already beginning to separate along party lines.

Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, President of the Women's Republican Club of the City of New York, announced last night that that organization would meet today at Delmonico's to discuss plans.

"We certainly shall decline, politely but firmly," Mrs. Wentz said, "to become mere auxiliaries of the men's political organizations, although, of course, we shall co-operate with them along party lines in every possible way. The Republican women will undoubtedly establish organizations of their own in every county of the State."

Chairman Koenig has been invited to address the members of the club at their meeting this afternoon. Up to a late hour last night he had not definitely accepted, although Mrs. Wentz made it clear that an invitation from enfranchised women to a politician of the other sex was to be regarded as a command.

Mrs. Wentz said that the Republican women would not let up in their fight for the Federal amendment.

"It is a cruel thing to ask women to go out and wrestle with the individual voter," she said. "We must never rest until Congress puts the Federal amendment through."

The Democratic women in Brooklyn began to organize yesterday for the coming fight to elect a successor to Daniel J. Griffin in the Eighth Congressional District. Congressman Griffin has been elected Sheriff of Kings County and expects to resign his seat in Congress at the end of the year. His successor is to be elected at a special election which Governor Whitman in all likelihood will call for some date in February.

The first organization of women actively to enter the fight is the Women's Democratic Club of Brooklyn, which was formed at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at 7 Graham Avenue. The club will form the central clearing house for the Democratic activities of women in the Borough of Brooklyn and will adopt the same form of organization which the Kings County Democratic Committee has, with leaders in every Assembly district and Captains for every election district. Mrs. Paul A. Katske, a Williamsburg woman prominent in civic work, was made President of the club. Permanent organization is to be effected at a meeting to be held later. One feature of the club's work will be to instruct women aliens how to obtain naturalization papers.

The Women's Democratic Club in Manhattan is making arrangements for a ball to be held in January at Terrace Garden or Tammany Hall for the dual purpose of getting funds to build a permanent clubhouse and affording the women an opportunity for getting acquainted with the new Congressmen who will vote on the Federal amendment. Miss Mary Donnelly is Chairman of the Ball Committee. Among the women prominently identified with the club are Mrs. John S. Crosby, Mrs. Joseph Quinn, Mrs. O'Gorman Stanton, Mrs. Eugene Sullivan, and Mrs. James Moran. Mrs. Charles T. Hirst is President. George Dunellen, Democratic leader of the Tenth Assembly District, has offered his clubhouse to the Ball Committee for its meetings.

In the belief that the enfranchisement of the women will aid the prohibition cause, the Anti-Saloon League intends to try to get the next Legislature to amend the Hill-Wheeler bill providing for local option elections in April so that New York City will be exempted from the so-called "double referendum." As the matter stands now, next April there will be local option elections in all parts of the State except New York City, while here the election will be on the question of whether or not the city shall come under the provisions of the local option law. In trying to put New York City under the local option law by legislative enactment, the Anti-Saloon League is trying to fix things so that it will have one hurdle instead of two to jump. If the temperance cause should lose at the April election, as the law now stands, another election on the issue could not be held for five years.

Inasmuch as the issue would not be as clear-cut as one openly for or against liquor, the temperance forces wish to have a straight out-and-out election in the city on prohibition. This wish is especially strong now that the women have the vote, which will add many more than half a million votes for the prohibition cause, in the belief of the officials of the Anti-Saloon League.

With the city under local option, all that would be necessary to hold an election on the prohibition question at any time would be the filing of petitions signed by 25 per cent. of the registered voters. With the women voting the Anti-Saloon League believes there would never be any difficulty about obtaining the requisite number of signers to the petitions.

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TELLS OF THWARTING GERMAN PLOTTERS

John R. Rathom Reveals How Reporters Outwitted Teuton Secret Service.

TRAPPED CAPTAIN BOY-ED

Stirs Canadian Club Diners by Inside Story of Activities of German-Americans Here.

An evening of candid, serious discussion of the war kept the largest group ever gathered at a dinner of the Canadian Club clustered about the tables at the Hotel Biltmore until late last night, cheering the term "cohesion," oft applied by the speakers to a program of more intense co-operation among the Allies; listening with close attention as John R. Rathom of The Providence Journal narrated the whole history of German plots in America and told a fascinating modern detective story of how American newspaper reporters had time and again outwitted the costly and elaborate German Secret Service.

The diners gave rousing pledges of better things in the future to Lieutenant Bruno Roselli of the Italian Army when he frankly accused the Allies in general of having left Italy too long unsupported and the United States in particular of having sent the Italian Commission away empty-handed when it came here begging unselfishly for coal and for steel.

A boundary-less America was the theme of other speakers, notably of Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, who paid his respects to "a certain Bolsheviki editor" who, he said, had labored hard to keep the American people from uniting and to whom he passed the direct lie for asserting that this was England's war. Canada, without financial or political obligations, he said, had herself been among the first to prove that it was a war for civilization, and he begged the Canadians in this country to aid in the task of teaching "this country, not yet awake, that this war, though now 3,000 miles away, will be at their door if the Germans win."

Oscar S. Straus told of a medal struck off by the Germans to commemorate the sinking of the Lusitania, which was inscribed upon one side with a pretended American motto, "Business over all." He asserted "we will show her that America is ready to dedicate her last dollar and her last man that she may hand down to her children's children the liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers of the Republic."

Tribute to American Reporters.

Mr. Rathom's recital began with a tribute to the unflinching honesty and the persistent keenness of the American reporters who had fought the long battle against tremendous odds in the form of an organized and elaborately financed German Secret Service in this country. His hearers seemed amazed at times, and at others they laughed and applauded uproariously as the speaker told how again and again the Teutons had been outplayed at their own game and how again and again official denials of spy revelations had been replaced sooner or later by official confirmation of the disclosures. Time and again he tried to sit down, but from all parts of the huge ballroom came cries for more.

The part of his recital that won the greatest applause was the tale of how the Providence Journal got a man into the offices of the Hamburg-American steamship offices in New York City when those offices were teeming with unneutral activities and were guarded with the utmost cunning the Prussian sleuths could devise. He told how the newspaper sent one of its young men to Lima, Ohio, and how from there the reporter wrote to the steamship company saying he was the son of German parents, true to the Fatherland, and therefore wished to send warning that he had learned the Providence Journal was plotting to put a man into the Hamburg-American offices as janitor.

The reporter said he learned of the plot through a "loyal" telegraph operator in Providence, who heard it from a Providence Journal operator. Within a few days the Hamburg-American offices actually were visited by a man who asked for the job of janitor. He was taken into a private office and there grilled by the head of the company's secret service and other officials. He broke down and confessed he came from the newspaper office, and was thrown out without ceremony.

The youth out in Ohio wrote again a few days later, saying that, having heard nothing, he wanted to apologize for having alarmed the steamship officials needlessly. With "boyish candor," he added that he wanted to come to New York to make his fortune, and wondered if the line appreciated his attempt to help the Fatherland sufficiently to give him a temporary job.

The Hamburg-American wired back for him to come at once, Mr. Rathom said, and when he arrived they gave him the very job of janitor, which he had warned would be sought by a Providence Journal man. He stayed there six months, and the newspaper got evidence which Mr. Rathom said "would have closed those offices long, long ago instead of only recently had we had the power that the Government has."

Outwitted Captain Boy-Ed.

"One of our employes, said Mr. Rathom, "a young woman who had worked for our paper for six years, marked one of the packing cases sent by Boy-Ed to his home Government before the outbreak of the war with this country, with two hearts, and Boy-Ed, in amorous mood, drew two darts through the drawings. These packing cases were filled with important documents and receipts showing the payment of money by the German propaganda in America. Many of these operations may appear inconceivable, but our proof was indisputable.

"On another occasion Boy-Ed and two men who were responsible for the blowing up of a plant in Wilmington, Del., drank wine with our representative and gloated over the work they had carried on in a country not at war with Germany.

"Going back a little bit," continued Mr. Rathom, "our man in the German Consul General's office in San Francisco found that the man was plotting against this Government. That official is now serving two years' imprisonment in San Francisco. In this connection I will state that the present Minister from Sweden, still serving in his official capacity in Washington, has been acting as an emissary for the German propaganda.

"We had positive proof of the breaking up of the machinery of the German liners docked at Hoboken, and when this proof was printed Dudley Field Malone, then Collector of the Port, denied the story," Mr. Rathom said, and when he, Rathom, interviewed the Collector the latter explained he hadn't examined below decks, as he didn't think he had authority to do so. "I asked him if he thought the engines were in the smokestack," Mr. Rathom added, "and I suppose he found out they weren't when the Government ten days later confirmed our entire story."

Have the German Agents Changed?

In leading up to his account of The Providence Journal's exposure of Teuton plottting, Mr. Rathom said:

"Is it conceivable to imagine that the hundreds of thousands of Germans and traitorous German-Americans who cheerfully aided Ambassador Bernstorff's campaign of murder and destruction in this country for two years and a half have changed their spots? How many lessons do we need to make us realize that the danger here at home from these same people today is as great as any other danger that we are facing in connection with this war?

"Is the lesson of the Baltimore fire two weeks ago to go unlearned? Is the lesson of the destruction of the Washburn plant last night to go unheeded? The sympathetic and kindly attitude of those in authority, who prefer not to intern spies, who prefer not to shoot traitors, is rapidly creating a condition which, if permitted to continue, will mean the maintenance in the very heart of our civil and commercial life of a danger that will destroy half of our war value to ourselves and the Allies.

"Why are thousands of skilled German sailors—provided with ample funds, regularly supplied to them by German bankers and German steamship managers in New York City, sailors highly skilled in mechanical, electrical, and engineering work, filled with the desire to see Germany win this war and determined to do everything they can in this country to help Germany win the war—permitted to roam throughout the length and depth of the United States unhampered, being checked only by the ridiculous form known as a 'license'?

"The Secret Service of the United States and the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice—the two official weapons, and the only two, which stand between our people and disaster at home—are ridiculously undermanned and ridiculously underpaid. The loyalty and intelligence of these man are beyond question. The lack of facilities for their work and for the scope of their work is a national disgrace.

"The entire sum paid by the United States to maintain these two vitally important bureaus per annum is actually less than the amount of money that Ambassador Bernstorff per month for German Secret Service operations in the City of New York alone. The financial loss entailed by the Baltimore fire is probably four times the entire annual cost of both of these bureaus.

"What terrible calamity must we go through, what immense destruction of war materials vital to our future freedom must we see before we deal with this question with a stern and unyielding hand and with a determination to stamp out treachery wherever it shows its head?

"Is there any connection between this timidity of inaction against murderers and the constantly repeated doctrine of the bad German Kaiser and the good German people? No more vicious misstatement of fact is possible than this one. The sooner we learn that the Kaiser in this war is the mouthpiece of his subjects, and that in all his reign there never was a time when he was so popular in Germany as he is today, the sooner we will be able to think straight and act straight on this situation. The Kaiser is the physical embodiment of the German idea, and the German idea is the doctrine of physical force.

"And yet there are those who persist in telling us that we are playing the rôle in this war of the great liberator of the German people! It is our hand that is to help them up toward the light in their struggles to rid themselves of their Kaiser and his hated system. And that hand is held out across the Atlantic, the Atlantic in whose depths lie the bones of American women and children murdered by Germany's Kaiser and by the poor, struggling German people, who greeted those murderers with shouts of ecstatic joy!

War No Fight for a Trophy.

"What are we fighting for? A trophy? The head of the Kaiser? It sounds like that when we read the speeches which are sometimes prepared for our consumption. We get the impression that if by some particularly lucky stroke an American returns home with the head of the Kaiser the war would be satisfactorily over and we should be hailed as the savior by the liberated German people.

"But nations do not fight for a trophy. Not even for the head of the Kaiser! There are three things for which nations and men fight in war—for the love of something, for the hate of something, and for or against one or the religious fanaticisms that have made the world run red since the beginning of history.

"This war has already been worth a thousand times more than it has cost in life and suffering and treasure. It has saved Great Britain from forces that were leading her to destruction, and has made her a straight flame of purity, her dross burned away. It has given back to France her religion, has reinvigorated and regenerated her national life and has washed her clean. It will in the end save Germany, after she has toiled through generations of shame into the light of day.

"This is a spiritual war. Not a war of beautiful speeches and poetic declarations; not a war of fighting by proxy or vicarious suffering. Will the United States come out of it with a national soul or only with a national purse?"

Lieutenant Roselli's indictment of the allied powers for failing to support Italy until "three months too late" was delivered earnestly, but without heat, and it held the closest attention of his hearers. Lieutenant Roselli was an American college professor until his native Italy entered the war, when he hurried to the colors. He has only recently returned from the scene of Italy's radical retreat.

James Edward Cattell urged that America participate in the war in a spirit of complete self-sacrifice. Thomas D. Neelands, President of the club, presided.

DROPS HONOR FOR WAR.

Woman Leaves Senate Committee to Aid Pershing's Auditor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Miss Jessie L. Simpson, Secretary to the Foreign Relations Committee, the first woman who ever held this confidential post, has resigned to do war service abroad.

Miss Simpson was secretary to Senator Stone several years, and a year ago was made Secretary to his committee. She has acted in other confidential capacities.

Despite the honor she had and the good salary attached, Miss Simpson resigned to be a clerk to the auditor to the United States War Department in France.

ESTABLISHED 1847

PARIS: 13 Rue de la Paix

LONDON 175 New Bond St.

Messrs. CARTIER

beg to inform their patrons that they will gladly receive cash deposits to be transferred to their Paris or London houses enabling friends fighting in Europe to select their gifts personally

653 Fifth Ave. *at 52nd St.*

NORTHCLIFFE IN ENGLAND.

Paying a Brief Visit Before Returning Here for Christmas.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Lord Northcliffe, Sir Charles Gordon, Lieut. Col. Campbell Stuart, and other members of the British War Mission to the United States have arrived in London and will remain here during the meetings of the inter-allied conference. Lord Northcliffe declined to make a statement until he had reported to Premier Lloyd George. He expressed enthusiasm, however, with the rapid progress of American aircraft construction.

Announcement was made here yesterday that Lord Northcliffe, Chairman of the British War Mission in the United States, had arrived safely in England with Lord Reading, who came to Washington recently on a financial mission for his Government. Lord Northcliffe announced early in October his intention of going to London for a brief visit. He expects to return to America shortly before Christmas, which he intends to celebrate after the Dickens manner at Pelham. He left New York a little more than a week ago, accompanied by his secretary, Hamilton Fyffe. The party, including Lord Reading, crossed the Atlantic on a fast British cruiser.

B. Altman & Co.

Choice Black Dress Silks

in complete assortments of all the fashionable varieties, are shown at reasonable prices in the Department on the First Floor.

Included are many special values in serviceable crepe de Chine, soft satins, charmeuse and messaline.

To-day (Tuesday)

2,000 Yards of Fine Black Dress Satin

36 and 40 inches wide

will be on special sale at the extraordinarily low price (considering quality) of

$1.68 per yard

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets New York

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning Today, an Important

Sale of Plush Motor Robes at $8.75

¶ Heavy, double Plush robes, in colors to match or harmonize with your car. They are exceedingly well made and are offered at this remarkable price because of an important special purchase. The colors:

Green, Brown, Black, Navy Blue

¶ Warm, and very durable—and at this price values which we cannot hope to repeat.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

Neckwear, Handkerchiefs and Novelties

AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE

FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Will Close Out Today

WOMEN'S FUR TRIMMED SUITS

Also plain tailored Suits to wear with one's own furs

25.00

Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50

SUITS of broadcloth, silvertone, wool velour, duvet de laine, burella cloth, Oxford suitings, tweeds, or velveteens.

The Fur Trimmed Suits are enriched with Hudson Seal, nutria, taupe or Kolinsky dyed muskrat fur, also many Suits without fur trimming.

Including Women s Suits with Long Lines

For full figures, 38 to 48 bust.

Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50 **25.00**

NO EXCHANGES NO CREDITS

Main Floor, 34th Street

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Main Floor, 34th Street

WOMEN—For To-day and Wednesday

A SALE of 9684 Pairs of

White French Kid Gloves

AT LESS THAN CURRENT WHOLESALE PRICES

Verified Price Elsewhere $2.00 **$1.59** *Verified Price Elsewhere $2.00*

Genuine French kid glace Gloves—from Grenoble, the manufacturing centre of the best Gloves. Each pair is new and perfect. All sizes.

Two clasps, oversewn or pique sewn. Four row silk chain embroidery or three row heavy white or black crochet embroidery.

There are also about 60 dozen pairs of Black Gloves with white or black embroidery

Christmas Isn't Very Far Away and There Isn't a Woman Who Doesn't Appreciate a Pair of Kid Gloves

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square—Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Introspection! You'll Need a Fur-Lined Coat Soon

Buy one now and guard against sudden weather changes and higher prices. We ordered our Fur-Lined Coats early. Do likewise. Delay may mean the present stock sold and future orders will mean higher prices for us and for you. Buy that Fur-Lined Coat today—here.

Fur-Lined Coats, For Men, $61.50 to $396.00

A good assortment of well tailored garments, in a conservative model, with shells of dark Oxford or black kersey, and lined with carefully selected and well matched skins, with shawl collars of various furs—too numerous to mention here.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

WOOL YARNS 59c a Hank

Gray or Khaki

For Sweaters
Wristlets
Helmets
Mufflers
and Socks

DO YOUR BIT

Despite the scarcity of wool and the rise in prices we are offering thousands of hanks at this low price.

DO YOUR BIT

In our enlarged balcony school, competent teachers will show you just how to make these necessary articles.

DO YOUR BIT

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Socks for Soldiers

Sound Feet are essential to a successful army. Soldiers of long experience declare wool socks to be best. Full fashioned dark gray wool, reinforced heel, sole and toe, 59c pr.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Sweaters at Savings

All Worsted Heavy Weight Sweaters, V-neck, coat style, full fashioned with two pockets. Colors include light gray, Oxford, navy and maroon; also black and white. $7.39. Other Sweaters, same as above but lighter weight. $7.39

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Men's Suits That Give Satisfaction $16.50 to $39.75

No matter what your price limit may be—no matter whether you prefer extreme, in-between or conservative styles—no matter what fabrics you prefer—you are sure to find real satisfaction and real savings in this collection of well tailored garments—all priced much lower than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

MAY SELL FOOD FOUND HIDDEN HERE

Foreign Owners Asked to Show Right to Hold Millions in Products.

NO OATS FOR GERMANS

2,000,000 Bushels Held in Storage for Dutch Importers Believed to be for Kaiser's Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The millions of dollars worth of foodstuffs discovered by Secret Service agents in New York warehouses will be put on the American market unless the foreign owners can show that they are entitled to the products and that no embargo against their exportation is in effect.

The Food Administration has opened negotiations by cable with the foreign owners in the hope of obtaining their permission for the purchase of the foodstuffs, but other action will be taken unless the permission is forthcoming. Officials were interested today in the fact that the foodstuffs include more than 2,000,000 bushels of oats consigned to Dutch importers. It was pointed out that Holland is not ordinarily a user of oats, but Germany has been short of oats for her cavalry.

Activities of the Secret Serive agents in New York were said to be only a part of an investigation throughout the United States to discover if large quantities of foodstuffs are being held in storage.

The Dutch commercial mission, with headquarters here, issued a statement disclaiming that any of the supplies belonged to the Netherlands.

"In the first place," said the mission, "there are no secret stores of foods and feed bought by the Dutch agents in this country. None of such materials, were they exported to Holland, could possibly be exported to any belligerent country on account of the Dutch laws prohibiting such exportation. For a long time the Holland Government Commission has supplied the War Trade Board with a complete statement showing all foods and feed owned by Dutch interests in the United States, loaded in ships as well as in storage. The results of investigations, secret or otherwise, if deemed necessary are confidently looked forward to by the Holland Government Commission. The report to the effect that a representative of the Dutch Government said that he would rather see all the cargoes rot in the holds of the vessels before having them removed, is entirely devoid of truth."

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—There is no hoarding of foodstuffs in Massachusetts, according to a statement issued here today by Henry B. Endicott, the Food Administrator. The statement is based on reports from 1,500 out of 1,800 dealers in food commodities who use storage warehouses.

With the co-operation of dealers the Food Administration has instituted a special report system which enables Mr. Endicott to know how much food is in storage from day to day, and thereby prevent hoarding.

FIND ANOTHER MILLION IN EGGS STORED AWAY

Federal Food Commissioner Says Food Hoarders Will Feel Whole Weight of Law.

It became known last night that another $1,000,000 worth of eggs, held in storage here and which have not been reported to the Government as required law, had been located by the Secret Service, which increased the total value of the eggs located by the Government agents to $4,204,434, and brought the total value of all the foodstuffs located to about $40,000,000. With the value of the cotton, jute, oils, and various metals which have been located by the Secret Service added, this means that the Secret Service disclosures involve goods valued at more than $76,000,000.

Arthur Williams, New York City representative of the United States Food Administration, said that the work of Chief Flynn and his agents was done at the request of Mr. Hoover. "The man who hoards food," said Mr. Williams, "should be treated as an enemy of the United States. Food hoarding is a national offense.

It has been said that there are people in this country who are hoarding food for the purpose of aiding Germany. I do not know the facts in the case, but I believe the reports are true. The present situation indicates what Mr. Hoover is doing for the people. Mr. Hoover has no use for the speculators and he is determined that they may just as well submit to a loss of profit, because after a while they will incur an even greater loss.

"There are two classes of people who are responsible for the present food shortage crisis—one is the man anxious to make difficult the feeding of our allies, the man who may be handling part of the German funds to purchase food for the enemy here, and the other is the man holding back the food stuffs for higher profits.

"If it is found anyone is aiding the enemy the whole power of the United States Food Administration shall fall down upon him."

HOTEL MEN BACK HOOVER.

Food Conservation Is Keynote of Their National Convention.

The hotel men of the United States who have assembled here to attend the annual convention of the Hotel Association of this State and the National Hotel Men's Exposition in the Grand Central Palace, pledged themselves yesterday to stand behind the National Food Administration in conserving the food of the nation. The convention has brought together hundreds of hotel men and before the session ends on Saturday it is expected that at least 10,000 men interested in the hotel industry will be in this city.

In opening the exposition Edward M. Tierney, Chairman of the Exposition Committee, touched upon the changes that have come within a year to this country.

"Tonight," he said, "we stand with heads uncovered in reverential awe of the powers of might, that dictate the things we should do to uphold the United States in its struggle to drive the Moloch of tyranny and inhumanity from the face of the earth. We can best serve our country by opening up the avenues of thrift and economy to the greatest number of our citizens in order that unnecessary waste and destruction of food supplies be stopped."

W. N. Robinson, President of the American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada, also spoke on the necessity of food conservation.

In the afternoon the delegates were entertained at luncheon by George C. Brown, proprietor of the Park Avenue Hotel. Speeches were made by Mr. Brown, Mr. Tierney, John McGlynn, President of the New York State Hotel Association, and Oscar Tschirky of the Waldorf. The wives of the delegates were entertained at a luncheon at the Hotel Biltmore by John Mck. Bowman.

The Second National Exposition covers more than 40,000 square feet of floor space in the Grand Central Palace. More than 300 manufacturing concerns have an exhibition every device that goes into the conduct of a hotel or restaurant. All have, almost without exception, devoted some space to showing those appliances that conserve food and keep down kitchen expense.

SAYS ECONOMY ALONE WILL WIN THIS WAR

Sir Stephenson Kent Declares We Must Save in Man Power, Food, and Raw Materials.

Sir Stephenson Kent, head of the British Commission on Munitions, at a luncheon tendered the commission by the New York State Chamber of Commerce yesterday, criticised any talk of peace as untimely, and asserted that inasmuch as we "were in for a long war" we should be applying ourselves rather to the necessity of conducting the fighting economically and efficiently to a successful conclusion.

"To win this war," he said, "we have got to economize in every conceivable way. We have got to economize in food, in raw materials, and in man power. I was saying at lunch that a system that exists in this country, and that did exist in my country, that of cost plus profit, to my mind is a very vicious system. It leads to the negation of economy and to the most uneconomical use of man power imaginable, and it is a direct inspiration for two men doing one man's job. I do want to emphasize that the economy of man power is absolutely vital. The waste of man power is a crime. The waste of skill is a crime. It is a crime if it is perpetrated by the army or by the employer in the factory. Our endeavor in England under that system of dilution is to see that every skilled mechanic in the country is employed to the uttermost of his skill, that he is never allowed to do a job that a less skilled man could do.

"My nation, and your nation, too, will suffer, as my nation has suffered and is suffering, from an insufficiency of that skill. You will not have enough highly skilled mechanics. You will have to bring women to do work that you don't want women to do, but it is the necessity of war that you have to make use of women and of men, or whatever is necessary to pull you through this very long job that we have in front of us."

E. H. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the commission and congratulated the members for the information they had brought to American manufacturers. Among those present were H. W. Garrod, G. H. Baille, Captain Cyril Asquith, members of the British commission; Robert Adamson, General Charles H. Sherrill, Byron H. Newton, George N. Bell, Charles F. Rand, Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Philip J. McCook, Hamilton Owens, Curtice H. Hitchcock, Lindsay Russell, Welding Ring, Henry A. Caesar, Darwin P. Kingsley, Charles L. Bernheimer, Major Howard C. Smith, Alfred E. Marling, A. Barton Hepburn, and John I. Waterbury. The commission will hold three conferences at the Merchants' Association today, and in the evening will attend a dinner given by the United Engineering Societies at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

VOLUNTARY RATIONING MAPPED OUT BY YAPP

British Director of Food Economy Outlines Weekly Allowances for Men and Women.

MANCHESTER, England, Nov. 12.—Sir Arthur Yapp, Director of Food Economy, outlined here today his plan for voluntary rationing. Following are the suggested weekly allowances of bread:

Men on heavy industrial or agricultural work, eight pounds; men on ordinary industrial work, seven pounds; men unoccupied or on sedentary work, four pounds eight ounces.

Women on heavy industrial or agricultural work, five pounds; women on ordinary industrial work or domestic service, four pounds; women unoccupied or on sedentary work, three pounds eight ounces.

Other foods, the allowance of which is the same for all, are apportioned as follows:

Cereals, other than bread, twelve ounces; meat, two pounds; butter, margarine, lard, oils and fats, ten ounces; sugar, eight ounces.

Children are not affected by the scheme, no definite rations having been fixed for them.

PROCLAIMS LICENSE RULES FOR BAKERS

President Formally Announces Control Will Be Taken by Hoover on Dec. 10.

COVERS HOTELS AND CLUBS

Food Administrator Will at Once Draft Regulations—Housewives Asked to Follow Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Wilson's proclamation, putting the baking industry under license, was made public today, and steps were taken by the Food Administration to organze machinery by which the regulations will be enforced.

All bakeries, consuming ten barrels of flour or more a month, will be brought under these regulations on Dec. 10, and are requested to apply for information so that they may adjust plants to the use of the standard weights and formula adopted for "war bread."

The proclamation covers the baking of cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry, and other products, and apply not only to bakers but also to hotels, restaurants, and clubs where bread or other products of their own baking are served.

Heads of households who do home baking, are called upon by the Food Administration to watch carefully the formulas and other instructions issued from time to time and co-operate voluntarily.

The President's proclamation is as follows:

(LICENSING BAKERS.)
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Under and by virtue of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to Provide for the National Security and Defense by Encouraging the Production, Conserving the Supply, and Controlling the Distribution of Food Products and Fuel," approved by the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, it is provided among other things as follows:

That, by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the army and navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, and fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereafter in this act called necessaries; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations, and private controls, affecting such supply, distribution, and movement, and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessaries during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibition hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred, and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of the act.

And, Whereas, It is further provided in said act as follows:

That, from time to time, whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessaries, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act, and shall publicly announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement of importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessaries as set forth in such announcement, unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The President is authorized to issue such and to prescribe regulations for the issuance of licenses and requirements for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by persons, submission of reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation, and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees.

And, Whereas, It is essential in order to carry into effect the provisions of the said act, that the powers conferred upon the President by said act be at this time exercised, to the extent hereinafter set forth.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by said act of Congress, hereby find and determine and by this proclamation do announce that it is essential, in order to carry into effect the purposes of said act, to license the manufacture of necessaries to the extent hereinafter specified.

All persons, firms, corporations, and associations, who manufacture for sale bread in any form, cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry, or other bakery products, (excepting, however, those whose consumption of any flour and meal in the manufacture of such products is, in the aggregate, less than ten barrels a month,) are hereby required to procure a license on or before Dec. 10, 1917. This includes hotels, restaurants, other public eating places, and clubs, who serve bread or other bakery products of their own baking.

Application for license must be made to the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., Law Department, License Division, on forms prepared by it for that purpose, which may be obtained on request.

Any person, firm, corporation, or association, other than those hereinbefore excepted, who shall engage in or carry on any business hereinbefore specified after Dec. 10, 1917, without first procuring such license, will be liable to the penalty prescribed by said act of Congress.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

To emphasize the need of the American public co-operating in efforts to conserve food the Food Administration today made public an appeal by W. J. Hanna, Food Controller of Canada. In part he said in his message to Canadians:

"Reports of the crops of France and Italy show that we shall be called upon to strain every effort and to conserve every ounce of food to make up the shortage of our allies. Temporary disaster has overtaken the Italian Army, and it will be necessary to support to the utmost by rushing food shipments. The requirements of Great Britain will be much larger than they were last year. We must also insure the women and children of France against terrible suffering and make certain that the allied cause will not be weakened by shortage of essential food supplies.

"The situation is grave today, and the time has come when the people must realize that the Allies are depending on the Continent of North America to a far greater extent than ever before. It is within the power of all of us effectively to support the efforts of our armies."

ASK HOOVER TO GIVE HIDDEN FOOD FACTS

Merchants' Association Sends a Telegram to Washington Assailing 'Sensational' Reports.

The Merchants' Association of this city sent this telegram to Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover in Washington yesterday:

"In response to numerous protests received today and representing membership of over 5,000 representative merchants and corporations we request your immediate co-operation toward minimizing evil effects of sensational articles appearing in daily papers today, apparently emanating from Government sources reporting discovery of '$74,000,000 Secret Hoard of Food and Supplies in Warehouses Here.' For details see Monday morning's New York papers.

"Our understanding is that semi-monthly reports of the amount of foodstuffs in storage throughout the country are made to your department. We request that your statistical department telegraph us what proportion of each of the principal items has been previously and properly reported to the Government, and what proportion has been secretly held as alleged and has been discovered by the Secret Service agents.

"Also what proportion of each article is properly and normally held in storage or warehouses here to meet the daily consumption of approximately 9,000,000 of inhabitants in the city and adjacent tributary territory, and other legitimate normal demands, such as awaiting steamship space for Europe. Also any other information which will assist in giving the public the correct understanding of the real facts.

"The Merchants' Association desires to co-operate with national, State, and municipal authorities in every reasonable way to assist in minimizing waste, securing economical distribution, and obtaining co-operation of the public and also to prevent profiteering. The Merchants' Association, however, protests vigorously against sensational articles which are essentially misleading and which inflame the ultimate consumers to the detriment of all concerned, including themselves.

"We strongly urge that the National Food Administration arrange to secure the co-operation of the press throughout the country, pledging that no sensational articles regarding food or food supplies will be published unless approved in advance by the National Food Administration or its representatives in the respective States."

One of the officials directly responsible for the estimate of the food hidden here said last night when the Merchants' Association telegram was brought to his attention that the figures supplied to Washington were separate and distinct from those reported regularly to the Agricultural Department and, that the supplies listed were, as stated, actually "hidden supplies."

GIFFORD PINCHOT RESIGNS.

Disagrees with Live Stock Division of the Food Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Gifford Pinchot and Edward C. Lasater, who were with the Live Stock Division of the Food Administration, have dropped their official duties because they differed with some of the policies adopted. Mr. Lasater, a live stock producer of Falfurrias, Texas, sent in his resignation today, and it was learned at the same time that Mr. Pinchot resigned more than a week ago.

Mr. Lasater objected to the policy adopted in putting an end to practices of about thirty mills in the South which, he alleged, had been exploiting the purchasers of feed. He also said that his advice for the immediate seizure of cottonseed cake had not been followed. The situation has been receiving the attention of the Food Administration.

EXPECT TO ENROLL 4 OF EVERY 5 CALLED

New Draft Rules, Now off the Press, Will Simplify Work of the Exemption Boards.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Copies of the new army draft regulations came off the press today for a final reading preparatory to mailing to the local exemption boards throughout the country. They will be in the hands of all boards next week.

Under the new plan the burden of supplying information which will result in his being placed in his proper classification under the selective service law rests squarely upon the registrant. All instructions now in the hands of the boards will be annulled upon the receipt of the new regulations, which are greatly reduced in extent and simplified in process.

The questionnaire process will eliminate from consideration for military service probably 95 per cent. of the men who would have been discharged or exempted under the old plan. Under the first call the average board was compelled to examine five men to obtain one for service. In some cases not more than one out of ten or twelve was sent to the camps.

It is expected that under the new scheme the average figures will be reversed and at most not more than one man in five called up will fail to pass his physical examination and be rejected.

"The American Bar Association and the American Medical Association are now at work organizing the lawyers and doctors to aid registrants in their vicinity in filling out their questionnaires. With the aid of these associations it is hoped a high percentage of the questionnaires will come back in such form that the boards will have little more than a rubber stamp proceeding left to select the men to fill any call.

LIGHTS OUT NEXT THURSDAY

Fuel Administration Order All Darken Broadway at 11 P. M.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Fuel Administration tonight set Thursday as the effective date of the restrictions to be imposed on the use of coal for electric display advertising.

Regulations will be issued tomorrow limiting to three and a quarter hours, from 7:45 P. M. to 11 P. M., the time in which electric signs may be kept lighted, with the exception of small signs maintained to direct persons to a place of business.

STRIKE LEADER SEIZED.

Wasserthal Charged in Duluth with Being an Enemy Alien.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 12.—The activities of Frank Wasserthal in connection with the local strike of the Lake Lines' Stevedore Association resulted in his arrest today by Department of Justice officials.

Government officials declare Wasserthal was the moving spirit of the strike and was a native of Germany. He was charged with being an enemy alien.

AN OPPORTUNITY

The highest type of investment is a first mortgage on New York City real estate guaranteed by this Company.

Usually the rate of interest does not exceed 4½%. Just now, however, we can supply you with this most desirable security yielding 5%.

It is an opportunity that you cannot afford to miss.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

MV MV MV MV MV MV MV MV MV

Announcement

FOR still greater business efficiency, more perfected service, and the maintenance of our present low scale of prices, we have removed our Lighting Fixture Display Rooms to

503-511 West 24th Street

MITCHELL VANCE CO. INC.

Sole producers of "VANCO BRONZE," the new metal

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

To Build Up, To Brace Up, To Tone Up

If your general health is not as good as it should be, begin today a course of *Pepto-Mangan*.

Have you suffered loss of appetite and weight? Is your sleep dream-disturbed and unrefreshing? Do you lack the energy to work well and to play well? Are you nervous? Is your color bad, and have you many "off-days"? These (in the absence of some organic disease) are some of the indications of weak, watery blood, poor in iron and red cells.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Every organ of your body—heart, lungs, brain, kidneys, liver, stomach—draws its power to perform from the blood; if the fuel is scant and weak, the engine cannot run well.

Pepto-Mangan builds, braces and tones you up because it strengthens the very source of life and strength. It charges the blood with iron. It creates thousands of new, rich, red blood cells.

The reinfored blood, glad in its new vigor, courses through all the body, scours out the poisons and waste tissues, which are usually responsible for the constant half-sick condition, and paves the way for the easy return of good health.

Because it restores the health by enriching the blood and thus builds on a scientific foundation, *Pepto-Mangan* is a valuable tonic for the anemic, the run down and overworked, the invalid, the convalescent, the pale, puny child, and the aged. It will agree with the most delicate stomach.

Friendly Warning:

The confidence of the medical profession and the friendship of the millions it has helped during the quarter century of its existence, has caused many counterfeits to be foisted upon the unsuspecting. Gude's is the one genuine *Pepto-Mangan*. It is sold by all druggists only in the form pictured in this advertisement—never in bulk. Read the circular around the bottle.

Study this picture so you will know how the genuine Pepto-Mangan looks

Pepto-Mangan is made only by M. J. BREITENBACH COMPANY, Manufacturing Chemists, New York

Can You Talk into the Telephone?

Then You Can Dictate to The Dictaphone

Lift the receiver off the hook, like any telephone receiver. Press the lever with your thumb, and talk like you talk over the phone—moderately, distinctly, directly into the receiver. When you're through dictating, simply hang up.

From that point on, The Dictaphone operator takes care of your correspondence. You only sign the completed letters.

The Dictaphone System gives you the letters, ready to sign, much earlier in the day than when each letter was written twice—once in shorthand, again on the typewriter.

For every girl—transcribing direct from cylinder to typewriter—produces at least 50 per cent more letters each day. Better letters, too—an exact transcription of your very words. Cheaper letters—one-third less cost.

Again, the every-minute convenience of The Dictaphone can't be over-emphasized. You can use it during the lunch hour, or at any time of the day or night just like the telephone.

There are thousands of users of The Dictaphone right in your own city. We're sure that you'll become a user, too, after you have had a demonstration in *your* office on *your* work.

Phone or write when you're ready, but don't put it off too long.

Write for Booklet "The Man at the Desk," Room 300-I, 55 Warren Street, New York

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

Phone Barclay 3043; or Call on us at 55 Warren Street, New York

The word DICTAPHONE is a TRADE MARK, registered in the United States and foreign countries

This Advertisement was devised by The Dictaphone

A&F

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard."

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Christmas in Camp

Warm expressions of home love—carrying the cheer of the hearth-side to bleak camp scenes.

Comfort articles which have been tested by the soldier and the sportsman.

The Abercrombie & Fitch store is crowded with thousands of things which men in the service most need.

You will be assisted in the prompt selection of your Christmas parcel, which we are prepared to pack and ship with greatest expedition.

Military Requisites for Cold Weather

Army Sweaters of pure worsted, olive drab, V-neck, pull-over, without sleeves, $6.50.

Same, with sleeves, $8.

Army Sweaters, coat style, $8.50.

Suede Leather Jacket, with knitted neck and wristlets, body covered with woolen fabrics, to be worn under regulation jacket, $15, $17.50 and $20.

Army Flannel shirts, $5, $6.50, $8 and $9.50—with a soldier's or loss finished sizes at $6.50.

Wool Socks—cashmere or heavy weight—many soldiers wear the heavy socks over the lighter ones; 50c a pair.

Alpaca Wool Gloves, $2.25.

Lamb-lined Waistcoats, Sheep-lined Coats, Wool Hoods, Fleece Scarfs and Sheep-lined Camp Moccasins.

Watches for Infantry, Artillery and Sailors

The most complete assortment of Military Wrist Watches in America.

Sterling case, Waltham movement, khaki strap, $25.

Others up to $90.

Artillery Timing Watch, on broad Kitchener strap—1-5 second stop, for timing cannon firing, $45.

Selected Christmas Boxes for Soldiers

Containing articles of maximum use—assembled with a knowledge of what a soldier wants—packed in special boxes in red and white, with blue service star.

Sent prepaid anywhere—$2.50, $5, $10 and $20.

For Freezing Weather in the Clouds

Aviators' leather and fleece-lined clothes—the Abercrombie & Fitch standard, as accepted by aviators in all countries.

Government Aviation Shoe as shown—tan calf, 10½ in. high, lined with heavy lamb's wool—worn over heavy stockings or shoes; $14.

Write for Illustrated Booklet of Christmas Gifts for Military and Naval Men

Also New Booklet of Equipment for Officers and Enlisted Men.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President

Madison Avenue and 45th St.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

TEUTONS MAKE GIRLS WORK FOR THE ARMY

Government Admits Often-Denied Reports of Deportations from Alsace-Lorraine.

WILL RELEASE ALL UNDER 17

Admission Brought Out Through Communication from This Government Concerning Complaints.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Confirmation has been given by the German Government itself to the often-denied reports current for the last year that young girls of Alsace-Lorraine have been carried away from their homes and forced to labor for the German army.

From Switzerland today there came a cable report of the reply made by the German Under Secretary for War to a complaint of an Alsatian Deputy in the Reichstag against mistreatment of these young girls. This Government's reply took the form of an official communique, which in substance stated that the army administration had taken measures to assure the girls requisitioned in Alsace-Lorraine and actively employed in work at the front the benefits of moral and religious supervision.

Only 8½ per cent. of the girls were less than 17 years old, the Deputy was assured, and scarcely one-half of them had been subjected by force to the work at the front.

The German Government, the reply set forth, wishing to meet the desires of the Alsatian population, had issued an order that young girls less than 17 years, who had been enrolled by force, should be liberated at once.

GAS AND SHRAPNEL POURED ON OUR FORCES

Pershing's Men Obliged to Don Masks—Vigorous Fire Kept Up by Both Sides.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 12.—The American infantrymen in the trenches and artillerists in the gun pits have had their first real experience with gas shells.

The Germans have let loose many during the last two days, making the use of gas masks necessary. Shrapnel has also been freely used by both sides.

During a recent night German machine guns were again turned on the American trenches, the Americans replying with an equally vigorous fire.

PERSHING SEEKS INSURANCE

Applies for $10,000 Policy Under Federal War Risk Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Commissioner of Insurance William C. Delaney announced today that he had received an application from Major General Pershing, commanding the American Forces in France, for a policy for $10,000 of war risk insurance. Commissioner Delaney states that our men in General Pershing's command have shown an accelerated interest in the war risk plan of insurance within the last few days and the applications are coming in now in larger numbers.

All reports indicate that the soldiers at the front are enthusiastic about the opportunity for life insurance and are proud of their Government, which in this provision for the soldier in case of disability and for his dependent family has done something hitherto unknown in the history of wars. The total amount of army and navy life insurance now issued is $2,200,000.

General Pershing, in cabling for insurance on his life, added the following commendation of the plan:

"The army in France is pleased at the announcement that the Soldiers and Sailors' Insurance bill is now a law. By this act our Government has given its soldiers a privilege which no other country has ever granted. The very low rate and other advantages of this insurance are so manifest that it is hoped that every man in the army who needs insurance for those dependent upon him will avail himself of this generous offer. I have made application for insurance myself."

Patrol Boat Ashore in Home Waters

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Navy Department was notified today that a naval patrol boat had gone ashore in home waters. So far as reported, no one was injured. Efforts to float the vessel were begun at once.

SEES WAR UNTIL 1920 UNLESS SPEEDED UP

British Minister of National Service Calls for Mightiest Effort in Nation's History.

PLYMOUTH, England, Nov. 12.—Sir Auckland C. Geddes, Minister of National Service, in a speech here today said the people must prepare for a sterner trial than any that had yet been faced. The war, he projected, would drift into 1920 and after, if the people did not pull themselves together for the mightiest effort in the nation's history.

Victory, said Sir Auckland, depended upon a great uprush of human energy, generated by the people in their determination to win. The Government should not be asked to drive them.

To maintain armies in the field, the speaker concluded, it would be necessary to make further heavy calls on the manhood of the country. All physically fit men previously exempted were required for service unless they were employed in connection with munitions, shipping, agriculture, or other vital industries.

GOLD STAR AS MOURNING.

Chicago Movement to Abolish Black Garb for Death of Soldiers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A movement was begun here today for the substitution for the black garb of mourning of some designation, such, for instance, as a gold star, in memory of American soldier dead.

According to Mrs. Louise De Koven Bowen, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense, the glory of the death should be emphasized rather than its sadness. "The phychological effect of multitudes in mourning is not good. Soldiers do not like it and Germany forbids it," said Mrs. Bowen. "It is not too early to consider this subject now."

American Casualties in Flanders.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 12.—Among the American casualties with the Canadian forces in France, reported today, were these: Killed in action: T. P. Heban, Framingham, Mass.; gassed: W. H. Taylor, Libby, Mont.; wounded and gassed: H. J. Calle, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Damase Fournier, Natick, R. I.; wounded: Sergeant Major E. G. Watson, Orienville, Minn.; W. A. Miller, Cheyenne, Wyo.; William Cassidy, Derby Centre, Vt.; James Murray, Charleston, Mass.; Thomas Stanley, Batavia, N. Y.; Corporal D. L. Hager, Kennebunkport, Me.; Austin Crosby, Latchfield, Me.; A. G. Williamson, Newport, Vt.

Every Soldier Will Feel Obliged to Learn French and Keep a Diary.

Here is a Marvelous Book to fill both needs—the

SOLDIERS-SAILORS DIARY and English-French Dictionary

THE DIARY for recording individual experiences is the most serviceable book in existence and always will be a most cherished possession.

THE DICTIONARY — Self-pronouncing by new Sound-Spelling Method which exhaustive tests prove so simple that even a child readily acquires French with correct accent.

Great Popularity on Account of Its Military Compactness, Neatness and Thoroughness Has Greeted This Soldier's Necessity.

Richly Bound in Durable Textile Leather, Gold Edges, Gold Stamped, Strong Bond Paper, Fits the Pocket.

Send One To The Boy—Keep One At Home

Packed in beautiful gift box.

$1.00 POSTAGE PREPAID $1.00

Money back if not satisfied.

WINFIELD W. DUDLEY,
110 West 40th St., New York City.

A Delight for Heavy People

Men and women who are somewhat above average weight especially enjoy the comfort of the DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOE.

Heavy people find the "sensible" shapes in this footwear delightful. The cushion of felt conforms to the foot sole, thus distributing the body weight evenly and warding off arch troubles. The layer of cork acts as a buffer between your foot and the pavement at each step.

Comfortable as a house slipper and no "breaking-in." Most styles $7 to $9.

Sold only at
1372 Broadway at 37th St.
12 Park Place Woolworth Building.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

For Men Made by J.P.SMITH SHOE CO. For Women Made by JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.

JACK TAR IS HERE IN Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

The figures are signalling "J. T."

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y., MAKERS OF LION SHIRTS

DIAMONDS - EMERALD CUT, MARQUISE, ROUND and PEAR SHAPE

REED & BARTON

ESTABLISHED 1824
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET

Acting as Agent

in the management of real estate carries with it a responsibility to obtain results. We assume the responsibility and our record proves that we get results.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1866
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 8700 John

These Sales for Today

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Income and Expenditure

They are "bad friends" just now.

It's important that they be reconciled.

This is today's dominant thought, as important a one to the capitalist as to the humblest wage-earner. Perhaps, indeed, more so to the former than to the latter.

There's one institution in New York where you can purchase EVERYTHING you need for your person and for the members of your family at less cost than you can elsewhere, —and that, if you please, without sacrificing anything in the matter of quality.

THAT IS SPELT IN ONE WORD. The signature to this timely notice.

Greenhut's

Supply Your Table Needs in

The World's Greatest Grocery

Everything for the table, guaranteed strictly fresh and best quality. Mail and telephone orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000. Call or write for free copy of our latest Grocery Catalogue, The American Home and Table.

Mince Meat
"None Such" Mince Meat—dozen, $1.25; pkg. 12c
Fountain Mince Meat—5 lb. pail, 94c; pint jar 30c

New Crop Prunes
Small Sweet Prunes—5 lbs. 58c
Italian Oregon Prunes—2 lbs. 40c
Imperial Prunes—the largest grown—2 lbs. 46c

Figs
Fancy Whole Figs—5 lbs., $1.20; 25c lb.
New Layer Figs—2 lbs. 46c
Choice Cooking Figs—2 lbs. 30c

Selected Eggs
Dozen in carton 47c
None delivered.

Chocolate Pudding
Mrs. Morrison's Originator Brand—dozen, 91c; reg. 10c pkg. 8c

Raisins
Fountain Seeded Raisins—dozen, $1.75; pkg. 15c
Fancy Seedless Raisins—dozen, $1.75; pkg. 15c
California Cluster Raisins—reg. 18c carton 14c
King Ko Seeded Muscatel Raisins—dozen, $1.75; can 15c

New Crop Nuts
Soft Shell Walnuts—3½ lbs., $1.00; lb. 30c
Best Mixed Nuts—10 lbs., $2.60; lb. 28c
Paper Shell Almonds—3 lbs., $1.00; lb. 35c
Choice Mixed Nuts—2 lbs. 44c

Macaroni
Macaroni or Spaghetti—10 lb. container 95c
Macaroni or Spaghetti—Nobetter Brand; dozen, $1.09; pkg. 10c

Our Own Roasting
See our Coffee Roaster in daily operation.
Maracaibo Coffee—25 lbs., $4.90; 5 lbs. $1.00
Coast Blend Coffee—10 lbs., $2.40; 4 lbs. $1.00
Guadarad Blend Coffee—25 lbs., $6.25; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb. 35c

Teas
Special Plantation Teas—green, black or mixed; half caddy, 60c
$2.80; lb.
English Breakfast Tea—Mixed Tea or Basket Fired Japan Tea; 10 lbs., $5.25; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb. 35c

Jam
Hazel Brand Raspberry and Apple or Strawberry and Apple—doz. $2.90; jar 25c

Pure Olive Oil
Fountain quality finest imported; gallon can, $4.75; quart can $1.25

Anticipating Thanksgiving—Our Annual Sale of

"Wear Ever" Aluminum Ware

In Connection with which a Most Interesting Practical Demonstration

As a matter of fact, a demonstration is hardly needed, though custom sanctions it. Every housekeeper and home-maker appreciates the virtues of aluminum kitchen utensils. Every one knows that they are sanitary, easily cleaned. An investment in these wares represents money well spent. At Greenhut's Economy figures you can't do better anywhere.

$3.95 "Wear Ever" Seamless Self-Basting Roasting Pans—size 10x14; at $3.25
$4.80 "Wear Ever" Seamless Self-Basting Roasting Pans—size 11x16; at $4
$3.90 "Wear Ever" Aluminum Tea Kettles—flat bottom; cold handle, 8-quart capacity; at $3.25
"Wear Ever" Pudding Pans 8 inches; at 57c
"Wear Ever" Coffee Pots—8-cup size; at $2.24
"Wear Ever" Cake Pans—9½ inches; at 40c
$1.24 "Wear Ever" Berlin Sauce Pans—with cover and long handle; 3-quart; at 98c
"Wear Ever" Lipped Sauce Pans—with long handle; 2½-quart; at 95c
"Wear Ever" Berlin Sauce Pans—with cover and long handle; 4-quart; at $1.67
"Wear Ever" Tea Pots—8-cup size; at $2.76
"Wear Ever" Berlin Sauce Pots—with cover and side handles; 3-quart; at $1.24
"Wear Ever" Berlin Sauce Pots—with cover and side handles; 4-quart; at $1.67
"Wear Ever" Berlin Sauce Pots—with cover and side handles; 6-quart; at $2.05
"Wear Ever" Frying Pans—with long handle; 7-inch diameter; at 72c
"Wear Ever" Stew Pans—2-quart; at 81c
"Wear Ever" Seamless Sink Roasting Pans—size 10x14; at $1.71
"Wear Ever" Preserving Kettles—with ball handle; 8-quart; at $1.91
"Wear Ever" Preserving Kettles—12 qt., with ball handle; at $2.62
"Wear Ever" Pint Cups—at 38c
"Wear Ever" Frying Pans—with long handle, 8½ inches diameter; at $1.10

Aluminum Sundries

18c Skimmers—at 15c
25c Cake Turners—at 20c
25c Flour Dredges—at 20c
10c Sugar Dredges—at 8c
10c Custard Cups—at 8c
10c Doughnut Cutters—at 8c
10c Cream Dippers—at 8c
25c Measuring Cups—at 20c
25c Measuring Spoons—at 20c
20c Cheese Graters—at 15c
10c Tea Strainers—at 8c
7c Salt or Pepper Shakers—at 6c
30c Ladles—at 25c
18c Perforated Ladles—at 15c

Other Big Sales for Today

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' STYLISH DRESSES—fabrics and fashions now in demand:

$12.75 Silk Dresses at $7.95

Popular styles in Satin, some have collars of white silk or Georgette Crepe; many are lace trimmed. Colors include brown, plum, green, taupe, navy and black. A limited number of evening dresses in pastel shades included.

$14.75 and $16.50 Silk and Serge Dresses at $10.75

Several smart styles, fashioned of excellent quality men's wear and French all-wool Serge, Charmeuse or Satin. Choice of side-drape, tunic, pleated and straight line effects. Exquisitely trimmed with metallic color or self embroidery; novelty girdles and Georgette Crepe or silk collars and vestees.

3,000 Men's High Grade Negligee Shirts to Sell Today at $1
(The values range to $2.75)

A truly fine lot of shirts, comprising broken assortments, fine samples, and "imperfect laundry" lots, from one of the best makers here. Included are:—

WOVEN AND CORDED MADRAS SHIRTS IN FINE GRADES, SHIRTS WITH MERCERIZED WOVEN FIGURES, FINE PERCALES CORDS, REPPS, POPLINS AND OTHER NOVELTY SHIRTINGS, And Lastly, SHIRTS WITH SILK FRONTS AND CUFFS.

There isn't a back number in the entire collection. The styles are numbered among the season's best. You will find here a splendid variety of neat stripes on white and colored grounds, also plain colors which are guaranteed not to fade.

Every shirt is generously cut full size, and finished with ocean pearl buttons. Soft or laundered cuffs. All sizes from 13½ to 17½.

Women's $3.50 and $5 Leather Hand Bags—at $2.95

Newest style hand bags of first quality Pinseal, Real Morocco, Tapir Lamb, Moire and combinations of Silk and Tapir Lamb. Lined with rich brocaded silk and fitted with purse and mirror. Some with centre compartment.

Women's $1.25 & $1.50 Felt Juliets—at pair 95c

1,500 pairs of these comfortable, serviceable and sensible house slippers are offered at this price today. These are of fine quality felt, with hard chrome elk-skin covered soles. Brown, Grey, Purple, Blue and Black. Sizes 2½ to 8 in each color.

Women's Flannelette Gowns, Petticoats and Pajamas

We have ready for your choice an immense stock of splendidly assorted flannelette undergarments, and despite the fact that prices are rising everywhere, we quote these:

FLANNELETTE GOWNS—in pretty pink or blue striped effects, round neck; others with rolling collars; at 78c, 98c, $1.19 and $1.50

FLANNELETTE PETTICOATS—in a variety of pretty striped effects; also plain white; knee length, others full length; at 39c, 49c, 59c, 69c and up to $1

FLANNELETTE PAJAMAS—pretty striped effects; also all white; some trimmed with frog trimmings; $1.25 and $1.49

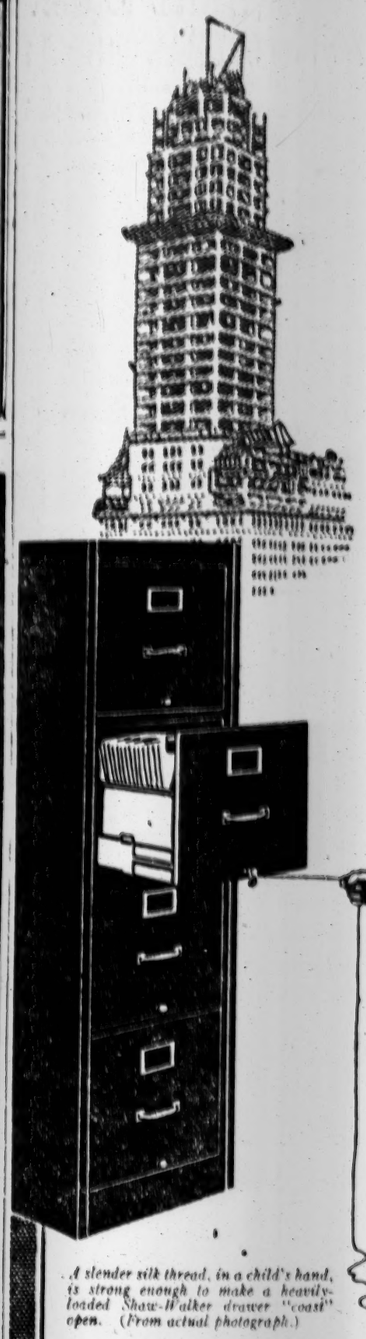
98c BACK-STRAP LEATHER PURSES—these have centre compartment with flap form button fastener; at 69c

WE OFFER GENUINE SINGER Sewing Machines, Regularly $68, at $39.50

Brand new machines in styles 66-1 and 1530, with 7 drawers.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the L&N Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give L&N Green Trading Stamps, as Usual. Ask for Them. Double L&N Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single L&N Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

"Built Like a Skyscraper"



A slender silk thread, in a child's hand, is strong enough to make a heavily-loaded Shaw-Walker drawer "coast" open. (From actual photograph.)

SHAW-WALKER STEEL LETTER FILES

MAKE this test yourself. See how smooth the drawer action is. How noiseless.

Bang the door shut. It won't rebound. Stays shut without superfluous mechanism.

Shaw-Walkers are "Built Like a Skyscraper." And go the skyscraper one better, because they're electric-welded into one piece of solid steel. No nuts—bolts—rivets—rods—screws.

Compare a Shaw-Walker with the files in your office. See why we say: "If they're not the best files you ever used, *your money back.*"

Phone us now to send you one. Franklin 2261.

WOOD FILES

Shaw-Walker also manufactures a complete line of filing cabinets in wood; as well as supplies for all files.

SHAW-WALKER

60 Franklin St., New York

Chicago—Washington—Detroit—New Orleans
St. Louis—London

Complete Catalog of Wood Files, Steel Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for all Files on Request.

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

THE FAIR SEX
of France delight
in the clean taste
freshness and delicacy of

Perrier
The Champagne of Table Waters

DRINK TODAY
At your Luncheon Party
A slice of lemon imparts a delightful fragrance

BUSINESS GIRLS LIKE CUTICURA

Because it helps keep the hands soft and white, the complexion fresh and clear and the hair live and glossy.

CUTICURA SOAP

cleanses, purifies and beautifies while the Ointment soothes.

Sun, wind and dust all do their best to ruin the complexions of those subjected to them. Business girls, who must face all kinds of weather, find that Cuticura does much to protect their skins and keep them looking their best. Sample each free. Adresss postcard: "Cuticura," Dept. 6M, Boston. Sold everywhere.

BUY - USE - ENJOY
Welsbach
GAS MANTLES
Upright or Inverted
Best for LIGHT-STRENGTH-ECONOMY
"REFLEX" BRAND
18¢ - two for 35¢
"No4 WELSBACH"
13¢ two for 25¢

ARMY OFFICERS
Make your purchases where your money goes the longest way.
Best qualities—no inflated prices
FOR INSTANCE

Bedding Rolls (Waterproof),	$8.50	Caps,	$3.50
Uniforms, heavy weight,	32.50	Shoes,	6.50
Service Hats,	2.00	Sleeping Socks,	1.50
Leather Puttee Leggings,	8.00	Folding Buckets,	2.50
Mattresses,	7.50	Folding Basins,	2.50
Army Cots,	4.00	Shirts,	3.00 up
Air Pillows,	1.50	Blankets,	9.00
Raincoats,	6.50	Trunks,	10.00

and all other articles for U. S. ARMY
ARMY & NAVY STORE CO., Inc.
Largest Outfitters Army & Navy.
845 West 42d St., New York.
North Side of Street.
Bet. B'way & 8th Ave. Phone Bryant 6985.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST NO. 29.
Do not confuse our store with other firms who have adopted similar trade name.

END THE WAR
BETWEEN YOUR COLLAR AND TIE

The Comfort Collar Spreader will do it in a few seconds. Finest of Xmas presents—a daily reminder.
50c.—guaranteed. Ask your haberdasher.
COMFORT DEVICE CO.,
1697 LINCOLN PLACE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GERMANY'S HOUSE OF PAPER.
W. W. Tarn, of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, contributes a timely and interesting article on Germany's unsubstantial finances to The Annalist this week. On all news stands, 10 cents, $4.00 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CONVERTED TO WAR BY GERMAN CRUELTY

The Rev. Dr. Johnstone Tells Presbyterian Conference Why He Forsook Pacifism.

REJECTED BRYCE REPORT

But Now, He Says, "We're in the Work of Clearing Out a Jungle of Beasts."

A dramatic confession of conversion to full faith in the holiness of the allied purpose in the war by a Montreal clergyman, who told how indisputable evidence of revolting German cruelty had forced him to abandon pacifist doctrines, stirred to its depths yesterday afternoon a joint war conference of the Presbyteries of New York, Brooklyn, Newark, N. J., and Nassau County. His voice breaking with emotion, his manner agitated as he paced the floor and cried out that the things he had learned had seared his brain forever, the Rev. Dr. Robert G. Johnstone told how he had rejected the Bryce report of Prussian atrocities as incredible and how he had remained "lukewarm" despite all pleadings till "last night I heard from the lips of one who knows better than any one else in this country just what the Germans had done, and now I know that we are not traitors to our country, but to Jesus Christ our Lord, if we are not in this thing to wipe out the Christless philosophy and the Christless religion of our enemies."

Dr. Johnstone's gaunt frame shook and his gray hair was tossed about as he walked up and spoke directly to one minister and then another, while his audience answered him with cries of "Amen!" and "God be praised!"

"I want to tell you men," he continued, "that we're in the work of clearing out a jungle of beasts in the centre of Europe, and I wish to say to you now"—the clergyman uplifted his two hands as if in prayer—"that if Germany wins this war I pray God my wife may die before those loathsome beasts set foot on the soil of this country."

The preacher, his voice still vibrant with emotion, shocked the gathering with a story of German cruelty to a woman in the throes of childbirth and to her husband, a story which ended with the murder of the couple and of the infant, and then he said:

"I said before, 'It isn't true, Bryce or no Bryce,' but now I say I would I could get away from these awful things. My whole being is stirred, and I was kept awake all night. I have preached that we keep free from anger and bitterness and condemnation; now I preach that we have got to win, for if a philosophy of force is to win out in this war, then the very throne of God will totter. Christianity has got to be saved from this awful wreckage, and Christianity will win out only when we teach them that their philosophy, which has made of Europe a shambles, shall not prevail."

The Moderator of the meeting, Dr. Holland G. Mendenhall, told Dr. Johnstone solemnly as he sat down: "Brother, we are with you with all our hearts," and the clergymen and laymen present in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church nodded and clapped and uttered fervent amens.

Dr. Johnstone's address, almost the last to be delivered, struck the high note in an afternoon of devotional consecration to the prosecution of the war, and to the co-ordination of all Presbyterian energies directed to that end, and to the collateral one of looking after the spiritual welfare of Protestant soldiers and sailors. At the outset Dr. Jesse F. Forbes, Secretary of the New York Presbytery, announced that the Rev. Dr. Allen W. McCurdy had abandoned the Presbyterian ministry. Dr. McCurdy, pastor of the Morningside Presbyterian Church, and one of the best-known ministers in the city, campaigned ardently for Morris Hillquit and his immediate more moderate during the recent election in Brooklyn, to which he were believed to have been responsible for his sudden termination of a long-standing connection with the church.

Dr. John F. Carson of the Central Church of Brooklyn and Chairman of the National Service Commission of the denomination, told of the co-operative work of the various Protestant denominations among the soldiers at Yaphank and urged that the atmosphere of hesitancy and halting which, he said, the commission had found in many places should give way to a wholehearted effort to arouse the entire church to a consciousness of America's righteous purpose in the war. He was seconded by Dr. William Merrill of the Brick Church, who dwelt upon the wisdom of converting all pacifists by reminding them of the real objects of the war. He said that when the commission visited President Wilson and asked how it could help, the President said:

"God knows I tried to keep out of war as long as I could honorably. The great thing you men in the church can do now is to keep fresh in the minds of the people the high ideals and purposes for which America entered the war."

CITY OFFERS MEDICAL AID.

Charities Commissioner Has Plan to Further Clinical Studies.

Officials and instructors of medical schools and colleges of the city qand the staffs of the various hospitals under municipal control were invited by First Deputy Commissioner H. C. Wright of the Department of Public Charities, in an address last night before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, at the Academy of Medicine, to co-operate in making use of the material the city has to offer for the furthering of medical knowledge and clinical studies. Commissioner Wright presented his subject under the title of "The Municipality's Relation to Medical Education."

Of eighty-eight hospitals in the city having 100 or more free beds, he said, eighteen of the hospitals were operated by the city, having 16,000 beds, or many more than all the others combined, and he asserted that not more than one-fifth of the cases treated were considered for clinical or other educational opportunities by post-graduate students.

The suggestions of Commissioner Wright were approved by physicians. Some suggested that the private practitioner should have the use of the hospital facilities for his own cases, but this met with disapproval on the ground that the hospitals could not meet such a burden. A further recommendation that staffs of instructors be paid by the city was replied to by the Comissioner, who said that taxpayers probably would not agree to such an extra expense, even though the instructors would be willing to give more or all of their time to the work.

Dr. L. Pierce Clark, attached to the Randall's Island Hospitals, said an arrangement had been approved by Commissioner Kingsbury for systematic courses of medical college education in the City Hospital and the Institution for Feeble-Minded, which would open the first of the year.

CREWLESS BOAT 'VERY OLD.'

Device Used by British, Admiralty Says, as Early as 1885.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Admiralty has issued the following statement regarding the electrically controlled sea raiders which the Germans have been operating off Belgium, and several of which have been destroyed:

"The electrically controlled motor boats used on the Belgian Coast are twin petrol engine vessels, partially closed in, and travel at a high rate of speed. They carry a drum with between thirty and fifty miles of insulated single core cable, through which the boat is controlled electrically. The forepart carries a considerable charge of high explosives, probably from 300 to 500 pounds in weight.

"The method of operating is to start the engine, after which the crew leave the boat. A seaplane, protected by a strong fighting patrol, then accompanies the vessel at a distance of from three to five miles, and signals to the shore operator of the helm. These signals need only be 'starboard,' 'port,' or 'steady.' The boat is zig-zagged while being steered into a ship, and the charge is exploded automatically.

"The device is a very old one. A boat similarly controlled was used by H. R. S. Vernon, a torpedo experimental ship, as far back as 1885. The only new features in the German boat are the petrol engine and wireless signals, neither of which existed then."

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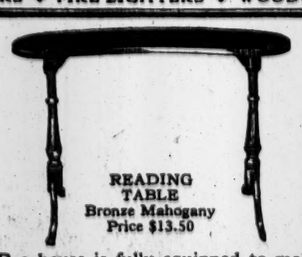

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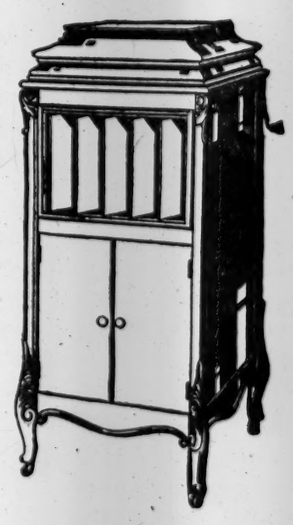

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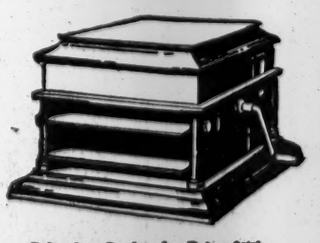

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UPTON MEN LEARN HOW TO 'GET' A HUN

Grizzled British Sergeant Gives Officers a Graphic Drill with Bayonet.

SHOWS SPEED IS DESIRABLE

'First Time I Met a 'Un in a Trench,' He Says, 'I Down't Remember Wot I Did, but I Got 'im.'

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I., Nov. 12.—No better lesson in discipline could have been given than today when the national army recruits saw their officers, who have been laboring to instill implicit obedience in their men, voluntarily subject themselves to the caustic phrases of an English drill sergeant, one of the bayonet-fighting experts of the British Army.

Sergeant Major G. C. Covington, with the physique of an expert gymnast and with the long, waxed mustache and the flashing blue eyes of a veteran with twenty-eight yearsl continuous service in the British Army, has been assigned from the British General Headquarters staff for bayonet instruction work at Camp Upton. He is called one of the best drillmasters in the British Army. For many years he has been drilling recruits of all races in different parts of the British Empire. At the end of the Boer war he took charge of a battalion of the very men he had been fighting, and some of these pupils are now fighting the Germans. During the present war, after serving in the trenches with his regiment, he taught the use of the bayonet to 9,700 officers on Salisbury Plain.

Today Sergeant Major Covington grasped a rifle with bayonet fixed and turned to a class of specially selected commissioned and noncommissioned officers.

"This represents the sport of kings," he said. "Not awnly your life, but the whole civilized world depends on 'ow you use the bay'net. You are not arfter one man, but millions.

"When you go arfter a 'Un, you don't think Arf Wot the 'Un is gowing to do to you. You think of wot you're gowing to do to the 'Un. It's a much pleasanter subject, and it keeps the 'Un thinkin' ahaht himself. It distracts 'im, as to speak.

"You are gowing arfter an enemy that 'as violated every known code of civilized warfare, and 'e'll try to do wicked things to you. But 'e can't stand the bay'net. If 'e grabs your bay'net, I'll show wot 'ow to use the butt of your rifle, and if 'e lays 'old of your rifle, I'll show you 'ow to kill a 'Un with your bare hands.

"This class will now form for bay'net instruction. By twos—left off! Even numbers of the front rank and odd numbers of the rear rank eight paces to the front and rear. Mowve! Sharply, now, sharply!

This Sergeant Major has a voice like a trumpet that sent the officers scurrying for their lives, and he spoke without a smile.

"One small 'arf step to the right—mowve! Right! Now, 'old your rifles at 'igh port. I said 'igh port, but dowan't 'old the rifle like a banjo or act like you was stabbin' Zeppelins. Now, on guard! No, no! Dowan't 'old your rifle like a swagger stick. On guard means to 'old the rifle in an easy, threatenin' attitude.

"Now, when you engage with a 'Un, you endeavor to keep 'im on the defensive. It's safer that wye, for it makes the 'Un forget ahaht 'imself. It may be a bit wicked to make them, if 'e parries, come dahn with your butt—so. But come back with your bay'net, for the further awye you make it from you, the further awye you are from 'im, gentlemen. Good bay'net fighters never do that. The more a man knows ahaht bay'net fighting, the less 'e thinks 'e knows, and 'e endeavors to give the 'Un 'is fatal moment as soon as possible.

"When you get a 'Un, withdraw your bay'net immediately. This is a very important matter, gentlemen. The first 'ime I met a 'Un in a trench, I down't remember wot I did, but I got 'im. But I did not withdraw my bay'net quick enough, for I went 'ead over 'eels in the trench, leaving my bay'net there. Later I 'ad to gow back again and get it—against my inclination."

There is no spirit of play about Sergeant Major Covington. Every command he gave required instant obedience, and he devised all sorts of exercises and evolutions to keep the minds of his pupils on the alert. No matter what the rank of the laggard officer, the British drill Sergeant had an appropriate comment that, while it could not be construed disrespectful in any way, was highly successful in preventing a repetition of the incident. And the waxed mustaches and flashing blue eyes had only to turn to the appreciative audience of officers and soldiers to silence any sounud of amusement from that quarter.

"In bayonet fighting," explained the Sergeant Major, "success can be obtained only through the closest union of brain, eye, and muscle. Discipline, no matter what the rank or education, must be immediate."

Only twice did the Sergeant Major relax his gravity. For fancing purposes he reuired something less fod-midable than cold steel, and he summoned a recruit to his side.

"Get me some broom 'andles," he said.

The recruit was plainly puzzled.

"Some broom 'andles! Down't you know wot I mean?" Then with an enormous wink he said:

"If they down't give 'em to you, tell 'em the Colonel wants 'em."

The second relaxation came when a non-commissioned officer cut his finger slightly during the bayonet charge and looked at it.

"Down't let me smell that blood," cautioned the British veteran. "Down't let me smell it! It mykes me wild."

The classes now receiving bayonet instruction in turn will drill the recruits. Dummies are being rigged up outside every infantry barracks, and a bayonet fighting course is being constructed with trenches, hurdles, and entanglements. Later there will be competitions in bayonet practice between the various companies and regiments in the New York City division.

Ohio's Wet Majority 1,723.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 12.—With every county in Ohio reported officially, prohibition in Ohio has been defeated by 1,723 votes on the face of the returns. The total vote stands: For prohibition, 592,480; against prohibition, 594,153.

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It is to you million Americans we owe the strength of our advertising pages.

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THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL NATIONAL HORSE SHOW GETS UNDER WAY IN GARDEN ARENA

HORSE SHOW OPENS BEFORE HUGE CROWD

Stars of the Ring Receive the Homage of Society from Many Countries.

FAMED GARDEN IN A GLOW

Great Building Is Attractively Decorated for the Notable Red Cross Benefit Exhibition.

In a blaze of light and color, the aristocracy of the horse domain held court in gorgeous style in Madison Square Garden last night, while a vast crowd of society and horse lovers gazed with admiration on the animated picture of equine beauty in the tan bark ring. It was the opening of the National Horse Show, which this year takes on a new interest because the entire receipts will be a gift to the American Red Cross. Society has taken a greater interest in the spectacle than in any show since 1895, when the Duke of Marlborough was here for the show. Every one of the boxes has been taken, and was filled with a fashionable throng last evening.

It is the one time of the year when the horse comes into his own. From his high pedestal he reigns supreme in a setting of decorative beauty. Folks come from far and near in limousines, sedans, phaetons, and landaulets to pay homage. Crowded from the boulevards and drives by the intrusion of the motor car, the national show remains as the one occasion where the well-groomed horses command their deserved attention.

The old guards never was so resplendent as it is this year. Great awning stripes of red and white hide the roof and walls. From the ceilings hang great baskets of creeping ivy. Growing red geraniums and clinging vines ornament the boxes while one end of the Garden is a solid bank of towering pine cedars and other forest trees. Twinkling among the bowers of green are hundreds of blue lights, and from somewhere in the depths of this woodland verdure is hidden the 69th Guard band, which blares forth melodies to which the show horses prance about the enclosure.

The large number of entries in the numerous classes and the attendance at the opening night promise much for the success of this commendable Red Cross benefit. It was a picturesque crowd which promenaded about the Garden. The uniforms of army officers of many countries added a touch of color to the throng. Red Cross nurses selling programs were everywhere in the gathering. Belgian, Italian, French, and English officers mingled with society.

The box of the National Horse Show Association at the Madison Avenue end of the arena represented a cricket marquee, and was decorated with the flags of all the Allies.

Jumpers Guided by Fair Riders.

The Garden was well filled when the bugle brought the class for ladies' hunters into the ring. This was the most spectacular event of the evening, and prolonged applause greeted the women riders as they guided their hunters over the jumps. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, the veteran rider of this class, sent the noted jumped Cavalier over the barriers with unusual skill, and little Becky Lanier, a mere schoolgirl, with her hair down her back, came in for much applause as she guided Down East, last year's winner, over the timbers.

Miss Marion Hollins rode Harry Payne Whitney's Moonbloom, and Mrs. J. P. Kincon sent Rock Cress over the jumps. There were many other women riders in this class, and the daring performances over the hurdles furnished the most exciting event of an evening which abounded in interesting feats of horsemanship.

After Cavalier had captured the blue in the class for ladies' hunters, the old gelding which has won so many championships was brought out again for the officers' jumping class, and in this he was ridden by Captain Thomas Hitchcock, who joined the service when the war broke out. Cavalier jumped as well as before, but the Allies had sent formidable contenders in the stable of Colonel Sir Adam Beck, the leading cross-country sportsman of Canada. Colonel Beck rode four of his horses and in such a finished manner that he will carry the cup presented by William H. Moore back to Canada. His winning mount, Sir Thomas, was of a sturdier type than Cavalier, while Captain Joseph W. Viner's Yellow Stone Regent also was placed above Mr. Hitchcock's jumper.

The spectators were thrilled at the afternoon session with a remarkable exhibition of a battlefield hitch of twelve Belgian horses owned by Walter B. Hanley of Providence. These massive roan horses, three abreast in columns of four were driven around the ring at different paces varying from a canter to a gallop. With remarkable skill the Belgian steeds, each weighing more than a ton, circled about the tanbark ring changing pace and evolutions at the staccato shout of the clever reinsman. The appearance of strength and the unique formation of the team convey an impression of titanic power.

Mr. Hanley's team is American bred. Because of the ravages of war, the mammoth animals are practically extinct. The studs and stock farms about Liége have been destroyed by the German invasion, and the district where hundreds of these horses were bred each year is now a charred waste. The driving of Billy Wells, who handled the reins that guided more than fifteen tons without a break or a slip, attracted the greatest admiration. Volleys of cheers greeted Wells as he manoeuvred his gigantic animals around the ring.

At the afternoon session an enthusiastic reception was in store for the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club coach, the Arrow, which had been tooled from the Colony Club by Miss Marion Hollins. Mrs. C. B. Alexander was the hostess of the party, which included Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Miss Eleanora Sears, Miss Alexander, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, and Mrs. Arthur Iselin. Mrs. Alexander and her guests left the coach in the show ring.

The judging began early and the various classes brought out numerous entries. There was unusual interest in the class for children's harness ponies, and the little tots handled their entries in a manner which brought much applause. The class included Shetlands and hackney midgets. First place went to Halcyon Farm's famous winner, Irvington Nipper, with Master Mairs Duryea driving. Glorious Me, owned by Miss Pussy Thompson and driven by little Marion Healy, was second.

KING LARIGO LOSES HIS CROWN

Costly Pony Gets No Better Than Third Place as Show Opens.

In the thirty-two years that the annual horse show has held the attention of Madison Square Garden crowds there never has been a more varied program than that presented yesterday for the Red Cross fixture, which promises to go down in history as one of the most successful of the National Horse Show Association's ventures. Owners of the leading show candidates all over the country sent their best into the ring, and the Canadian contingent was particularly large, the jumpers and hunters of Sir Adam Beck and Crow & Murray being reinforced by the saddlers of Frederick E. English and the trotters of Miss Katherine L. Wilks.

Nearly every type of horse was exhibited during the day and each had its coterie of admirers. The miniature Shetlands, competing against larger ponies, aroused the sympathy of the women in the crowd, but the real enthusiasm broke out when the mammoth Belgian draft horses thundered into the ring, and, weighing a ton or more apiece, put on a show that rivaled the more trimly built ponies.

[illegible] provided the sensation of the [illegible] judging, which came early in the afternoon that few were present to witness as the downfall of Hamilton Farm's King Larigo, the Shetland for which James Cox Brady paid $10,000 and which has scored victories for his previous owner in many Garden shows. The King was shown in a class for Shetland ponies in harness, and, though full of fire, looked rather out of place, as he was driven by a man who weighed almost as much as the pony.

Favor Island Type.

King Larigo was racy looking and full of fire. His action reminded one of the hackney and he moved with perfect smoothness, but he was not as distinctly typical of the Shetland as some of the other entries. The judges evidently favored the island type and the $10,000 beauty was relegated to third place, while the blue was captured by Senator Jackson, owned by Miss K. and Master J. Hauck. Miss Patricia Garvan's Silver Tips was the other true Shetland placed above King Larigo.

William H. Moore began accumulating ribbons early in the day with his hackney fillies. His first blue was gained by the three-year-old Medea, bred by himself, and he took the chief award in the class for pony fillies with Seaton Easter, also a daughter of the imported Marlboro. These successes were introductory to the achievements of the harness horses from the Moore stable later in the day.

Though the trim, high-stepping hackneys, shown on leading lines, were in high favor with the experts in the morning session, the general interest of the spectators was not aroused until the afternoon, when ladies' and harness horses were paraded for the awards of the judges and the criticism of the crowd. Mrs. Robert E. Tod's Sceptre, champion for two years past, was one of the first to be shown in a class for docked undocked saddle horses. The beautiful chestnut had been retired, but her owner could not withstand the inducement to show the English mare's superb action in the interest of the Red Cross.

Sceptre was as handsome as ever, and her fine, even gait was greatly admired, but she lacked the condition of some of the other competitors, and it was only by a narrow margin that she earned the blue over J. A. P. Hamdell's Princess, a registered Kentucky horse, but bred in Texas.

Running Stock Gets Blue.

The racing contingent played a prominent part in the novice class for horses exceeding 15.2, for the class was judged by F. Ambrose Clark, the owner of steeplechasers and a gentleman rider, while the winner was sent into the ring by W. R. Coe, another prominent owner of racehorses. The triumph for the racing men was complete, as Ben Dale, the gelding shown by Mr. Coe, is by Ellis Dale-Fairy Maid, and is a true thoroughbred. That the class was a good one is proved by the fact that Daniel Guggenheim's The Knut, a winner later, was placed only fourth.

A wide field was covered in the class for novice harness horses, the exhibitors including John L. Marchnell of Ohio, Crow & Murray of Toronto, and the Buttonwood Farm of W. A. Lieber of Berwyn, Penn. The latter showed Galloping Major, of fine action, but a trifle heavy in build, while William H. Moore was represented by Ruxton, a nicely balanced bay that responded splendidly to the driving of George Chipchase. The blue went to Ruxton, with Galloping Major second, and John R. Thompson's Lord Brilliant third.

A class for four-in-hand ponies brought out three teams, and it looked like unfair competition to pit the quartet of Shetlands owned by the Hamilton Farm against the fours of Mrs. Lyne Selden and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan, which were so near the horse class that they were able to easily draw the regulation drags. The Shetlands, however, showed all the pluck of a Benny Leonard when compared with a Jess Willard, and there were many who thought that their dashing manner of going deserved better treatment than the yellow ribbon. Mrs. Lyne Selden's four was cleverly handled and stepped in unison, so they were placed above the Garvan quartet.

Young Rider Unseated.

A noted young girl gained fresh laurels in the class for children's saddle ponies for the McE. Bowman Cup. Miss Constance Sala Regan was mounted on Bantamite, and there never was a moment that the well-trained pony did not respond immediately to the demand of its clever rider. While this class was being shown there was some excitement when Miss Natalie Mae Coe's Midnight, ridden by her young brother Harry, became fractious. Little Coe did his best to master the frightened animal, but finally the pony got the best of him, and he landed unhurt on the tanbark. Master Herbert Healy's Knighton Early Greylight was the equal of Bantamite in conformation, and when he settled down was nearly as perfect in motion as Bantamite, but the latter was the better behaved and gained the blue over the Healy entry.

A. W. Atkinson's Malden, hitched with Memmon, gained a blue in a class for harness pairs, and later showed his versatility by appearing in a class for saddlers. He was not quite up to the standard of the other competitors, and the blue went to Daniel Guggenheim's The Knut, ridden by Mrs. Robert Guggenheim. Mrs. C. A. Alfaire rode Sparkle, a showy dark chestnut entered by S. L. Elkus, and took the red ribbon over Woodford, owned and ridden by Mrs. Edwin Gates Babcock.

The awards:

Morning Awards.

Class 20.—Polo pony brood mares—First, Peter Hauck, Jr.'s, ch. m. My Nora; second, Three Sisters Farm's blk. m. Cardination; third, Miss Lillian Bostwick's ch. m. Biscara; fourth, George C. Sherman's b. m. Dimpl. Nicoline.

Class 21.—Hackney stallions, under 15.1 hands—First, Delchester Farm's ch. s. Wynnewood; second, Sandy Point Farm's ch. s. Sandy Point Passion; third, Buttonwood Farm's ch. s. Willsden Courtship.

Class 22.—Hackney fillies, three years old—First, William H. Moore's b. m. Medea; second, D. J. Driscoll's ch. m. Auburn Lady Grace; third, D. R. Hanna's ch. m. Broadlawn Princess; fourth, D. [illegible] b. m. Briar Queen.

Class 23.—Hackney fillies, two [illegible] Farm's ch. f. Sandy Point Fashion; second, Mrs. Wickers; third, William [illegible] m. Seaton Easter.

Class 24.—Hackney pony fillies, not over three years old—First, William H. Moore's b. m. Seaton Easter; second, Miss Amy E. du Pont's ch. m. Matchless Stella; third, Halcyon Farm's b. m. Morandi.

Class 25.—Trotting stallions, four years old or over, kept for service—First, E. T. Stotesbury's blk. s. Ebony King; second, Harry U. Klibe's b. s. Master Ideal; third, Miss K. L. Wilke's blk. s. Kentucky.

Class 27.—Shetland pony brood mares—First, Hamilton Farm's blk. m. Lady Larigo; second, Hamilton Farm's blk. m. Bramhope Venus.

Class 83.—Docked saddle horses, exceeding 15.2 hands—First, S. L. Elkus's ch. g. Sparkle; second, A. W. Atkinson's b. g. Malden; third, Mrs. Edwin G. Babcock's blk. g. Woodford.

Class 24.—Pony stallions, exceeding 14 hands—First, Willisbrook Farm's b. s. Horace, Jr.; second, Miss Jean Lister Austin's b. s. Tissington Vandyke; third, Louis K. Liggett's b. s. Trillo Swell; fourth, Cassilis Farm's ch. s. Irvington Tom Trot.

Afternoon Awards.

Class 69.—Shetland Harness Ponies, not exceeding 11.2 hands.—First, Miss K. and Master J. Hauck's ch. s. Senator Jackson; second, Miss Patricia Garvan's ch. s. Silver Tips; third, Hamilton Farm's blk. s. King Larigo; fourth, Hamilton Farm's blk. m. Lady Larigo.

Class 82.—Saddle Horses, not exceeding 15 hands, three years old or over, up to carrying 160 pounds.—First, Mrs. Robert E. Tod's b. m. Sceptre; second, J. A. P. Hamdell's ch. m. Princess; third, A. I. Poth's ch. g. Whirl of the Town; fourth, Miss Constance Regan's blk. m. The Brunette.

Class 77.—Children's Harness Ponies, not exceeding 12.2 hands.—First, Halcyon Farm's ch. s. Irvington Nipper; second, Miss Pussy Thompson's b. g. Glorious Me; third, Louis K. Liggett's b. g. Fulgora; fourth, Miss Jean S. Regan's b. g. Bantamite.

Class 87.—Novice Harness Horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands—First, Cassilis Farm's ch. g. Cutlass; second, William H. Moore's br. m. Molina; third, Miss Isabella Wanamaker's ch. m. Suave; fourth, Hamilton Farm's br. m. Hamilton Pireno.

Class 81.—Novice Saddle Horses, exceeding 15.2 hands—First, W. R. Coe's b. g. Ben Dale; second, Mrs. Herbert L. Camp's blk. g. Donnacona; third, G. F. Stephens's blk. g. Charcoal; fourth, Daniel Guggenheim's ch. g. The Knut.

Class 76.—Pairs of Harness Ponies, above 13.2 and not exceeding 14.2 hands, three years old or over—First, Hamilton Farm's b. g. Hamilton Flame and b. g. Hamilton Dianthus; second, Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amity and b. m. Dinarth Fancy; third, Mrs. Lynde Selden's b. m. Odora and b. g. Cricket Brilliant; fourth, Miss Amy E. du Pont's b. g. Fire Spark and b. s. Fire King.

Class 29, (trotting road horses, with records of 2:30 or better)—First, E. T. Stotesbury's blk. g. Ebony King; second, R. E. Morehead's Vernon Holt; third, Walter H. Hanley's br. m., Minnie Allerton; fourth, Miss K. L. Wilk's blk. s. Kentucky.

Class 41, (novice harness horses, exceeding 15.3 hands.)—First, William H. Moore's b. g. Ruxton; second, Buttonwood Farm's b. g. Galloping Major; third, John R. Thompson's b. g. Lord Brilliant; fourth, Cassilis Farm's ch. m. Lady Walton.

Class 47, (harness horses, over 15.3 hands.)—First, William H. Moore's b. g. Ruxton; second, A. W. Atkinson's b. g. Marcel; third, Buttonwood Farm's b. s., Galloping Major; fourth, John R. Thompson's b. g. Lord Brilliant.

Class 120—Ladies' Qualified Hunters, to be ridden by ladies.—First, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock's ch. g. Cavalier, (Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock); second, Charles D. Lanier's ch. g. Down East, (Miss Becky Lanier); third, Westminster Stable's ch. g. Falmouth, (Miss Marian Beck); fourth, Glen Riddle Farm's b. m. Nancy Pansy, (Miss Kitty Smith.)

Class 128—Jumping Competition, open to all nations and all branches of the service; to be ridden by officers.—First, Colonel Sir Adam Beck's br. g. Sir Thomas, (Colonel Sir Adam Beck); second, Captain Joseph W. Viner's ch. s. Yellow Stone Regent, (Captain Viner;) third, Captain Thomas Hitchcock's ch. g. Cavalier, (Captain Hitchcock;) fourth, Colonel Sir Adam Beck's ch. g. Iona, (Colonel Sir Adam Beck.)

SOCIETY ATTENDS IN FORCE.

Fashionable Assemblage in Boxes at Each Session of First Day.

There was a brilliant representation of society at the Horse Show, both afternoon and evening. War has toned down much of the spectacular in costuming of former years, yet the women in the boxes and along the promenade never looked smarter than they did yesterday. Sombre hues—black and deep browns and blues—were worn at the matinée, and pastel shades, with little display of jewels, at night.

There were many children in the boxes yesterday, who found much to interest them in the ring with the various pony classes, some with children driving. A picturesque phase directly due to the war was the host of young women ushers in uniforms suggesting the Red Cross, and a catalogue booth presided over by pretty girls and young matrons, also in uniform. Knitting sweaters and helmets occupied many of the women in the boxes, and another military touch was the smart uniforms of visiting men from the army and navy.

Mrs. David Wagstaff, in Box 13, so long occupied by the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, had Mrs. Dave Coddington and children, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVicar as her guests at the afternoon performance. Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. W. Russell Grace, Mrs. Joseph B. Thomas, Mrs. J. Macy Willets, Mrs. Grafton H. Pyne, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Mrs. James Cox Brady, and Mrs. Ambrose Monell were among the boxholders who entertained during the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Claus Spreckles and Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Spreckles were the guests in Box 40 of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Clarke.

The serious attitude of those interested in the show this year was more accentuated last night by the marked absence of evening dresses. Most of the women came in dinner gowns of sombre shades, and some even wore afternoon frocks. Mrs. Burke Roche, who was the guest of Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, wore a simple gown of black satin and carried her black Pomeranian.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury did not arrive from Philadelphia in time for the afternoon session, but they came in the evening, and had as their guests in Box 46 Miss Lota Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brooke, and Harry Black.

With Mr. and Mrs. R. Lawrence Smith in Box 26 were Mr. and Mrs. David Stevenson. Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg entertained a party in Box 16, including Mr. and Mrs. William Lowell Putnam.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman occupied her box during the evening and was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Robert Livingston Gary.

Some of those seen on the promenade were Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, the Duchesse de Chaulnes, who brought her son, the Duc de Chaulnes; Mrs. E. N. Breitung, Mrs. W. R. Grace, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. William Dupont, Miss Hilda Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, and Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. Schwartz.

VIAU'S FAST ONES FINISH ONE, TWO

Westy Hogan Leads Omar Khayyam in Bowie Handicap in Record Time.

PIMLICO, Md., Nov. 12.—Wilfrid Viau dominated the rich Bowie Handicap this afternoon and, by finishing first with Westy Hogan and second with the great Omar Khayyam, the Canadian sportsmen carried off the largest portion of the $10,000 offered for the mile and a half event that had attracted the entries of the best thoroughbreds in the country.

In the absence of Old Rosebud the supremacy of the three-year-olds was demonstrated, as Omar Khayyam carried the top weight of 130 pounds, while his stable companion, though allotted ten pounds less, was next in order and was conceding weight to all the aged horses in the race. The triumph of the three-year-old division was completed by A. K. Macomber's Sunbonnet finishing third.

Westy Hogan's efforts have been mainly confined to sprint races, and it was the general belief that his mission in the big race was to make the pace for the more distinguished Omar Khayyam. He proved such an able pacemaker that he killed off all the others, but went further than that by sticking to the end of the long route and leading Omar to the judges. That both the Viau colts were at the top of their form is shown by the time of 2:31 4-5, which clipped two and a fifth seconds from the track record.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; purse, $700, six furlongs. Time —1:13 2-5.

Babcock, Quincy Stable's blk. g., 3 years, 109 pounds, by Waterboy-Phantasma, $6.40, $3.50, and $2, (G. Walls).....1

Sandale, D. Douglas's ch. f., 3, 109, by Ethelbert-Sandwich, $3.50 and $2.00, (A. Collins).....2

Trumpator, G. D. Widener, Jr.'s, ch. c., 4, 110, by Garry Herrmann-Ambrosia, $3.40 third, (F. Keogh).....3

Saturn, Beau of Menlo, Fielder II., Pollyanna, Royal York, Mint Drop, Lynette, Hickorynut, Canterbury Tales, and Tom Lowrey also ran. Tarquim scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Emerson Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse $700; about two miles. Time—4:01 4-5.

Captain Parr, D. Parr's b. g., 5 years, 149 pounds, by Ogden-Ocean Tide, $15.40, $5.80, and $4.50, (M. O'Connor).....1

King Simon, A. J. Davis's ch. g., 5, 154, by Sea King-Ethelina II., $4 and $3.80, (E. Wolke).....2

The Carmet, C. K. Rockwell's ch. g., 4, 144, by The Commoner-Salaire. $11.10, third, (J. Sterrett).....3

Max Meadows, Dolly Madison, Duke of Norfolk, Jimmy Boy, Lady Edwina, Klix, and Chauncey Yellow also ran. Saturn scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

High Class, J. W. Corrigan's ch. c., 107 pounds, by Ultimus-Helekrankie, $9, $5.70, and $4, (A. Shuttinger).....1

Sixteen to One, D. Cunningham's ch. g., 102, by The Commoner-Hortensia, $6.40 and $4, (A. Collins).....2

Annchen, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, br. f., 100, by Olambala-Madchen, $3.40 third, (G. Walls).3

Irish Kiss, Miss Bryn, Jule, C. A. Comiskey, Betty Butterfly, George W. Avery, Water Toast, Frank Macklin, and Bill McCloy also ran. Lady Eileen scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Bowie Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward, $10,000 added; one mile and a half. Time—2:31 4-5.

*Westy Hogan, W. Viau's br. c., 3 years, 120 pounds, by Dick Finnell-Carrie Jones, $4.90, $6.40, and $3.40, (W. O'Brien).....1

*Omar Khayyam, W. Viau's b. c., 3, 130, by Marco-Lisma, $6.40 and $3.40, (J. Butwell).....2

†Sunbonnet, A. K. Macomber's b. f., 3, 114, by Sunstar-Marian Hood, $3.10, third, (J. Loftus).....3

†Walnut Hall, Spur, Fairy Wand, Gex, Ticket, Straight Forward, Hendrie, Bella Desmond, and Daddy's Choice also ran. Conduct, Felucca, Holiday, and Manister Tol scratched.

*Coupled as Viau entry. †Macomber entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Olmstead Purse, for all ages; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:41.

The Porter, S. Ross's b. c., 2 years, 90 pounds, by Sweep-Ballet Girl, $4.40, $3.80, and $2.70, (R. Troise).....1

Lady Dorothy, Quibo Stable's b. f., 2, 97, by Helmet-Grail, $8.10 and $4.10, (G. Walls).....2

Capra, James Butler's ch. m., 5, 130, by Ballot-Cap and Bells, $4, third, (L. Lyke)..3

Recount, Jack Mount, Jay Boy, Indian Boy, Bughouse, Melvora, and Kewpie O'Neil also ran. Corn Tassel, Wyoming, First Troop, and Gold Tassel scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 3-5.

Libyan Sands, A. Lezama's b. c., 4 years, 113 pounds, by Rock Sand-Linda Stone; $13.90, $3.80, and $2.50, (E. Ambrose).....1

Mountain Rose II., E. D. Springer's b. g., 4, 113, by Yankee-The Rose; $9.10 and $3.80, (W. Collins).....2

Silk Bird, A. Bulcroft's b. g., 4, 113, by Oiseau-Silk Hose; $2.80 third, (T. Rice)..3

Cliff Field, Richard Langdon, Ed Weiss, Handfull, Life, Hesse, and Frea also ran. Bar of Phoenix, Greetings, Andes, Napoleon, and Olla Ryan scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; handicap; purse, $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45 4-5.

Bar of Phoenix, W. D. Althouse's b. c., 3 years, 90 pounds, by Bat-Bender-Pocket; $24.80, $9.20, and $5.30, (G. Walls).....1

Amalgamator, W. Viau's b. c., 3, 110, by Duke of Ormonde-Compensate; $4.50 and $3.50, (J. Butwell).....2

Lazy Lou, W. Smith's br. f., 3, 111, by Jack Atkin-Mrs. F. G. Hogan; $4.30 third, (T. Rice).....3

Master Karma, Lady Moll, Harvest King, Kebo, Captain Ray, and Onwa also ran. Paddy Dear, Langdon, and Thorn Bloom scratched.

Weather clear; track fast.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, claiming; six furlongs. Don Jose, 115 pounds; Green Grass, 115; Tippo Sahib, 115; Mill race, 112; *So Long Letty, 107; Phalaris, 115; Golding, 112; *Happy Smile, 110; Lady Vara, 112; Fortia, 112; Partizan, 115; Ideal, 112; Tickolette, 112; *Clarissa, 107; Dissemicoride, 115; Medusa, 112; Little Jean, 112; Eight excluded.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, steeplechase, selling, for three-year-olds and upward; two miles and a half. Early Light, 143 pounds; Meshach, 137; Shannon River, 139; Cynosure, 132; Eagle Thistle, 134; Melos, 132; Stonewood, 138; High Flyer, 130; Reddest, 135; Tropaeolum, 133.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. *Thornbloom, 100 pounds; Brooklyn, 102; Dancer, 107; Cadillac, 108; Hastena, 104; Peep Sight, 111; Widow Bedotte, 102; Felucca, 105; Stalwart Helen, 104; Filmer, 111; *Bond, 99; Dombus, 101; Obelus, 111; Short Ballot, 107; *Goldcrest Boy, 111. Nine excluded.

FOURTH RACE.—Serial Handicap No. 3, for three-year-olds and upward, $1,500 added; one mile and a furlong. Ticket, 101 pounds; Dorcas, 107; Runes, 100; Gex, 109; †Star Gazer, 100; Lucius, 101; Chiclet, 114; Manister Tol, 103; †Hank O'Day, 114; Bally, 109; Wiseman, 101; Goldcrest Boy, 100. †A. K. Macomber entry.

FIFTH RACE.—The Caswell, for two-year-olds, handicap; one mile. †Tracksend, 112 pounds; Burhouse, 99; Game Cock, 101; Gold Tassel, 107; Mary Maud, 106; †Eliminator, 95; Cum Sah, 100; Fragonard, 107; †Japhet, 103; Perogourdine, 95; Wyoming, 107; †Quietude, 98; †Decisive, 90; †Kewpie O'Neil, 105. †A. K. Macomber entry. ‡E. B. McLean entry. §A. H. Morris entry.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half. Air Man, 116 pounds; †End Bond, 102; Mirza, 106; Water Witch, 107; Bar of Phoenix, 98; †Judge Wingfield, 109; N. K. Beal, 102; Yodeling, 110; Copper King, 107; Libyan Sands, 100; Traction, 103. †W. L. Oliver entry.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Leochares, 131 pounds; Lucius, 104; Julaleon, 110; Tea Caddy, 112; Water Lady, 107; Rhine Maiden, 105; Barry Shannon, 103; Startling, 115; Ultimatum, 110; Wise Man, 102; Naturalist, 115; Gloamy Gus, 107; †Brinchurst, 121; †Tor o' the Morning, 114. †Paul Powers entry.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

WILEY IS CARMAN'S MATE.

Pair Forms First Team Arranged for Six-Day Cycle Race.

Clarence Carman and George Wiley form the first team to be paired for the six-day bike race at Madison Square Garden the week of Dec. 2-8. Promoter Wellman signed this combination last night. Carman is the champion motor pace follower and Wiley was the runner-up to the Long Island speedster last season.

Wellman expects to have the field all completed early next week. Arthur Spencer, the national sprint champion, is still without a partner. First it was suggested that he be teamed with Jackie Clarke, and then with Oscar Egg. Now the latest mate suggested for him is Bobby Walthour, who returned from France the other day.

COLUMBIA REGULARS BACK.

Cochran and Rosen Expected to Help Team in Final Battles.

Trainer Gus Peterson of the Columbia football team announced that both Dal Cochran and Izzy Rosen, who were out of the Hobart game with infected toes, would be back in uniforms next week. There is a chance that Rosen will be able to play Saturday, but the infection in his foot has been so serious that not until today could he put any weight upon the injured member. Cochran had his infected toe treated again yesterday, and Peterson declared that Dal would surely play on Monday.

The Varsity did not don uniforms yesterday, but Coaches Metcalf and Thorp took the regulars into the training room for a lecture on the Hobart game and a forecast of the Wesleyan contest, which comes this Saturday. Coach Metcalf has scheduled long scrimmages for the next two days, a signal drill for Thursday, and a rest for Friday, when the Freshmen play the Wesleyan first year team.

Tom Thorp used the most of his time yesterday in drilling the Freshmen on old plays and taught some new ones he picked up at the Dartmouth-Penn game. DeFronzo, the fullback, who has been half of the Freshmen defense, will not be able to play for two weeks, if at all. In the game with Horace Mann, last Friday, his rib was broken during the last play of the first half.

FORDHAM BEGINS DRIVE.

Coach McCaffery Points Squad for Cornell Game Saturday.

The Fordham eleven settled down to hard work yesterday for the game with Cornell, next Saturday, at Ithaca. It was the first time since the Georgetown game that Coach McCaffrey had all the players out for the afternoon's drill, with the exception of Frisch. Twenty-four men went through the pratice that lasted nearly two hours.

Following the long punting workout, Coach McCaffrey sent the Varsity and scrub elevens through a long siege of signals. There was a lot of dash to the execution of the plays. The squad as a whole is in better shape than it has been for two weeks and the players are confident of trimming Cornell.

Following the signal drill Coach McCaffrey started the two elevens in a short scrimmage, in which no scoring was done. The Varsity lined up in the same fashion as it faced Georgetown and as it will probably meet Cornell.

An interclass football series will be started this week to enable more students to interest themselves in the game. The Freshmen and Sophomores had their annual battle last week, but it is now planned to bring all the classes together on the gridiron.

A game will be announced today or tomorrow that will close either one of the two vacant dates on the schedule—Nov. 24 or Thanksgiving Day. Manager Delehanty stated yesterday that he had secured a good team, but would not let it be known until the date was determined.

NO REST FOR N. Y. U. MEN.

Coach Wall Sends Eleven Through Long Workout.

The New York University football team was not allowed the customary Monday rest after a Saturday game this week. Both freshman and 'Varsity combinations spent most of the time in signal drill. In this form of work Coach Wall was insistent that the teams line up and get under way speedily. In all the games to date the slowness of the team to get under way has been a subject of comment.

For the major part of the day the 'Varsity was run up and down the field to instill a machine-like precision into the workings of the eleven. The Violet's crippled list has now dwindled considerably. While several of the men, who had to get into the game Saturday to save the day, are not yet fully recuperated from their previous hurts, the general well-being of the team is much better than a week ago.

All efforts are now turned toward the two last games, the one with Stevens Saturday and the Columbia game the week following. The latter is considered the most important and the one the Violet is the most desirous of winning. Nothing is being left undone to insure a victory.

NILES INSTALLED BY A. A. U.

Metropolitan Association Disposes of Routine at Meeting.

Fred W. Niles of the Morningside Athletic Club was formally installed last night as Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union at the first formal meeting of the newly organized body. Niles will fill the vacancy at the head of the committee caused by the resignation of James Clark, Emanuel House A. A., who recently took up his duties as athletic officer at Camp Upton. By a unanimous mail vote, which was opened last night, E. Wetmore Kinsley of the Hollywood Inn A. A., was selected as the fifth member of the board. Kinsley is not a new member of the committee, as he has served it for several years past.

A resolution was adopted requesting Frederick W. Rubien, President of the local association, to introduce at the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union in St. Louis, on Nov. 19, an amendment to the present rules of the organization which will permit soldier athletes to compete at track and field meets as post entries.

Several athletes were brought up on charges of competing on expired registration cards, but were let off with reprimands. E. Thwaite, unattached, was suspended for sixty days by the committee for representing himself as a non-prize winner when entering for a recent athletic meet.

PLANS HOCKEY AT CAMPS.

War Commission Favorable to Proposal of Hockey for Soldiers.

An extensive plan for building ice rinks at military training camps and for staging hockey matches between strong amateur teams for the amusement of the soldiers has been submitted by Cornelius Fellowes, proprietor of St. Nicholas Ice Rink, to the Commission on Training Camp Activities. Mr. Fellowes has offered his services to supervise the building of rinks at each camp, and has also agreed to arrange for matches between the teams which play at St. Nick, or between local teams and teams made up of drafted soldiers.

In a letter to Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, of Princeton, N. J., a member of the War Department's Commission, Mr. Fellowes says: "There are a number of former hockey players at camps in this vicinity and I know there will be little difficulty in getting a strong team together. But if this should not prove practicable, I will gladly arrange to bring down two teams to play for the boys. We will have at least one fast team in this city this Winter. We can always arrange to have visiting teams stay over a day to play for the soldiers."

Dr. Rayeroft in reply states that at least two camp rinks will be built, and negotiations are now under way with the Athletic Director of Camp Upton for a third.

Taylor Wins Skating Race.

The first skating party of the Winter was held at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night by the Adelphi Chapter, Settlement House Association. In a half-mile handicap race, William Taylor of the New York Athletic Club was first, from scratch, in 1:29 3-5. A. O. Lake, New York Athletic Club, was second, and A. H. Willet third. Taylor also skated a quarter-mile backward in 1:04 3-5. Mrs. R. Beresford, an English fancy skater, and Miss Reta Walter gave exhibitions.

CLUB OWNERS HAVE A STORMY SESSION

American Association Adjourns Until Tomorrow After Discussing New League Plan.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—There was no secession of dissatisfied club owners of the American Association, nor was a new attempt made to form a new league, at the annual meeting here today of the American Association. After a stormy five-hour session, during which James C. McGill, President of the Indianapolis Club, made the suggestion of a new league, the meeting adjourned until Wednesday, to await action on redistricting of certain minor league territory expected to be taken by the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, which meets tomorrow.

President Hickey of the American Association declared tonight that the movement of the Indianapolis, Louisville, and Toledo Clubs to withdraw and merge with certain clubs of the International League appeared to be losing force. He predicted that the association would open the 1918 season intact. There were reports, however, that McGill, Roger Bresnahan, owner of the Toledo Club, and O. H. Wathen, President of the Louisville Club, would carry their fight before the National Association.

M. H. Sexton, President of the governing body of the minors, said he did not know what action would be taken on the subject of redistricting territory, but if the faction desiring such changes could control enough votes it was probable, he said, that some new alignment would be made.

"It appears certain that some changes must be made to meet conditions caused by the war," he said. "Some of the leagues cannot hope to exist unless changes are made. I doubt if some of the smaller organizations will open their gates until the close of the war."

The American Association club owners, in considering plans for next season, expressed a desire to play a 140-game schedule instead of 154 games. They proposed to open the season about May 1, but will not take definite action until the schedule of the major leagues is decided upon. President Hickey pointed to the postponement of eighty games during the first eight weeks of last season because of unseasonable weather as an argument in favor of a shorter schedule.

The fact that Jack Hendricks, manager of the pennant-winning Indianapolis club of the American Association, was the "college graduate with a degree" that Branch Rickey, President of the St. Louis Nationals, sought to succeed Miller Huggins as manager of the St. Louis club, was one of the big surprises of the day. Hendricks is an alumnus of Northwestern, having graduated at Law.

MISKE AND DILLON AGAIN.

First of the Last Bouts Under Frawley Law to be Held Tonight.

The first of the last boxing exhibitions to be held before the Frawley law goes out of effect on Thursday will be decided this evening at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, where Billy Miske, the St. Paul light-heavyweight, and Jack Dillon of Indianapolis will be opponents for ten rounds. This contest will be a return bout, as the principals have met in the ring on several occasions before. In all matches Miske has come off the winner or the popular decision. The boxers are reported in good condition and an interesting bout is expected.

At the Pioneer S. C. a card of two ten-round bouts will be put on, marking the last show

JOHN DREW REVIVES 'THE GAY LORD QUEX'

Pinero's Masterpiece of "The Great Scene of the Third Act" Still Thrills.

MISS ILLINGTON AS SOPHY

Pinero's Revised Version Still Holds to the Main Lines of the Old Play.

THE GAY LORD QUEX, a revival of Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's play. At the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

The Marquis of Quex.....John Drew
Sir Chichester Frayne.....George Pauncefont
Captain Bastling.....Leonard Willey
"Vainia".....Rexford Kendrick
The Duchess of Strood.....Irby Marshall
Duth, Countess of Owbridge.....Helen Beaumont
Mrs. Jack Eden.....Louise Drew
Muriel Eden.....Violet Kemble Cooper
Sophy Fullgarney.....Margaret Illington
Miss Moon.....Nella Jefferis
Miss Huddle.....Florence Fair
Miss Clarkson.....Maxine Macdonald
Miss Limbird.....Yvonne Jarrette
Morgan.....Robert Brinton
A Young Lady.....Marion Buckler

The smoke of battle still lingers about the first production of "The Gay Lord Quex," some sixteen years ago—nineteen in London. That was the time when it was the way of battles to be shrouded in smoke. There were those who thought the play far too immoral for good folk to go to, and there were those who gloried in its stark realism and hailed it as a masterpiece of dramatic construction. Sixteen years ago in the world of the theatre "dramatic construction" was the last word of those who were always talking.

Last night what impressed one was not so much the immorality of the people on the stage as their shadowy unreality. Instead of being too thick, they were, with one or two exceptions, far too thin. Even the smoke of that ancient battle seemed dense and substantial by comparison. Quex, the abandoned profligate, who was marrying a young and innocent girl; Muriel, who really loved her young Captain, but was persuading herself that she loved Quex; Sir Chichester, back from West Africa, whose roving eye dwelt caressingly on all pretty women, and, finally, the Duchess, with her spotless reputation and her memories of warm evenings—as a footlight assemblage, they seemed curiously lacking in dramatic interest or in any real relation with life. And all this in spite of the fact, or at least the press agent's assurance, that Sir Arthur has rewritten the play.

And then came "the great scene of the third act." It was not life that had mattered hitherto, not morals nor even drama. In the manner invented by Scribe and perfected by Sardou the main purpose during two mortal acts was to lay the train for a mine, to be duly exploded at the penultimate curtain. Well, the mine exploded, and the house "rose to it." When Sophy finally pulled the bell-cord, the most sophisticated responded as instinctively, as fully, as the most primitive. That scene remains what it was at first, the most finely conceived, the most adroitly and powerfully developed, of all the scenes of dramatic blasting in the English drama.

Mr. Drew looked almost as young as Sophy declared when she was trying to betray him with a kiss. And his radiant comedy method, his laconic and masculine humor have never been more happily in evidence. He is the last sterling actor of a school that is rapidly passing. In his person Quex seemed a far less objectionable old rounder than is suggested by the lines describing his past. The great scene of his act made with Sophy he carried with a rightness of feeling, an emotional intensity—always beneath the surface of his racy speech and manner—that contributed powerfully to the dramatic effect. It is the right rendering of the part, and it stood out prominently as an evidence of Pinero's once vaunted realism, which was less manifest in other parts and fared worse in the hands of other actors.

Sophy Fullgarney also, with her strange mingling of back-stairs sentimentality and obliquity with genuine heroism, is also a real characterization, though it is not until the "great scene" that the portrait is fully roughed in. Miss Illington lacked subtlety. Many of the finer values escaped her.

Even in the bedroom scene her performance was without the adroit gradations which are necessary to its ultimate effect. But presence she has always, and, in the final moment, she triumphed by a display of sheer emotional power. In the two leading parts the play is quite adequately, even notably, cast.

The other parts suffered from a combination of unreality in the writing and crudeness in the interpretation. As the Duchess of Strood, Irby Marshall was abundantly handsome, but deficient in art. To adapt an old saying, she looked like the queen, but played like the deuce. Whereas the task of the actress in this part is to realize and render credible so much shameless intriguing, she emphasized its crudity.

We write plays differently nowadays. Our battles of the drama are fought with more nearly smokeless powder. But it was a stirring spectacle, the belching of great guns, and it is interesting to discover how the pulse still stirs to it.

DIVORCE THEME IN FARCE.

George V. Hobart's "What's Your Husband Doing?" Shown.

WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING? A farce in three acts by George V. Hobart. At the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

Sylvia Pennywise.....Clara Mackin
Madge Mitchell.....Alice Lloyd
Helen Widgast.....Virginia Hammond
Gwendolen Pidgeon.....Charlotte Ives
Robert Ridley.....Walter Lewis
John Widgast.....Hale Hamilton
Charley Pidgeon.....Jed Prouty
Beatrice Ridley.....Jane Cooper
Cyrus Trotman.....Joseph Conyers
Steve.....Peter Craig
Keegan.....Augustus Heege
William Hyson.....David Adler
Bill.....Martin Malloy
Paul Graham.....Thomas Clarke

"What's Your Husband Doing?" a farce, in three acts, by George V. Hobart, was presented last night, for the first time in New York, at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, with Hale Hamilton featured in one of the leading characters. The play, said to have been considerably rewritten, came to New York after an original production in Chicago last season, when, with Maclyn Arbuckle, Thomas Ross, and Jeanne Dagels in the cast, its success was not startling.

The plot of the farce revolves—not so merrily as to make one dizzy—about the situations and confusions that develop from the activities of two divorce lawyers, their clients, and their wives. Every one in character is innocent, but the complications put each man's wife in a compromising position from the point of view of her husband—and vice versa. The situations in the lawyers' office, a roadhouse on the Boston Post Road, and a Westchester jail, and conversational whipsnapping in every scene provide what amusement there is in the play.

The audience seemed to enjoy the last act most—when all of the principal actors found themselves in jail.

Paintings
ANCIENT and MODERN
at the
Scott & Fowles Galleries
590 FIFTH AVENUE
Between 47th and 48th Streets

BEWITCHING MUSIC IN 'HER REGIMENT'

Victor Herbert's Melody the Chief Feature of a Rather Old Style Operetta.

DONALD BRIAN IS THE STAR

His Greatest Triumph When He Dances with Cissie Sewell—Audrey Maple Pleasing.

HER REGIMENT, an operetta in three acts. Book and lyrics by William Le Baron; music by Victor Herbert. At the Broadhurst.

Colonel Donatable.....Hugh Chilvere
Andre De Courcy.....Donald Brian
Blanquet.....Frank Moulan
Eugene De Merrimac.....Sidney Jarvis
Sergeant Babrelache.....Frederick Mamott
Caroline.....George Averill
Francois.....Frank Meyers
Estelle Duvernay.....Audrey Maple
Lisette Bertier.....Josie Intropodi
Mme. Guerriere.....Paulina French
Jeannette.....Norma Brown
Dancers.....Cissie Sewell, Edyth Mason

A generally melodic score by Victor Herbert which contains several numbers of a more or less bewitching quality is the most distinguishing feature of "Her Regiment," a somewhat old-fashioned operetta which had its first performance at the Broadhurst Theatre last night. It is a score which has several resounding finales in addition to the tunefulness of its more delicate portions, and, if it fails greatly to enhance the reputation of Mr. Herbert, it will be only because that gentleman has given us so much that is good in the past. An audience inclined to over-friendliness seemed quite delighted with it and accorded a vigorous reception to the composer, who was in the orchestra pit for the occasion.

For the book, "Her Regiment" is a comic opera with a comic opera plot. As originally planned, it was to have served as a co-starring vehicle for Carolina White, of operatic fame, and Donald Brian, but, as finally revealed to New York, it is Mr. Brian alone who is the star. A brief appearance in vaudeville in a straight role has left him no less the Donald of old, and he still dances with grace, sings a trifle, and wears his evening clothes to perfection. Possibly his greatest triumph of the evening came in the second act, when he danced with a pleasing young woman named Cissie Sewell.

Mr. Herbert has found a new librettist in the person of William Le Baron, already represented here this season by "The Very Idea." Mr. Le Baron's skill as a writer of musical comedy of the modern variety is long established, but in "Her Regiment," an operetta of the old school, he has been unable to burst the rigid bonds which confine this form of entertainment. The result is a book which is generally highly dull.

Miss White has been replaced in the cast by Audrey Maple, whose blonde beauty is always pleasant to behold, and who sings pleasingly. The company also includes Frank Moulan, who, as Colonel's orderly, is as humorous as the circumstances permit.

MR. BONNET PLAYS ORGAN.

First of a Series of Five Recitals in the Hotel Astor.

Joseph Bonnet, the admirable French organist who came to New York last Spring under the auspices of the Franco-American Association for Musical Art, took refuge for a proposed series of organ recitals, in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. After an experience with the pipe organ of the City College, a long way from the musical centre of the town, and with the clothespin instrument in Aeolian Hall, the Hotel Astor ballroom seemed to offer the most available instrument for public use.

Mr. Bonnet gave yesterday the first of a projected series of five recitals of a historical character. This was devoted to forerunners of Bach, from Andrea Gabrieli, Antonio de Cabezon, Palestrina, and other sixteenth century masters down to Buxtehude, Purcell, Pachelbel, and others of the seventeenth and eighteenth. Mr. Bonnet ended with Bach's prelude and fugue in G minor. So long a stretch of music largely archaic is something of a strain upon the listener, however beautiful. And many of these pieces are extremely beautiful: the "Ricercare" of Palestrina, one of a few organ pieces that he composed; the toccata by Frescobaldi, the fugue by Couperin, the robust music of Buxtehude, the two charming pieces by de Grigny and Clérambault, were conspicuous. Mr. Bonnet played with the accomplished skill that he showed so amply last Spring. There was a large audience.

Dorothy Berliner, Pianist, Plays.

Dorothy Berliner, a pianist who made good the promise of musical sincerity, poetic feeling, and in her classic pieces, an absence of pyrotechnics atoned by a cameo-like phrasing and tone-shading, was heard in an artistic recital yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall, against the distraction of grand opera's opening season. Miss Berliner's mature musicianship, better than noisy virtuosity, was a pleasure to observe in the Bach-Busoni D minor Chaconne, to which she restored more of the spirit of the original Bach, and again in Beethoven's less often played Sonata Op. 100. There were other numbers of Chopin, Rachmaninoff, and Liszt.

Antonio Augenti in Song Recital.

Antonio Augenti, a young tenor of refined style acquired in New York churches, and a stage presence both manly and frank, made his appearance in song recital at Aeolian Hall last night, assisted at the piano by G. H. Cancelotti, and in an obligato to Godard's berceuse from "Jocelyn," as well as violin solos, by Franz Kaltenborn. Mr. Augenti's songs ranged from Chadwick to Cadman, among American composers, and from an air in Italian from Donizetti's "Favorita" to "Mother o' Mine," by Tours. His singing, while that of a newcomer on the concert platform, was backed by a personality that found congenial exercise in lighter lyrics and favor with his house.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. All Seats 50c to $2. All That's Best in Musical Comedy. Klaw & Erlanger's Production Par Excellence. The Riviera Girl. Music Kalman. Book & Lyrics Bolton & Wodehouse. Theatre Pays Government Tax on $2.00 Orchestra Seats. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. TONIGHT AT 8:20. Wednesday Matinee Omitted This Week. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents ANN MURDOCK in THE THREE BEARS. By the Author of "The Cinderella Man." FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

GEO. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25 Last Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:25. Last 2 Times. Here Comes the Bride. NEXT TUES. NIGHT—SEATS THURS. COHAN & HARRIS Will Present LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN A NEW COMEDY "THE KING" by Caillavet de Flers & Arene.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25 Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:25. LAST 2 WEEKS. GEORGE ARLISS in his new play "HAMILTON" "FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomor'w & Sat. 2:20. BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY The Country Cousin. With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Laurette Taylor. "Miss Taylor triumphed again." —Sun. 'The Wooing of Eve' J. HARTLEY MANNERS' NEW PLAY. "It is worth seeing time and again." —Times. Noteworthy Cast includes A. E. ANSON.

Liberty Theatre. Matinees Only, Nov. 15-16-20-22, at 2:30. Nov. 24 at 10:30. The Pupils of Isadora Duncan AND Her Barrere Little Symphony. Exposition by JOHN COWPER POWYS.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. "Well Merited Success."—World. THE PIPES o' PAN. "It is the sort of play you will remember a long, long time."—Burns Mantle, Eve. Mail.

HARRIS West 42d St. NOV. 17 at 8:30. SEAT SALE TODAY. SELWYN & CO. present "LOSING ELOISE" A Farce by FRED JACKSON.

Century PROMENADE & ROOF NTS. NIGHTS $2.20. Dillingham-Ziegfeld Annual Revue "MISS 1917" Always 824 Seats @ $1.00. Always 327 Seats @ 50c. Matinee Tomorrow. Reduced Prices. Special Mat. Tortola Valencia Thurs. at 2:20. Premier Dancer of Latin Race. SUNDAY NIGHT—POPULAR CONCERT.

FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. "Another real American play."—Herald. "Broken Threads"

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years. A Tailor-Made Man with HARRY MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. DAVID BELASCO presents Tiger Rose

PARK B'way, 50 St. Evgs. 8:15. MAT. TOMORROW 2:15. VALERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW THE Land of Joy with L'ARGENTINA "A SPANISH DANCE CARNIVAL." —Eve. World.

BELASCO West 44th St. Mats Today Thur. & Sat. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY, 2:30. Polly With a Past

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats Tomor'w & Sat. 2:30. Business Before Pleasure. With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomor'w & Sat. 2:30. On With the Dance. WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.

GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE EIGHTH COAST DEFENSE COMMAND. THE MEN DEFENDING OUR CITY. FOUR DAYS GALA OPENING WED. EVE. THURS., FRI. AND SAT. MATINEE AND EVE. First Field Artillery Armory. BROADWAY AND 68TH STREET. Seats Now on Sale. General Adm. 50c (Special Reserved Sections)

Madison Square Garden. 32nd Annual Exhibition. TO-DAY. Military and Mounted Police Day. ADMISSION $1.00. Box Office Phone 604 Madison Square. NATIONAL HORSE SHOW. Gross Receipts To American Red Cross.

Carnegie Hall, Mon., Nov. 19, at 8:30. IAN HAY. MAJOR IAN HAY BEITH In a new lecture on the progress of the war on land and on sea. "CARRYING ON" Illustrated with new pictures. Tickets $2 to 50c at Box Office, Agencies, or J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 1 Mad. Ave.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 3 SESSIONS DAILY at N.Y.'s Favorite Winter Resort, 69 W. 66th St. ADM. 50c. ICE SKATING NOW Beginners Taught. Sun. & to-31

Opera CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS. SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought, Sold, Exchanged. Broadway Thea. Ticket Co., 218 W. 42d St. (Phone 6305 Bryant) Miss V. Buchanan, Mgr. Op Dept.

Opera Seats for All Operas. Stalls bought, sold, exch'gd. JACOBS, Thea. Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way at 38 St. Phone 3184 Murray Hill. Open Evenings.

ICE! AND ICE SKATING B'way at 52d St. Morn.—Aft.—Eve.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. The Most Wonderful Fascinating Lavish Colossal Gorgeous Production in the History of the American Stage. Chu Chin Chow. Now In Its 2nd Year In London. Company of 300. Prices: Evs. & Sat. Mt. 25c-$2. Wed. Mt. 25c-$1. Always 300 Seats in the Orchestra at $1.50. (Except Saturday Night.) SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

"Cheer Up" "No Tax on Laughter at the 'Hip.'"—Life. MAT. TO-DAY BEST SEATS $1.00. Evgs. at 8:15. At the HIPPODROME

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. ELSIE JANIS Beatrice Herford, L. Wolfe Gilbert & Anatol Friedland, Ray & Gordon Dooley, others. & Sallie Fisher.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. ELSIE JANIS BERNIE CLAYTON Mr. & Mrs. Jimmie Barry Ray & Gordon Dooley.

THE Greenwich Village Theatre 7TH ST. and 7TH AVE. Tel. Spring 6900. OPENS THURS., NOV. 15 SEATS NOW. 3 One-Act Plays. Prices $1.50, $1.00, 50c.

IRVING PLACE, IRVING PLACE & 15th Street. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:12. DREIMAEDERLHAUS. Musical comedy by FRANZ SCHUBERT.

Aeolian Hall, Tonight, 8:15, 1st Concert. N. Y. Chamber Music Society. CAROLYN BEEBE.....DIRECTOR. Piano, Wind & Strings. 11 Prominent Artists.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. "Miss HAMLET," Elinor Sherry, Carleton, Murray Livingston, Marsella Johnson, 5 Others. All Seats Reserved $5, 35, 50

OPERA TICKETS Tel. Bryant 7878. Choice Seats for Caruso in L'Elisir D'Amore, John McCormack in La Boheme. All Opera Subs. Bought, Sold, Exch. CONGU'S, 1451 Broadway, (42 & 41 Sts.) 7767

COLUMBIA Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices. B'way & 47th. OH, GIRL

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. Doing Our Bit. An Extravaganza of Superlative Splendors.

48TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. JOHN DREW—MARGARET ILLINGTON. IN PINERO'S COMEDY THE GAY LORD QUEX

39TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. GEORGE V. HOBART'S New Farce. What's Your Husband Doing? with HALE HAMILTON.

BROADHURST 44th, West of Broadway. Phone Bryant 64. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. First Matinee Today at 2:20. POPULAR PRICES. DONALD BRIAN in "HER REGIMENT" By Wm. Le Baron & Victor Herbert.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Bryant 2625. TOM'W EVE. at 8:15. GRACE GEORGE in "L'Elevation" By Henry Bernstein. Now in its 9th month at the COMEDIE FRANCAISE, PARIS.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:10. Matinee Saturday Only. ALICE NIELSEN in KITTY DARLIN' "A MUSICAL DELIGHT" —Chas. Darnton, Eve. World.

SHUBERT 44th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8. Matinee Tom'w & Sat. 2. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION. MAYTIME. Tingling Music. Charming Story. 100 Talent. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. WASH'GTON SQ. PLAYERS. 4 BIG ONE-ACT PLAYS. "In the Zone." "The Antique." "Hilled Alleys." "His Widow's Husband."

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. MARIE DORO in "BARBARA" by Florence Lincoln.

BIJOU 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. LAST Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. WEEK. THE TORCHES. LONERGAN.

Beginning MONDAY, NOV. 19, (Again Thursday.) The Chummy Musical Revue ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917 by Harry Watson, jr., Lillian Lorraine, and Jack Norworth.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Laughing Success. LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomor'w & Sat. 2:15. DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY. LEAVE IT TO JANE. "Leave It to Jane" is preferable to most musical comedies. It is another evidence that better taste is finding its way into this popular branch of theatre entertainment.—Louis De Foe, World.

BOOTH 48th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:25. GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Tomor'w, 2:30. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. The Very Idea. Ernest TRUEX, Richard BENNETT. "Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. Oh, Boy "smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44th ST. THEATRE TO-NIGHT 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow and Saturday, 2:15. HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue with Raymond Hitchcock, William Rock and Frances White. Leon Errol. Irene Bordoni.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomor'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. "DELUXE ANNIE" with Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c. "DAYBREAK" with BLANCHE YURKA.

Loew's 7th Ave. at 124 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c. CAPTAIN KIDD, JR.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. Newman Traveltalks. Color Views. Motion Pictures. Sunday Eve., 8:30. Monday Mat., 3. OUR NATIONAL PARKS. PRICES 50c to $1.50.

MOTION PICTURES.

TO-DAY STOP! —don't go a step further—don't do a single thing until you have bo't your tickets for the highest class, speediest, thrilliest melodrama ever shown on Broadway—featuring the brilliant Star— FRANKLYN FARNUM —IN— "The Winged Mystery" EXTRA—Added Attraction—Popular Brownie Vernon and splendid cast in the feature production—"FEAR NOT." Double Feature Program all week, beginning Sunday, Nov. 11th. TWO BIG SHOWS at the price of one. CONTINUOUS Noon till 11:30 P. M. Prices (including war tax) 20c-30c-55c. No Higher. BROADWAY THEATRE at 41st St.

Today, 2:30 Tonight, 8:30 25c to $1. ALL RESERVED. NEVER BEFORE AND NOWHERE ELSE ITS LIKE OR EQUAL IN OPULENT WONDERS, SPECTACULAR MAGNIFICENCE, SUPERB SPLENDORS. WILLIAM FOX —Presents— THEDA BARA IN Cleopatra. LYRIC Theatre, W. 42d St. Mecca of The Ceaseless Throngs. WHO'S WHO IN VAMPIRES. Cleopatra Will Give a "Vampire Matinee" on Next Monday, Nov. 19.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. MARY PICKFORD "The Little Princess" Symphony Concert. Today 2:15. Soloists.

81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. ROBERT WARWICK in "The Mad Lover." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

RIALTO B'way, 42d. ELSIE FERGUSON in "The Rise of Jennie Cushing." Soloists, Comedy, Incomparable Revue Orchestra.

Loew's New York Theatre Cont. B'way at 46th St. F. F. Proctor's Big Vaudeville Bill.

SPECIAL DUO-ART RECITAL AT AEOLIAN HALL. Duo-Art Salon, 4th Floor (42nd St. Entrance). TUESDAY, NOV. 13th 3 o'Clock. The assisting artist will be ROBERT ARMBURSTER pianist. The program will contain Duo-Art numbers by Percy Grainger, Harold Bauer, Rudolph Ganz and others. ADMISSION WITHOUT CHARGE. The Aeolian Company 29 West 42nd Street.

CONCERT by The Aeolian Company. Assisted by THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Walter Damrosch Conductor. at Aeolian Hall. Saturday Evening, November 17th. Program of Exceptional Interest. Tickets at Box Office 50c to $2.00

Metropolitan OPERA HOUSE. Wed. Eve., at 8, Boris Godunow. Matinee at 1:45, Tristan. Evening, Sparkes, Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada, Segurola, Cond., Papi. Thurs. Eve., at 8:15, L'Elisir d'Amore. Hempel, Sparkes, Caruso, Scotti, Didur, Ot. Papi. Fri. Eve., at 8:15, La Boheme. Alda, Miller (debut), McCormack, De Luca, Chalmers (debut), Segurola, Malatesta, Cond., Papi. Sat., at 2, Faust. Farrar, Delaunois, Howard, Martinelli, Amato, Rothier, Cond., Montesx (debut). Sat. (Tse to $3.) at 8:15, La Traviata. Hempel, Carpi, De Luca, Bada, Cond., Moranzoni. Next Mon. at 8:15, Tosca. Farrar, Braslau, Martin, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi, Cond., Moranzoni. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TONIGHT at 8. FARRAR, Braslau, Martin, Scotti, Malatesta, Cond., Moranzoni. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AEOLIAN HALL, MON., NOV. 19, at 3. PIANO RECITAL. YOLANDA MERO. Steinway Piano. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Princess Theatre, This Aft., at 3. SONG RECITAL. MME. Farrington Smith. Mgt. MUSIC LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Nov. 15, at 3. ARTHUR ALEXANDER. Song Recital—Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

SYMPHONY. SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. Carnegie Hall, Thursday Aft., Nov. 15. Aeolian Hall, Sunday Aft., Nov. 18. Soloist. HEIFETZ. (First appearance with orchestra in America.) Tickets at Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

PHILHARMONIC. SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY.....CONDUCTOR. CARNEGIE HALL. Next Thurs. Eve. 8:30. Next Fri. Aft. 2:30. HELEN STANLEY. SOLOIST—SOPRANO. LISZT "DANTE" SYMPHONY. Subscriptions and single tickets now at Box Office, Carnegie Hall. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

1st Concert Sat. Eve., Nov. 17, Carnegie Hall. RUSSIAN SYMPHONY. Society of N. Y. (100 Musicians). Modest Altschuler.....Conductor. NEW RUSSIAN MUSIC. American Debut TAMARA LUBIMOVA Russian Pianist. Tickets 50 cts. to $2 at Box Office and 1448 Aeolian Hall. Mgt. John W. Frothingham.

Carnegie Hall, To-night at 8:30. WAR FUND RECITAL—Mme. Frances ALDA. Frank La Forge at the Piano (Baldwin). For benefit of "Le Bien Etre Du Blesse" and the poor and sick children of the American soldiers. Tickets on sale at Box Office.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:15. STRAND SYMPHONY. ORCHESTRA, ADRIANO ARIANI, Cond. RAFF, SAINT-SAENS, PONCHIELLI, ROSSINI PROGRAM. Soloists—Helen Scholder, 'Cellist. Herbert Waterous, Basso. STRAND THEATRE, B'way at 47th St. 20 & 30c (Incl. War Tax & Reg. Prog.) All cars and bus lines

Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon at 3:15. PIANO RECITAL—MOSES. Boguslawski. Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Mgt. Daniel Mayer. (Steinway.)

CARNEGIE HALL. Sun. Aft., Nov. 18, at 3. POPULAR RECITAL. ALL RUSSIAN PROGRAM. Gabrilowitsch. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Astor Ball Room. Mon. Aft., Nov. 19. 2d Organ Recital of Historical Series by JOSEPH BONNET. $2, $1.50, $1. Management Loudon Charlton.

Hippodrome Nxt. Sunday Night 8:15. CONCERT BY JOHN McCormack. Tickets NOW on SALE.

Aeolian Hall, To-morrow Aft., Nov. 14, at 3 P. M. SONG RECITAL. ALICE SOVEREIGN. Baldwin Piano. Mgt. Winton & Livingston.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Nov. 19, at 8:15. Piano Recital WYNNE PYLE. Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Chickering Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 17, at 3. Grainger. FIRST PIANO RECITAL THIS SEASON. Mgt. A. Sawyer. Steinway Piano.

WE REFUSE TO USE "CAMOUFLAGE" IN SPEAKING ABOUT THE WONDERFUL Winter Real-Ice Show AT THE Golden Glades —TO-NIGHT—

Balconades. Ballroom Dancing. Begins at 8 TO-NIGHT. Afternoon Teas. Dancing. Main Restaurant. 3 until 6. Daily.

Because we have nothing to conceal, it is a Real Show, and Has Interspersed With the Sensational Skating Numbers the Real Musical Comedy "ON THE CARPET" and the "White Hussars" led by Helen Hardick. SOCIETY'S OWN DIVERSION THAT ZIP-ZIPPY DINNER SHOW AT 7 O'CLOCK. THAT SNAPPY MIDNIGHT PARADE AT 11:30.

Katie Schmidt Sensational Cossack Skater. Thomas Healy's Broadway & 66th St. N.Y. Reserve Tables Now. —PHONE COLUMBUS 9900

HOTEL SAN REMO. CENTRAL PARK WEST. 74th to 75th Street Block Front. A SUPERB LOCATION. OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK. INSURES MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR. APARTMENTS AND ROOMS WITH BATH. FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED. Transiently or by the Year. Please write for booklet and terms.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Office, Times Square, (Tel. Bryant 1000)
Times Annex...340 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....1 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....42 Broad Street
Harlem.....243 West 125th Street
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Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 13, 1917.

"COMMON COUNSEL."

There are labor leaders who object to Mr. GOMPERS's intimacy and influence with capitalists, and it is said that he must defend his leadership against dissension in his own ranks. Also there are others who object to the President's association with labor leaders. Those in both camps who think like that must think that the way to convince is to antagonize, and that the way to take against opposition is to exert authority. That is not the President's way. His method is that of reason—"common counsel" he called it—and his position is as strong as his reason. Nor is that only his personal position. It is the principle upon which rests the strength of our institutions. We have seen autocracy shrivel, although the powers it used were less than those now exercised among us. That is the democratic way. There is no limit to the trust democrats put in their leaders when the leaders justify it, and when they trust their leaders they will follow them "over the top" into and through whatever lies before them.

That is the sentiment to which the President appeals when he lays aside his authority and asks to be heard by his fellow-citizens, merely as one of them. When the President does this, he sets an example worthy of imitation. If there are any who seek to strengthen themselves by policies based upon force, even unlawful force, and who speak for class interests rather than as "soldiers of the common good," they must perceive by the response to the President's appeal that they weaken their position with all but their own class. The President will receive unanimous support when he declares in his address to the Federation of Labor at Buffalo:

> If we are true friends of freedom—our own or anybody else's—we will see that the power of this country, and the productivity of this country, is raised to its absolute maximum and that absolutely nobody is allowed to stand in the way of it.

It is not possible to suppose that "labor" will stand out now for an exception for the benefit of its class interests. There is a universal interest in the winning of the war, in which labor has an indivisible share incomparably greater than any increase of wages or shortening of hours which it can enforce in any other way than by imitating the President, and laying aside force in favor of reason. In so far as labor's wants are based upon reason, they will be conceded freely, even gladly. But in so far as they are based on any other ground, they will be met by opposition as strenuous as that which an aroused democracy is capable of. The nation's difficulty is not the opportunity of the unreasonable labor leader. There can be no worse time than now for pressing for settlement issues which were contentious in easier times. Those who think and say—chapter and verse can be cited—that labor will hold in peace what it gains in war are making the mistake of their lives. Labor need lose nothing by war, but it will gain no new class privilege. It will be prevented, as the President said, not

> by the power of the Government, but by the power of the American spirit. Our duty, if we are to do this great thing and show America to be what we believe her to be, the greatest hope and energy of the world—then must we stand together night and day until the job is finished.

Will labor "stand together" or will it stand apart? There were those among the President's hearers who have stood apart. There were those there who have so far forgotten their reason that they have declined to abide by the arbitration of their differences with employers who have put themselves in the hands of the protectors of the common good without reserve. "This means you," said the President in more direct phrase, adding that he had it in mind to say the same thing to others. There will be the same support of it to whomever said, when there is equal reason. Labor and capital have got to do business together. The fraction of either which relies on other methods will find the coming Winters cool, and the coming Summers hotter, until the German is mastered. There will be not the slightest regard for wages, or profits, or class strategy, which shall cause our boys "over there" to die in the trenches for lack of ammunition, or food, or ships, or whatever they need that is in the power of their countrymen to give them. Billions for defense, but not a cent for tribute to unreasonable demands by any faction, is the motto of the moment. When Mr. GOMPERS says "Me too," he will deserve the cheers which the President received clamorously from Mr. GOMPERS's followers, and perhaps also from his opponents. And yet his position has been better than that of some others who ought to be named and their treachery exposed. The President spoke plainly in principle, but there is room for plainer speaking about practice. He said there ought to be no strikes without conciliation. It is officially reported that in the six months of war there have been 500 "industrial disturbances," involving 1,029,671 workers. For the same period there were 144 strikes in 1916, and too many then. There are 100 strikes now. Fifty are incapable of adjustment, forty-eight have been "quasi adjusted," according to the official summary. What labor leader will defend the facts against the President's appeal for reason, when many of the war strikes are for demands inadmissible in peace?

A SUFFRAGE TRUCE.

The "militant" woman suffragists have been making a sorry spectacle of themselves in Washington again. Another group, the Committee of a Thousand Women, mainly Socialists, whose burning patriotism was shown at a meeting in a New York public school Sunday night, where the utterance most acclaimed was talk of the "free women of the world stopping "the war by forcing the laying down "of arms," has sent a delegation to Washington to "demand that President WILSON pledge immediately his "support of the Federal suffrage "amendment as a war measure." How fond of war measures are these friends of peace! They also cry for the release of the martyred picketers. Till New York had voted for woman suffrage, it was the habit to view the picketers with alarm. Now they are victims; and the fruitless effort to force Mr. WILSON to approve the Federal amendment is to be carried on with new threats and violence.

It is not to be believed that the sane and moderate woman suffragists countenance the extremists, whose words and whose acts are sure to bring them into unpleasant familiarity with the law. Feminine disorder and sedition have been borne with altogether too much politeness and patience. The New York women, admitted to political equality, must submit to equality of treatment. They are no longer to be humored as petulant children or spared when they choose to make nuisances of themselves.

Miss ANNE MARTIN of the National Woman's Party said the other day:

> Mrs. PANKHURST lost her head and put her country before her sex.

How many suffragists are prepared to put their sex before their country? That country needs the undivided energy and labor of its people. In the shadow of disorganization and disaster in Europe, there must be a sterner concentration of purpose and work on the sole and supreme issue of winning the war. Shall democracy survive? Till that question is settled, controversy about woman suffrage or the method of securing it is striving after wind.

The woman suffrage leaders, the Woman Suffrage Party of New York, are but a part, and not the largest part, of the woman electorate of New York. The former anti-suffragists and neutrals have as much right, by force of numbers more right, to be consulted and regarded as to proposed policies. In the great States that have rejected woman suffrage in the last few years, in every State where it is not now in force by the popular vote and State Constitution, to force a Federal amendment will be to create discord and division, to divert the minds of men and women from the instant task of war. Let the long contention cease until after the war. Let anti-suffragist and pro-suffragist, postponing their debates, unite wholeheartedly for America First, for the support of the war. In the interim and during the armistice, the novices in New York will be acquiring political knowledge, experience, and habit, the successful use of which will be a far stronger and better argument than all the suasive orators of feminism could adduce. Moreover, by cordial co-operation with the active forces of patriotism, they will have laid up a store of gratitude with the nation. To ask, as some of them do, for Federal suffrage on the ground that they can't give their whole heart to the war without it, is unconsciously ungenerous. And the United States is but beginning. The woman suffragists should not seek their "reward" till they have put off their armor. They are but putting it on now.

"JUNKERS" IN RUSSIA.

The epithet "Junkers," applied by the Bolsheviki rulers of Petrograd to the supporters of KERENSKY, is significant and revelatory. Of course, as applied to KERENSKY's followers, the word is a wild absurdity, but it is evident that the earlier epithet, "bourgeois," has lost some of its power and that a new and worse one has had to be coined for the obfuscation of the proletarian intellect. The use of this epithet indicates the nature of the struggle. The ignorant must be made to believe that mere law and order, democratic liberty without license, are synonymous with caste rule and tyranny, that there is really no difference between KERENSKY and the Kaiser. When one remembers that KERENSKY is a Socialist and that presumably his men are largely Socialists, one can form an idea of the extent to which human reason has turned topsy-turvy and lost its bearings wherever the madness of Bolshevism has burned its way. It is actually possible that the armed men who are carrying out LENINE's orders and opposing KERENSKY's march on Petrograd have been made to believe, in some dim way, that KERENSKY is a tool of Czarism.

It is encouraging, however, to note the indications that the madness thus strikingly illustrated is not the madness of Russia. There are even indications that Petrograd itself is not wholly mad. The Bolsheviki have had an immense asset in the incredible patience and slowness to action of the Russian people, and in their own entire innocence of these qualities. By attempting to overthrow KERENSKY's Government it seems possible that they have at last taken the one step which could overcome patience and stimulate slowness. Russia, it seems probable, is aroused at last; and not until she is aroused can the forces of sanity be listened to.

"REFORM," BEFORE AND AFTER.

The platform of Tammany was nearly "as long as the moral law," which Tammany lives to keep. How much of it was the perfume and suppliance of the campaign? The banishment of the "Rockefeller Steel Trust" Gary plan, the favorite scarecrow of Judge HYLAN, is but a bagatelle compared with the high momentous matters to which Tammany, with its wonted grave humor, committed itself. "Specifically we are in "favor of the public ownership and "operation of all public utilities, in-"cluding traction, gas, electricity, "and the telephone."

Tammany is practical. Tammany knows that this public ownership scheme is specifically and generally impossible. If it was bait for gudgeons, they have been caught. Tammany is a stout individualist as to corporations. "A flower exists to smell, and I exist to smell it," said a Persian poet. "A corporation exists "to be milked, and we exist to milk "it," thinks Tammany.

"The present high cost of food and other necessaries," the Tammany humorists swore last August, "is "largely due to the selfishness "of this [the Rockefeller-Morgan] "group." On and after Jan. 1, 1918, that group will no longer be "in control of the affairs of the city." The "financial and social autocracy" will then be deposed. The high cost of food and other necessaries will largely go down. Note the faint but expressive flicker of Mr. MURPHY's left eyelash. Is there just as much of a sketch of a wink as consorts with judicial dignity in Judge HYLAN's left eye? "What are we here for?" The offices are the thing. As for the platform, why, as PULITZNEY said of Sir ROBERT WALPOLE's Sinking Fund, "The Philosopher's Stone turns out "to be some sort of cure for the "itch."

GENERAL BELL ON THE NATIONAL ARMY.

The drafted men of the national army were all sorts and all sizes and of many races when they marched through the streets of New York on the way to Camp Upton. Their appearance elicited some compliments from the observant, but more criticism from those of little faith. How could an army be made of so many diverse elements, of such a conglomeration of humanity? Could they be licked into shape by the most patient drillmasters? Would they enter into the spirit of the service they were called to? These were some of the questions asked by the skeptical. General J. FRANKLIN BELL answered them at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory when he told an audience of 10,000 persons what had been accomplished at Yaphank with the material of the melting pot.

The General is not a courtier; he is by nature as frank as a burr. Not a word of praise about his charges could have been extracted from him had they not proved their manhood and taken naturally to soldiering. "If I know the men at Camp Upton," the General told his hearers, "it is a fighting army." It must be borne in mind that BELL is as fine an example of a fighting General as our own or any other army has. His Medal of Honor was won in the Philippine insurrection for an act of daring that evinced more of headlong bravery than of the cool judgment commonly expected of an officer; it was a charge single-handed into a band of insurgents, some of whom he shot and captured, the others being put to flight. But as MACARTHUR's chief of scouts BELL was always taking risks and showing his men how to close with the enemy and do the impossible. So he is an excellent judge of the raw material for soldiers.

General BELL's report is that the very raw material at Camp Upton has "made good" handsomely and there need be no worry about the men's behavior when they face the enemy in France. "You may rest assured," he says, "that when that army goes "across you are going to have an "army that will fight." In the Bell lexicon, that is an army that will not suffer defeat. And the reasons for his faith are that the drafted men have submitted cheerfully to discipline, have learned quickly, take an interest in their work, and are animated by the spirit that is not appalled by danger or depressed by hardship. General BELL is pleased beyond measure (and perhaps surprised) that these men of such infinite variety have neither shirked nor gone wrong. Not a court-martial for two months, he reports, with something like exultation. Enlisted men in his experience have not always been so well behaved. He rejoices that at last we have a democratic army, and it is evidently his belief that the best fighting can be got out of such an army.

There is no better critic than J. FRANKLIN BELL, who is known by his intimates to be a diligent student of the art of war as well as a fighting soldier.

NO WASTE OF FOOD.

In one day's news, a little more than a week ago, were two dispatches relating to our food supply. California, a dispatch from San Francisco said, was proud of her response to the national appeal for larger crops. Her potato fields showed an increase of 3,225,000 bushels, and there was a gain of 5,185,000 bushels in beans. A dispatch from Chicago reported that the Federal authorities there had found in the railroad yards a "hill," thirty-five feet high, of decomposing vegetables which had been thrown from cars. They also had evidence, it was asserted, that "several hundred carloads" of potatoes, onions, and beets had been allowed to freeze and rot in the yards because the cars had been held for owners who were waiting for higher prices. In last Sunday's TIMES Senator BORAH, who recently returned to Washington from a three weeks' tour in the West, asserted that large quantities of potatoes and fruit were rotting on the farms because they could not be carried to market. For this reason the farmers were giving no weight to arguments for conservation and even greater crops next year.

Is it true that the nation is losing much of the year's supply of food because it is rotting on farms or at railroad terminals? We have published special reports from several cities concerning the transportation of vegetables. They do not confirm Senator BORAH's statements or the dispatch of the 3d inst. from Chicago. Vegetables have been thrown away in that city's railroad yards because they had been frozen in transit. St. Louis says crops are moving freely and without waste. Cleveland reports little loss or delay, although there are not enough cars. In Pittsburgh's car yards there has been loss because much more was received than could be marketed. In the East there has been little waste. Railroad companies have insisted upon prompt unloading by wholesale merchants. If in some places transportation has been delayed, this is not surprising, for the Railroad War Board says 750,000 cars are required for moving the great crop of potatoes.

All should strive to prevent waste. Millions of housewives in their food card pledges have undertaken to do this. Our people must have in mind not only the needs of our allies in Europe and the exports that will be required for American soldiers, but also the destruction of food here by agents of Germany. Food losses due to incendiary fires are estimated to have been $5,500,000 in October. Mr. HOOVER has given warning of a "widespread conspiracy" to reduce our food supply by burning stockyards and grain warehouses. The railroads are working diligently under severe pressure, carrying much more freight than at any time in the past, and with a very slight increase of rolling stock. If there is delay in moving food, we may be sure that it cannot be avoided, and it should make a conclusive argument for action by the Commerce Commission that will enable the companies to buy all the cars that are needed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

How Germany's Plotters Were Foiled.

That English officer who was quoted, some time ago, as saying that modern war is "dirty, dull, and dangerous"—with, of course, the inevitable British intensifier before each epithet—described accurately enough the trench fighting with which he was familiar. Not quite all of modern war, however, compares so ill with the war of other days in supplying romance and excitement, as well as danger, and, though what used to be called "gay trappings" have now almost everywhere given place to uniforms devised with a view to conferring "low visibility," material is still supplied for tales as well worth telling as any that have come down from the days when knighthood was or claimed to be in flower.

Surely, no chronicler with a taste for the adventurous could ask for better stuff out of which to build his tales than was to be found in the story printed by THE TIMES on Sunday about the silent campaign against German spies and plotters that the navy, with a hastily gathered fleet of old and new boats, all small, has been waging for months past on the Great Lakes and in the straits connecting them. A truly remarkable narrative it was, and highly reassuring, too, for those of us who have occasionally made, from our little knowledge of what was doing to guard the country from its inner enemies, the rash assumption that little had been done.

The protective agencies of the Government have not yet succeeded, indeed, in creating safety for all our military industries and storehouses, but at least they have accomplished the enormously important task of keeping open the water highway through the lakes, and have done it in spite of the fact that the plotters fully realized the possibility, by exploding a few pounds of dynamite at any one of a few just right places along that highway, of helping Germany and hurting the Allies more than by almost any number of successful schemings elsewhere. So there they have labored with industry and devotion, but, thanks to the naval patrol of the lakes, all that they have as yet accomplished has been to get over 800 members of their army into prison, and not a few of them shot or drowned.

As the historian of this phase of the war put it, they have been beaten at their own game, and the German Secret Service has failed to demonstrate its boasted superiority.

He Accepts a Great Responsibility.

That Chicago doctor whose curiously persistent ill-luck it has been frequently to get his name into the newspapers as doing in his professional domain things that shock the sensibilities of the general public, has again been pursued—and as usual overtaken—by the fate which dogs him with such thought-provoking pertinacity.

In the past, when what and all he did was to refuse to prolong by surgical or other means the lives of babies obviously doomed at birth to brief existence as monsters and idiots, the arguments by which he defended his course were not without weight, and his more reasonable critics found fault with him chiefly because he started, or allowed to be started, nation-wide discussion of a subject better kept strictly within professional circles. There it can be handled, as it always has been, with due sense of moral responsibility, but without the horrified exclamations of unenlightened sentimentality.

But the latest reports from the hospital where this publicity-haunted doctor reigns reveal him as playing an active instead of passive rôle in dealing with the problem of prolonging lives in his judgment worthless—as settling as well as raising again the wearisome question of "euthanasia"—the question wearisome because settled against him a thousand times—whether the physician is ever justified in gently easing out of existence a patient seemingly doomed soon to die of a cruelly painful malady. That in absolutely no cases would this be, if not justifiable, at least excusable, there might be some hesitation in asserting, but the most confident of adverse prognoses have so often been refuted by recovery and survival that the next to unanimous agreement of medical as of lay opinion is that the doctor's business always is to prolong life, never to shorten it.

Certainly the law has only one rule—the deliberate and intentional taking of any human life not forfeited to the State by heinous crime, and not in defense of human life, is murder and punishable as such, no matter by whom done. That punishment, if the Chicago dispatches are true, the physician under consideration has risked by administering lethal doses of narcotics to an aged victim of cancer.

Conscripts Here Are Not Slaves.

Just why the conscription of labor would be "slavery" it is impossible to see. At any rate, it is an impossibility unless those men who are conscripted for service in the army are also "slaves."

Much work of many kinds is not less necessary to the successful conduct of war than is the manning of trenches or the making of charges against the enemy in the field, and the demerits of a voluntary system of war work behind the lines are the same as those which moved the country to get its soldiers by conscription when the number of volunteers proved inadequate for its purposes.

The conscript is a slave of a sort when his service is imposed by a despot. It is quite different when it is imposed by a representative government, expressing the popular will in the only way that will can be expressed in a country as large as this one. It is not slavery to submit to the decision of the majority, acting constitutionally and lawfully.

That is the only kind of conscription for either laborers or soldiers we could possibly have, and the minority, no matter how displeased or unwilling, is without a real or just grievance.

The Proof of the Pudding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of us who voted "No" on woman suffrage are wondering how some of those who voted "Yes" are feeling about the prompt development of suffrage attitude as expressed in the meeting of last Sunday evening at Public School 40. The ladies who know "gosh dern well" that they will control votes enough to down their judicious friend President Wilson and to carry socialism and stop the war do not seem to promise the betterment of the country.

A SANE AMERICAN.

New York, Nov. 10, 1917.

Something in a Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of your paper several days ago you informed your readers that the real name of Trotzky was Braünstein, which conveys to the American mind a clearer insight into his aims and ambitions. There is something in a name. AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

New York, Nov. 12, 1917.

A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Men wonder as they see me still and calm and smiling
As I go about my work.
They know that I have lost my son, my only child,
And I a widow.
How much more would they marvel did they know
That in my heart there lives this hymn of praise:—
"God has been merciful to me!"
They do not know—thank God! how few have known!—
The weakness that had led my boy away
Down dark bypaths of evil for a time;
That though he had come back to me, repentant,
A shadow lay across the coming years,
Lest he lack strength to fight his curse, inherited.
So, when his heart flamed high with zeal
In those first days of war, I let him go,
And trusted over there he might grow strong
For the long combat with his baser self.

. . . . . .

Now I am left to face the years alone!
Yet nothing now can take from me the priceless boon
Of his dear letters! Nor the words his Captain wrote:
"There was no finer man in all the regiment—
So self-contained, so resolute, so kind."
And so my pain is stilled in thankfulness.
"God has been merciful to him—and me."

ALICE M. LAGERGREN.

CHINA NOW OFFERS PROTEST TO LANSING

Cables Formal Objection to the Agreement Negotiated with Viscount Ishii.

RESENTS BEING IGNORED

Stand with Allies Not Affected—Preparations to Send Chinese Expedition to France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A protest against the understanding reached recently between the United States and Japan regarding China was presented to the State Department today by the Chinese Government through the medium of its Legation in Washington. It is understood that the protest follows the same lines as the one which China has just presented at Tokio to Viscount Motono, the Japanese Foreign Minister. China considers that both Japan and the United States have transcended their legitimate spheres in making China the subject of conversations affecting her status, and has taken umbrage at the negotiation of the agreement without being consulted.

It was learned today that China's Foreign Office refused to accept as accurate the press reports of the agreement and would not believe the Ishii-Lansing understanding had been negotiated until the fact was officially confirmed. Confirmation was obtained from the Chinese Legation here and also from United States Minister Reinsch, at Peking, who delivered to the Chinese Foreign Office a copy of the statement issued by Secretary Lansing when announcement was made here of the signing of the agreement.

Theory Is Dangerous, China Holds.

Behind the Chinese objection to the manner in which the American-Japanese understanding was negotiated is the view that it is an unjust and dangerous theory that any nation has a right to assert a claim to special interests in another country without the latter's consent. Secretary Lansing, in his statement announcing the agreement by which Japan's special interest in China is recognized and both countries reaffirm the "open door" policy and pledge the independence and territorial integrity of China, made it clear that the United States always has recognized and has asserted for itself special interests in another country based upon propinquity. The Chinese Government is understood to be unwilling to subscribe to such a doctrine.

Intimations that have come from Peking that the legality in international law of the agreement might be called in question because it had not been submitted to the American Senate in the form of a treaty have made little impression upon officials. They are satisfied that the understanding is of the same nature as the Root-Takahira agreement which adjusted the questions arising from the immigration into the United States of Japanese coolie labor. This agreement never was submitted to the Senate, nor will that made by Mr. Lansing and Viscount Ishii be laid before that body, except perhaps for information. The Administration view is said to be that prolonged and useless discussion of technical relations with the Orient would be the only outcome of a different course.

Preparing Troops for Allies.

Meanwhile, there is no weakening in China's preparations to render effective aid to the cause of the Allies. The statement was made in an authoritative quarter today that the Peking Government is preparing to send an expeditionary force to France. A commission, reported to be economic, which has just arrived in this country from China, will not stay in America, but will proceed to England and France. There has been an element of mystery in connection with the visit of this mission, composed of eight persons. It had been supposed that they were coming to Washington to confer with the authorities, but whatever was the original plan concerning them, it was learned on the highest authority that they will proceed to Europe. There are already in France and England more than fifty Chinese officers, who are making preliminary studies of the situation with a view of arranging for a Chinese expedition to France. Both the numerical strength and the character of Chinese troops to be dispatched to France are military secrets.

There are in France large numbers of Chinese skilled and unskilled laborers, but the majority of these were contracted for before China entered the war, and were actually in Europe before she severed relations with the Central Powers.

It was hinted today that China is looking to England and France for making the financial arrangements which will be necessary before she can send troops abroad. France and England are members of the four-power loan group, in which for several months Japan has assumed the leadership by reason of her financial situation.

China has desired financial assistance from the United States, but whether she has met with any success in informal inquiries is not known. An attaché of the Ishii mission stated while the mission was in Washington that Japan would oppose any loan by the United States to China if the money was to be put to political uses. Japan, he said, was in a position to afford China whatever financial aid she needed.

2,520 'NEWSIES' IN SERVICE.

Flag Unfurled in Front of Brace Memorial Home.

Patriotic speeches by the newly elected Tammany candidates for city offices were made yesterday at the unfurling of a service flag with 2,520 stars in front of the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home, at 14 Chambers Street. In a letter regretting his absence, Judge Hylan said:

"My own career, made possible by the things these boys are fighting to preserve, moves me to a very thorough appreciation of the service tendered by those whom you honor today. Adversity in America did not blind them to the opportunity in America. All their lives ran through adversity, and without thought of self they have contributed a living shield between their nation and adversity. Hope was their only asset, and that asset stands or falls with democracy."

Sheriff "Al" Smith, who was introduced as "one of the greatest men New York City has ever produced," said:

"There are only two classes of people in the country today—the man who is with his country and the man who is against it. There will be two classes of people in this country after the war—the man who did his bit and the man who did not. The one will be like Nathan Hale, proud of his ability to serve and regretting that he had only one life to devote to his country, and the other will be like Benedict Arnold."

CONFER ON PAPER PRICES.

Differences Here and In Canada Discussed by Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Differences in the prices of news print paper in Canada and the United States were discussed at the Federal Trade Commission offices today, at a conference attended by Commissioner Colver and Robert A. Pringle, the Canadian pulp and paper Commissioner; R. W. Breaden of Ottawa, Commissioner of Taxation, and Thomas P. Owen, member of the Canadian House of Commons.

Paper in the United States is selling at about $3.25 a hundred pounds, and in Canada at about $2.50. Much of it is imported and there is rivalry between Canadian manufacturers as to which shall have the advantage of the higher price. There are differences in the cost accounting systems used by the United States and Canada.

RUSHES SHIPYARDS WORK.

Board Seeks Homes and Transportation for More Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The United States Shipping Board today took further steps to speed up the shipbuilding program, and get a small army of new employes to fill the gaps in the big shipyards.

Better housing and transportation facilities are to be provided for the workmen, as complaints have been received from some of the shipyard districts that it would be difficult to provide the proper accommodations for enough men to put on double and triple shifts.

J. Rogers Flannery of Pittsburgh has been drafted from the ranks of the Red Cross by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board to take charge of this work, and submitted his first report today on conditions in Baltimore, so that additional men who are badly needed at the Sparrows Point yards can be provided for at once.

Within a short time Mr. Flannery will extend his investigations to other Atlantic Coast cities. He soon will visit New York and Newark to take up the question of providing homes and commutation facilities for men who will be employed at the big fabricating plant of the Submarine Boat Corporation, which is being constructed on Newark Bay.

In Baltimore Mr. Flannery arranged for a canvass of the city to obtain a list of all vacant houses and determine the number of families willing to rent quarters to workers. As soon as this list is obtained, the further question of building homes, if such a step is necessary, will be taken up.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and electric railroads were called upon to co-operate by providing additional service and low commutation rates, and thorough co-operation was promised. The Pennsylvania Railroad offered a commutation rate for the workmen of $1.35 a week, the distance from Baltimore to the shipyards being eleven miles. A conference has been arranged for Tuesday by the Mayor to take up the entire situation.

Such methods will be adopted in regard to obtaining the needed facilities in all other centres of population near shipyards, the requests being fitted to the conditions. New York and Newark probably will be asked to prepare to supply the homes and railroad service.

The Council of National Defense also has taken up consideration of the housing problem, and has offered as a suggestion that concerns which take Government contracts and provide homes for workmen be remunerated by the Government if additional expense is incurred. It is probable that such a plan will be adopted in the general movement to rush the shipbuilding work.

Charles Piese, the new Vice President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, was at his desk this morning ready to give all of his energy to the task of putting efficiency and drive into the program. He will work in co-operation with Rear Admiral Capps, General Manager of the corporation, and Chairman Hurley.

MURPHY PUSHES LIBEL SUIT

Complaint Filed in Action Against The Press Publishing Co.

The complaint in the $500,000 libel suit of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, against the Press Publishing Company, because of the publication in The Evening World, on Oct. 22 last, of an editorial containing alleged remarks by ex-Chief of Police William S. Devery concerning Mr. Murphy, was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by Olcott, Bonyngo, McManus & Ernst. The complaint alleges that Mr. Murphy "has been for many years continuously a resident of the City of New York and has had continuously for many years past numerous friends, acquaintances, and business associates in the said City of New York and State of New York and throughout the United States of America."

The complaint quotes the alleged libelous article, and alleges that "the statements set forth purport to connect the plaintiff with certain boilerooms, amounting to charges that the plaintiff had been guilty of crimes and of violations of the penal law and the Penal Code." The complaint is signed by Mr. Murphy.

MRS. BLATCH TO WOMEN.

Elections Won't Win the War or Save the World—Shelve Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My name appears in connection with the suffrage meeting held last night at one of the public schools. I was not at the meeting and had no association whatsoever with the Committee of One Thousand which organized the meeting. And my sole relation to the proposed deputation was that on Friday I was asked to join a delegation of voting women which was to wait on the President and ask for the Federal suffrage amendment. I promised to consider the matter. On Saturday I called up the Chairman of the committee and one other member and informed both that I could not be one of the deputation. Since last February I have taken little part in suffrage work, having devoted my time mainly to matters connected with war service.

To judge by the hue and cry that is going on about non-essentials one might suppose that America is at peace, the world at peace, starvation non-existent, and civilization progressing normally.

In New York State, it seems to me, each woman should politically do two things: First, go in orderly fashion into the party which best reflects her opinions; second, join a non-partisan group which in scholarly fashion would weigh facts and crystallize judgment. To endeavor to hold women as a mass outside the existing parties is as futile as unwise. Women have always had a voice in the management of the Socialist Party. They are already inside. It is suicidal, then, to advise the women of other parties to remain outside party lines as a group of balancing dilettanti. Political parties are not bands of ravening wolves. They are made up of average human beings. It would be well for women to join the party of their predilection because one can only learn to swim by getting into the water, and because in their battle for enfranchisement women have had too long a schooling in separation from men and cannot too quickly learn the value of standing politically shoulder to shoulder with them.

And, then, we might, both men and women, pause a moment and find ourselves. If we did, I am sure we would conclude that primaries and registrations and elections, which are occupying so much thought, are non-essentials in the present world crisis. Were all wiped off the slate, it would be a blessing. I doubt if there is a legislative body or an executive officer from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Washington to the tiniest village, that is too bad to serve the purposes of the people. We might well knock along with what we have in the way of elective officers and give our strength to the mighty problems on our hands.

There is war, there is starvation threatening vast areas, civilization is in danger. Those who are in favor of the war can centre their strength on winning it, those who cannot see what the battle means can centre their energy on questions of food, sanitation, education, health—all those things, in short, which will husband the race.

Elections won't win the war or save the world. Suppose we temporarily lay them, with all their diverting turmoil, on the shelf.

HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH.

New York, Nov. 12, 1917.

$1,600,000 STARTS Y. M. C. A. WAR FUND

Rockefeller Foundation Gives First Million Toward the $35,000,000 Sought.

$350,000 FROM J. P. MORGAN

Thousands of Committees in the United States Expect to Raise the Money in Seven Days.

Beginning a nation-wide campaign to raise $35,000,000 for the extension of Y. M. C. A. work among the soldiers and sailors of the United States and her allies on the various fronts of Europe, the National War Work Council of the association yesterday made a big stride toward its goal by receiving in this city alone a total of $1,000,000 in three large contributions. Of this sum, $1,000,000 was contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation with the assurance that the donation would be increased to one-tenth of the total sum subscribed, or $3,500,000, if the total amount sought for is finally obtained. The other two large gifts were $350,000 from J. P. Morgan & Co., and $250,000 from the Standard Oil Company.

The campaign will last seven days. More than 300,000 volunteer workers were put into action in not less than 15,000 cities and towns of the country. Practically every city and large town in the United States is actively engaged in piling up the fund needed by the Y. M. C. A. According to the present plan, the average amount that must be raised during the seven days is $5,000,000 a day.

Reports received from all parts of the country at the headquarters of the National War Work Council at 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday showed that the campaign had taken a good start. More than 1,400 leading business men of Chicago launched the campaign at the Hotel La Salle. They personally pledged themselves to contribute $1,500,000 of Chicago's allotment of $3,000,000. The State of Delaware reported a total contribution of $350,000 as the first day of the campaign. $250,000 having been contributed by the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company. Inasmuch as Delaware's quota was originally fixed at $300,000, the Y. M. C. A. War Work Committee of that State increased its goal to $500,000.

Outside of New York City, Cleveland, according to reports received up to 6 P. M., $719,151. From many other cities the national committee received gratifying reports, which indicated clearly that the people of the country were determined to give the Y. M. C. A. appeal for funds a generous and full hearted response. Col. Lewis, the machine gun inventor, at a meeting at Montclair, N. J., contributed $35,000.

The first gun of the campaign in New York was fired at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club, where the local solicitors were assembled to receive their final instructions from Charles S. Ward, general campaign director, and George W. Perkins, general chairman of the city campaign. It was at this luncheon that the Rockefeller, Morgan and Standard Oil contributions were announced. These were in addition to the donations made by the du Pont Company and the International Harvester Company, which had already been made public. W. Murray Kingsley presided at the luncheon. Mr. Ward reported that one-fourth of the States had asked for an increase in their allotments.

"While these reports are indications of enthusiasm all over the country," said Mr. Ward, "they should not be taken to mean that the fund is already oversubscribed. The money is still to be raised and every effort should be made to bring the campaign to a successful culmination within seven days' time."

The women solicitors of the campaign were given their final instructions yesterday at the home of Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, at 39 East Sixty-ninth Street. The Women's Committee expects to raise $2,000,000 of the $3,000,000 which comprises New York City's quota. By this morning several hundred campaigners will be out seeking contributions of $1,000 and upward from selected lists of names. Gifts of any size, however, will be welcome, and checks may be sent to Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer, 215 West Twenty-third Street.

It was learned yesterday that fake solicitors clad in the uniform of United States soldiers were endeavoring to collect money for the Y. M. C. A. fund. The public is warned against the activities of these men. No small gifts are being solicited through canvassers except from members of the organization, and all solicitors will have proper credentials if they are from the Y. M. C. A.

PRINCETON MEN HONORED.

Win French War Cross for Gallant Work in Transporting Munitions.

SOISSONS, France, Nov. 12.—Robert Patterson Lamont, Jr., and Henry Thompson, both of New York, today received the War Cross with Palms for bravery in transporting munitions under heavy bombardment in the recent French offensive on the Chemin des Dames. Lamont also received the Military Medal, the highest purely military distinction in the French Army.

The automobile transport which Lamont and Thompson were driving was struck by a German shell. Lamont's left hand was nearly blown off, and its amputation was necessary. He also received other severe wounds. Thompson was wounded badly.

R. T. Scully, a Princeton graduate and leader of the camion section, also received the War Cross for his action in binding Lamont's wounds and rushing him and Thompson to a hospital. His action probably saved Lamont's life.

All three men are members of the American Field Service.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—American Field service headquarters here received word from Paris today that Robert Patterson Lamont, Jr., of Evanston, Ill., and Henry Thompson of Greenville, Del., Princeton students, who were wounded on Oct. 7, while carrying shells to an advanced post, had been decorated for bravery. Both of the young men, who are 19 years of age, went to France last May as members of the Transport Branch of the Field Service.

While transporting munitions at midnight the road was bombarded by the enemy, but Lamont and Thompson, the report stated, showed little regard for their personal safety in an effort to reach the advanced post. None of the others in the convoying party was hurt.

BUY "HERO LAND" TICKETS.

Banks Contribute to Success of Exhibit for War-St

OUR ANTHEM SUNG AT OPERA OPENING

Caruso and Other Principals of "Aida" Stir Vast Throng at Metropolitan.

INAUGURAL IS BRILLIANT

Laurels for Mme. Matzenauer, Miss Claudia Muzio, Amato, and Mardones, a Newcomer.

AIDA—Opera in four acts and seven scenes. Book by A. Ghislanzoni, (in Italian.) Music by Giuseppi Verdi.

The King.....Basil Ruysdael
Amneris.....Margarete Matzenauer
Aida.....Claudia Muzio
Radames.....Enrico Caruso
Ramfis.....Jose Mardones
Amonasro.....Pasquale Amato
A Messenger.....Pietro Audisio
A Priestess.....Marie Rundellius
Conductor, Roberto Moranzoni.

The season at the Metropolitan Opera House opened last evening with all the brilliancy and sumptuousness that have characterized opening nights in piping times of peace. The opera was "Aida," wherein the management is enabled to put forward all that it can offer in magnificence in singing and in scenic setting. It was a choice whose wisdom has been confirmed by experience, and which at the present time is based on the best assured grounds. There was a very large audience present, one of the largest that the house can hold; one to whom the war tax was as an unconsidered trifle.

The patriotic moment came, as it comes at the beginning of every musical undertaking of these days. It was at the end of the second act, a patriotic moment in the opera when Radames has made his victorious return. The curtain fell at the close of the act and was immediately raised again, when the principals were discovered at the front of the stage prepared to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," Mr. Caruso being prepared with a copy of the words, the others carrying them in their memories. The national air was sung and played with much fervor.

New Italian Conductor.

The performance in its principal outlines was one that has been heard and admired before in the Metropolitan Opera House. The new Italian conductor, Mr. Roberto Moranzoni, made a distinctly favorable impression as a musician of ardent temperament, intent upon bringing out the dramatic nuances, the dramatic contrasts of the score; but not disposed to let the orchestra usurp more than its rightful place in the ensemble. Mr. Moranzoni was not making his first appearance in New York, and those who had heard him conduct performances of the Boston Opera Company in this city were prepared to find him a conductor of experience, authority, and temperament. There are more sides of his art that must be made known here before his powers as a conductor can be fully known; but the first appearance was enough to predispose his listeners in his favor.

Mr. Caruso, Mme. Matzenauer, Mr. Amato, Miss Muzio, are no new aspirants for the favor of this public in "Aida." They have been admired in the past as they were last evening. It cannot be said that Mr. Caruso was in his best voice, but he, as well as Mr. Amato, sang with power and dramatic intensity. Mme. Matzenauer's Amneris is admirable in voice, and Miss Muzio continued to fulfill the promises of a fearful career that she made last season.

Jose Mardones as Ramfis.

There was a new Ramfis, Mr. José Mardones, who disclosed a voice of excellent quality, and who bade fair to fill an important place in the company. Mr. Ruysdael, who has long been a member of it, is not a familiar figure in the cast of "Aida." He took the part of the King, and both in appearance and in his singing he was successful.

The singing of the chorus was excellent, and the spectacular features of this opera were made the most of, as they so often have been before.

SOCIETY MUCH IN GRAY.

Blaze of Jewels Dimmed by War—Two Mayors in Boxes.

The boxes at the opera last night shimmered in soft, subdued lights, the blaze of jewels of peaceful and neutral days having been dimmed by war. Some black and white was worn and much gray and rose and green, the effect of costumes being broken by an occasional gleam of diamonds here and there and the dull lustre of pearls.

Two Mayors witnessed the opening from the boxes, Mayor Mitchel being the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn in Box 14, while Mayor-elect John F. Hylan and Mrs. Hylan, with their daughter, Miss Virginia Hylan, occupied Box 38 in the grand tier, just three removed above where the present Mayor sat.

A noticeable feature in the parterre row was the knitting for the soldiers between the acts. Mrs. Forsythe Wicks and Mrs. Ambrose Monell, in Box 25.

Mrs. Mitchel wore black silk net over dahlia-colored satin. Mrs. Kahn, her hostess, was in French blue, with pearls. Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, who was in the party, was in oyster-gray satin, with pearls, and carried a green feather fan.

Mrs. Hylan was in jetted black net over cerise. Miss Virginia Hylan wore a girlish frock of palest blue and silver.

Mrs. Huntington in Astor Box.

With Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor both abroad in war work, Box 7 was occupied by the latter's grandmother, Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Sr., who had as her guests Mrs. Charles Senff, Captain and Mrs. Metcalfe, Mr. Coffin, and Mr. Boorsem. Mrs. Huntington was in black velvet and ermine furs, and Mrs. Senff wore pale blue and silver.

Box 31, owned by Mrs. Vanderbilt, was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Grand d'Hauteville and Mr. and Mrs. William Glyn. Mrs. d'Hauteville was in white veiled with black, and Mrs. Glyn wore white satin and silver.

Box 1, owned by Mrs. Ogden Goelet, had Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Miss Sarah B. Butler and Mrs. Dulaney Howland. Mrs. Butler was in black, and her daughter in turquoise blue, while Mrs. Howland wore black.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson had as their guest in Box 3 Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., and Mrs. Richard Aldrich. Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius had with them, in Box 22, Miss Isabel Stettinius, Richard Crane, who is Secretary to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Crane, and Baron de Veuglaz. Mrs. Stettinius was in black velvet with a touch of gold, and her daughter wore a mauve chiffon frock. Mrs. Crane was in white.

Clarence H. Mackay's Guests.

Clarence H. Mackay, in Box 16, entertained and and Mrs. John Dyneley Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. MacGibbon of Montreal, and Ford Huntington. Mrs. Prince was in brocaded blue, Mrs. Thomas in white satin and tulle, and Mrs. MacGibbon wore white satin and crystal.

Miss Gerry and Miss Mabel Gerry, in Box 23, had Charles Hanford, Alfonso de Navarro, and Lawrence Butler as their guests. Miss Gerry was in black velvet and silver lace, and Miss Mabel Gerry in pale blue and silver. With Frederic A. Juilliard, in Box 2, were Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mrs. J. Lee Taller, M. Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General, and Miss Liebert, and E. Victor Loew. Mrs. Rogers was in French blue velvet, and Mrs. Taller in black and gold brocade. Miss Liebert was in old rose and a pearl bandeaux.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney wore brocaded turquoise blue, with wing head ornaments set with turquoise. Her daughter, Miss Flora Whitney, wore a white satin frock, and Mrs. Payne Whitney was in white satin and tulle, with a necklace of diamonds. Mrs. Ogden Mills wore mauve satin, with a long string of pearls and two small diamond ornaments in her coiffeure.

Henry Clay Frick and Miss Helen C. Frick, in white satin and net, had as their guests in Box 19 Mr. and Mrs. Alvin W. Krech, Mrs. Mary McNeal Dilworth, and Miss Constance C. Roberson. Mrs. James B. Haggin, in Box 34, had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Kountze and Mrs. H. Pierpont Perry. Mrs. Haggin was in pale blue brocaded satin, with pearls, and Mrs. Perry wore dull pink. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady had Mr. and Mrs. John D. Ryan, Mrs. Enried Corill, and John Morron as their guests. Mrs. Brady was in black and pearls, and Mrs. Ryan in white and silver.

With Mrs. J. Stewart Barney.

Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, in Box 29, was in geranium red velvet. Mrs. Jay Gould and Miss Katherine Lawrence were her guests, the former in white satin and tulle, and Miss Lawrence in dull gold and lace.

Box 33 was occupied by Miss Rosina Hoyt, Mrs. H. I. Sears of Boston, George Gibbs, and Captain G. MacSwiney of London. Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt, the owner, is in mourning. Miss Hoyt wore pale pink.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies occupied Box 53 in the Grand Tier. Mrs. Baylies was in rose-pink satin, and her sister, Miss Van Rensselaer, wore a dull-blue brocade. General R. Radiguet and William Williams were also their guests. Sir Stevenson Kent, the recently arrived British Commissioner, was with Mr. and Mrs. Kahn.

Austin B. Fletcher, in Box 52, had Mrs. J. D. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison. Mrs. Rockefeller was in white satin and tulle, and wore a diamond banreau, and Mrs. Garrison wore gold and black. Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton had among their guests in Box 35, owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, Captain Ian Beith and Mrs. Drake of London.

Mrs. William D. Sloane was in black, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly wore dull blue, and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., who was with them, was in black tulle over white satin. Miss Ruth Twombly wore a frock of white satin and tulle.

Mrs. Cyril Hatch was in dark blue and gold, in Box 6, and wore no jewels. Mrs. Orin Root wore black velvet. Mme. Alda was in brown and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, who was among her guests, wore an old French blue brocade gown. Dr. Norman Ditman and Arthur Williams were also included among the party.

Mrs. Anderson T. Herd, in Box 30 of the grand tier, had Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Danforth, and Judge and Mrs. David S. Rose as her guests. Miss Julia Chester Wells, in Box 41 in the grand tier, was in flesh-colored satin, veiled with black tulle, and her escort was Mr. and Mrs. William Dalliba Dutton. Mrs. William H. Bliss, Cass Gilbert, and Bayard Halsted were her guests.

Mrs. Henry Clews was in pale gray and silver lace and pearls. Mrs. John W. Blodgett, Box 3, was in geranium pink velvet, and her sister, Miss Grace E. Cumnock, wore pale blue satin.

Mrs. E. H. Gary in Gray Gown.

Mrs. E. H. Gary appeared in a gray embroidered gown, and Mrs. Lewis Nixon was in white satin and lace, and Mme. de Gama, who was with them, was in dull green velvet. They occupied Box 15. Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor was in dull blue satin veiled with tulle. Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., was in cream-colored satin and tulle, and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, who was in Box 10 as her guest, wore black velvet and silver with pearls.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, in Stall Box E, had Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Forrest as their guests. Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley had Mrs. Robert C. Black and Miss Ray Bulkley in her party in Stall Box F. Mrs. E. Josh Wellman and Mrs. John Morron, in Box F, had Mrs. Arthur S. Herenden with them. With Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott Gerrish, in Box C, were Misses Dorothy Manice and Mrs. Henry Preble. Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Dunn and Miss Eleanor Dunn were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Warne Herbert in Stall Box V. Mrs. Jacob Langeloth had Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Frew, Governor and Mrs. John Slaton of Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Knapp as her guests in Box W.

In the Orchestra Stalls.

Among those in the orchestra stalls were Mr. and Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Warner Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forsythe, Adolph Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Hondo, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Charles D. Lathrop, G. G. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard M. Baruch, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Guye, Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Jennings, Mrs. Gouverneur Wainwright, Joseph B. Blanchfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McAlpin, E. C. Arnold, Richard Butro, William H. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Dominick, M. F. Plant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, L. P. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Cook Bloodgood, Miss Rosalie Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Cheever, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Converse, and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Young.

GREAT VOICES IN ANTHEM.

$12,000 Worth of Golden Tone in America's Song at Opera.

Midway in the first night's opera the Metropolitan "did its bit" last night at performing the national anthem, until crowds in the street caught the echo. Mr. Gatti-Casazza vindicated his pro-Ally sympathies as an Italian impresario by staging America's special song on a bigger scale than had been done in a theatre yet, with a volume of great voices worthy of the premier opera house of the world.

There was $12,000 worth of golden tone, equal to many evenings' war tax, when stars, chorus, and orchestra joined together in a last "land of the free," Caruso alone holding a prompt back while he sang, never so earnestly, and taking his high Cs, which some said were just B flats, one after another, in that closing refrain. Music and Matzenauer, both letter perfect, and the copious Austrian contralto in especial sending her English words clear to the gallery, were supported at extreme right and left by Amato and Mardones. Conductor Moranzoni even joined in the last recalls.

Many allied officers were guests in the boxes, a Gordon Highlander for one, while a host of plain American fighting men were with their friends in all parts of the house. One reputed well-to-do sailor was first on the standees' line from the noon hour yesterday, out on Broadway.

Two subways have been decked over and the streets restored from the condition of barricades that prevailed for the last two seasons so the 600 limousines found better going last night, and a first-night house has not been earlier seated in years. Nearly half the boxes were occupied, which has rarely happened, when Caruso at 8:35 o'clock sang his "Celeste Aida" air. There was little delay for the crowd and none for subscribers because of the new war tax.

ELSIE JANIS AT THE PALACE.

Beatrice Herford and Sallie Fisher Also On an Excellent Bill.

The final appearance of Elsie Janis in these parts prior to her departure for London are being made this week at the Palace and the Riverside Theatres. Miss Janis repeats, with some slight variations, the imitations which she gave upon her re-entrance into vaudeville in the Spring, culminating in the Will Rogers-Fred Stone impersonation.

An exceptionally good program at the Palace also includes Beatrice Herford, who, for her second week at that institution, revives three characterizations which have done valiant service in the past. Among others on the bill are Clare Kummer's playlet, "The Choir Rehearsal," with Sallie Fisher still in the leading role, and the irrepressible Dooleys.

DIAMONDS
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GEO. A. PLIMPTON MARRIED.

Publisher Wed Daughter of Late General Russell Hastings.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Plimpton, who were married on Saturday in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, are spending their honeymoon at Lakewood, N. J. The wedding, which was performed at noon by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, was a quiet one, only the immediate relatives attending the ceremony and the wedding breakfast which followed at the home of the bridegroom, 61 Park Avenue.

The bride is the daughter of the late General Russell Hastings of civil war fame, and Mrs. Hastings. She has traveled extensively and for some time has been living in Bermuda, coming from there two weeks ago for the wedding. Mr. Plimpton is President of Ginn & Co., and has one of the largest collections in the world of rare old books. He is a graduate of Amherst, class of '76, and is a member of the Century, University, Grolier, Barnard, and Ardsley, Clubs.

After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Plimpton will will make their home in this city.

Miss Faxon Weds Lieut. Spencer.

The wedding of Miss Henrietta Brooks Faxon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Faxon of Chestnut Hill., Mass., to Lieutenant Winthrop Wheeler Spencer, U. S. R., took place at 12:30 yesterday in St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Percy Gordon performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate relatives. Miss Georgette Faxon was her sister's only attendant and there was no best man. Lieutenant Spencer, whose home is in Cambridge, Mass., is a member of the Aviation Corps and has been detailed for service abroad. The couple will take a short honeymoon trip before his departure.

Pfeiffer-Bird.

The marriage of Miss Marie Bird, daughter of Mrs. Emma T. Bird of East Orange, N. J., to George J. Pfeiffer of Montclair, N. J., took place at 7:30 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's mother. Only a few relatives and friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer will make their home in Montclair.

Kimball-Parmelee.

Miss Mae A. Parmelee, daughter of Frederick H. Parmelee of New London, Conn., and Robert Kimball, also of New London, were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's uncle, Dr. J. N. Bishop of Albert Court, Riverside Drive and Ninety-third Street. The Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, performed the ceremony. Only the immediate families were present. The couple will live in New London.

To Wed Lieut. P. K. Rhinelander.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander of 15 East Thirty-sixth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Gertrude Alexander, to Lieutenant Philip Kip Rhinelander, son of Philip Rhinelander of 18 West Forty-eighth Street. Lieutenant Rhinelander is now stationed at Spartanburg. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miles-Sherman Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Gwilym Miles of 56 West Sixty-seventh Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Martha Miles, to Blatchford Sherman, the younger son of the late Roger Minot Sherman and Mrs. Sherman of Mount Vernon, N. Y. Mr. Sherman is at Camp Upton. No date has been set for the wedding.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs LYDIA SEAMAN FIELD, widow of Aaron Field and one of the oldest residents of the Heights section of Brooklyn, died in her eightieth year yesterday at her home, 10a Columbia Heights.

Captain JAMES H. WOOD, formerly a lawyer in Washington, D. C., died on Sunday at his residence, 1,383 Dean Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year.

JAMES C. DONER, for fifteen years custodian of the Kings County Court House, died at his home, 10 Court Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday at the age of 69 years. Mr. Doner was born in Brooklyn.

ALANSON TURNER BALDWIN, a retired educator and one of the best known Baptist churchmen in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 111 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, in his ninety-eighth year. Mr. Baldwin, who was known throughout South Brooklyn as "Deacon" Baldwin, began his work as a teacher when 18 years old, in 1850, he opened a private school in Brooklyn which he directed for twenty-six years.

Mrs. LOUISE M. BARTLETT GAUL, an active member of the James Methodist Episcopal Church and widow of James H. Gaul, died on Sunday at her home, 943 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

GEORGE W. SCHUSTER, third officer for the vessels of the American Steamship Company, is dead at his home, 651 Park Place, Brooklyn, aged 39 years.

CORAH A. JACKSON, a retired bookbinder, formerly a member of the firm of Gaffney & Jackson, died on Saturday at his home, 9 Raleigh Place, Brooklyn. He was 85 years old.

GEORGE BENJAMIN OSBORN, a retired commercial traveler in the jewelry trade, died in the Long Island College Hospital on Saturday after an operation. He was 78 years old.

BENJAMIN ROAS, 55 years old, a retired commercial traveler, died at his home 2,111 Eighty-third Street, Bath Beach, on Saturday.

GEORGE PANTER, a real estate operator and formerly in the wholesale clothing business, died at his home in Woodhaven, L. I., on Saturday from apoplexy. He was born in Germany seventy-nine years ago.

DAVID PAUL SMYTH, for twenty years identified with the real estate business in Queens, died in the Flushing Hospital on Sunday aged 51 years.

Mrs. ESTELLE DONAGHY JACKSON, widow of Thomas Jackson, who was a lawyer in Manhattan, died in her sixty-first year on Saturday at her home, 1,048 A Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. REBECCA DELATOUR, wife of George L. Delatour and mother of Hunter L. Delatour, a Brooklyn lawyer, died at her home in Westfield, N. J., on Saturday.

The Rev. R. E. REPLOGLE, aged 77, father of Mrs. Howard A. Coffin, Director of steel supplies for the United States and all allied Governments, died in Johnstown, Penn., Sunday night. He was born in Bedford County.

KENNETH CLARK, who was President of the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., until his retirement this year, died on Sunday at his home in St. Paul, aged 70 years.

A. HARVEY McKAY, a lumber merchant of Baltimore, Md., died on Sunday at his home there, from pneumonia.

NICHOLAS VAN ANTWERP RAPALJE, 70 years old, a retired farmer, died in Forest Hills, L. I., yesterday.

HORACE ROLAND, attorney, of Reading, Penn., and his wife died within an hour of each other yesterday. Mr. Roland was born at New Holland, Penn., in 1848 and was graduated from Lafayette College in 1870.

Miss MARY SCHOLEY VAN NEST, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John R. Van Nest of Orange, N. J., died on Sunday night at her home in that place. She was in her fifty-ninth year.

MICHAEL F. TOBIN, for more than twenty years Clerk of the Supreme Court, was buried yesterday from St. Ignatius's Church.

DAVID PAUL SMYTHE, a real estate broker of Queens, died on Sunday at the Flushing Hospital following a stroke of apoplexy.

IDA FINE, who was known on the stage as the "Yiddish Eva Tanguay," died in Detroit on Sunday following an operation for appendicitis.

FREDERICK W. COLE, inventor of devices for fire alarm systems, died at his home in Newton, Mass., on Sunday. He was 60 years old.

GEORGE E. LANGAN, Postmaster at Keyport, N. J., died at his home there on Monday in his fifty-sixth year. He was a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

WILLIAM VERNON VINCENT, who was employed by the Abraham & Straus Company of Brooklyn, died yesterday at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, following an operation. He was a singer of songs for music publishing houses, and a member of the Home Defense League of this city. Mr. Vincent was in his twenty-third year.

CHARLES BARKER BRADFORD, editor, and writer of books on fishing, died yesterday at his home, 440 Greenwood Avenue, Richmond Hill, in his fifty-sixth year.

LEFT ESTATE OF $1,000,000.

R. W. Paterson's Widow Is Chief Beneficiary Under His Will.

An estate of more than $1,000,000 is disposed of in the will of Robert W. Paterson, member of the importing firm of Paterson, Boardman & Knapp of 8 Bridge Street, who died Oct. 23 last. The chief beneficiary is the widow, Mrs. Marie O. L. Paterson of 55 East Fifty-eighth Street, who gets a trust fund of $400,000 and the income from the residue.

Robert Downing Paterson, son, of St. John, N. B., receives $120,000 and his father's stock in the Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Company. A life interest in $100,000 goes to another son, Henry A. Paterson of Chatham, N. Y., and with his brother he gets the residuary estate on the death of their mother. A brother, sister, and nephew of the testator get $10,000 each, and bequests are made to other relatives.

Ackerman Will Case Settled.

The will of Mrs. Charlotte Y. Ackerman, who died Feb. 21 last, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Fowler after objections filed by the beneficiaries under an early will had been withdrawn as the result of the settlement of the case out of court. The sons, who will divide an estate of about $200,000, largely in realty, are Charles A. Ackerman of 114 West Seventieth Street, and James Young Brush of Mount Vernon. The will was opposed by Louis A. P. Van Riper and Edwin A. Jones, who received legacies in an earlier will.

Prof. J. C. Monaghan Dead.

Professor James C. Monaghan, United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, died yesterday at his home, 764 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. Professor Monaghan was appointed to the Jamaica post by President Wilson in 1914, and returned to his Brooklyn home six months ago because of ill health. Born in Boston, Mass., sixty years ago, he was educated at Brown University, receiving his degree of A. B. in 1885, and his A. M. in 1903.

From 1885 until 1889 he was United States Consul at Mannheim, Germany, and then for seven years was Consul at Chemnitz

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BENDHEIM.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Bendheim, (nee Mannette Felsenstein,) announce the arrival of a son at 124 Bay 31st St., Brooklyn.

HARRIS.—At Brooklyn Hospital, 12th inst., to Mrs. D. W. Harris, a son; both well.

Engaged.

BRY—BLOUT.—Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Blout of 630 West 42nd Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jeannette Blout, to Edwin Bry, son of Mrs. Jean Bry of 50 Ridgecombe Av.

Married.

HAGER—HILL.—On Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, by the Rev. Dr. W. M. Horn, Irma Adele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Hill, to Dr. Herman Hager of Albany.

HARRIS—ROSENBERG.—On Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, at Sherry's, by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Gladys B. Rosenberg and Lieutenant Elmer P. Harris.

HOLDEN—BADGER.—Nov. 10, 1917, at the residence of the bride's parents, Cambridge, Mass., by the Rev. Kurseop Lake, Grace Ansley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Irving Badger, to Raymond Peckham Holden, son of Mrs. Edwin B. Holden of New York.

KLATHOTH—JELLARD.—On Nov. 5, at the Church of St. Edward the Martyr, by Rev. Percival Pyle, Irene A. Jellard to Charles A. Klathoth.

PALMER—BIDWELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, at the University Place Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Charles Herr, Miss Claudia Elizabeth Bidwell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Horace G. Bidwell, to Mr. Alden J. Palmer.

PLIMPTON—HASTINGS.—Nov. 10, 1917, at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Fanny Hastings, daughter of the late General Russell Hastings and Mrs. Hastings, to George Arthur Plimpton.

ROSA—CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, Miss Janet P. Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew G. Campbell, to Mr. Rudolph R. Rosa, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Rosa.

SANDERLIN—HYDE.—At St. Thomas's Church, New York City, Nov. 10, 1917, by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, Frances Mary, daughter of Mrs. and Mrs. Ralph Mead Hyde, Jr., to Charles Lemaire Zanderlin, U. S. N. R. F.

TOPPIN—CHAMBERS.—Nov. 10, Edith P. Chambers to Gilbert H. Hoptin.

Died.

BERGONZI.—On Nov. 12, 1917, John Dominick Bergonzi, beloved husband of Olivia Bergonzi. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 2,580 Grand Av., near 190th St., on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

BOSWORTH.—Anselm, suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 11, 1917. Funeral private.

BRADFORD.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 12, Charles Darker Bradford. Funeral services at the late residence, 440 Greenwood Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I., Wednesday, Nov. 14, 8 P. M.

BRINNITZER.—Suddenly, on Nov. 12, at her residence, 256 West 138th St., Mrs. Clara Brinnitzer, sister of Gustave G. Berger. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BULLOCK.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 10, 1917, Nora Jennett Bullock, beloved wife of Frederick Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 2:30 P. M.

CHRISTENSEN.—At Kensington, Great Neck, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 11, 1917, Pauline Christensen. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of Bernard Callingham, Kensington, Great Neck, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock.

COLE.—Althea B. Cole. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 804-6 West 126th St., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

DARLEE.—On Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, Samuel Darlee, in his 84th year. Funeral private.

DELATOUR.—At Westfield, N. J., on Nov. 10, Rebecca S. Delateur, beloved wife of George L. Delatour and daughter of the late E. V. B. and Rebecca W. Halcomb. Funeral services at her late residence, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1917, at 3:30 P. M. Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

EATON.—At Hampstead, L. I., Nov. 11, Edythe T., wife of W. H. Eaton. Funeral services at her late residence, 470 Prospect Av., Monday evening, Nov. 13, at 8 P. M. Toronto papers please copy.

FIELD.—Suddenly and peacefully, in the 80th year of her age, at her late residence, 100 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Nov. 12, Lydia S. H. Field, daughter of the late James Cromwell and Phoebe Seaman Haviland and widow of Aaron Field. Funeral at 108 Columbia Heights, Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 2:30 P. M.

GAUL.—Louise M., widow of James H. Gaul, beloved mother of Mrs. Walter E. Phelps, Harvey B. Gaul, and William Ward Gaul, Nov. 11, at her residence, 943 Greene Av., Brooklyn. Services Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, 8 P. M.

GOWARD.—Mary E., suddenly, Nov. 11. Services Nov. 13, 8 P. M., at sister's residence, Letitia Beck, 101 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

HANSCHEN.—At Liberty, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1917, after a lingering illness, Gratia Kahrs, widow of Henry Hanschen and mother of Henrietta, Henry, Anna, and George, in the 66th year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, Liberty, N. Y., Tuesday evening, Nov. 13. Also from the chapel at Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village, Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 12:30 o'clock. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

HAVEL.—Allan, beloved husband of Annie Schneid and devoted father of Eva. Funeral Wednesday, 10 A. M., from Mt. Sinai Chapel, 163d St. and 5th Av.

HELLER.—On Nov. 11, 1917, Emilie Heller, in her 91st year. Funeral services from her late residence, 2,400 7th Av., Tuesday, Nov. 13, 10 A. M.

HERFORT.—On Monday, Nov. 12, after a prolonged illness, in her 66th year, Antonie, beloved wife of Philip A. Herfort and dear mother of Sophie Steinherr and Paul and Gertrude. Funeral from her late residence, 684 East 19th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 15, 1917, at 11:30 A. M.

HONEYWELL.—On Sunday, Nov. 11, William, son of the late William and Deborah Marshall Honeywell. Funeral private.

HOWARD.—Nov. 8, 1917, at Chelsea, Mass., Charles Howard, beloved husband of Velma S. Howard and beloved father of Mrs. Josephine Dart, Mrs. Vera Niles and Sherman Howard. Late residence, 518 West 122d St., New York.

JENKINS.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 11, 1917, at the residence of her parents, 572 West 141st St., New York City, Louise, second daughter of Hon. James C. and Susan Margaret Scruggs Jenkins, former Judge of the Philippine Islands. Services on Tuesday evening at 8:15. Georgia and North Carolina papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—At New Brighton, S. I., Nov. 12, 1917, Sarah M., widow of Arch Deacon George D. Johnson, D. D., in her 77th year. Funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel H. Evins, 112 Stuyvesant Place, New Trighton, Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 11 A. M.

DR. F. LE R. SATTERLEE DEAD

Specialist on Gout and Rheumatism Succumbs in 71st Year.

Dr. Francis Le Roy Satterlee, a widely known specialist on gout and rheumatism, died yesterday at his home, 15 West Seventy-third Street, in his seventy-first year. Dr. Satterlee was the father of Dr. Francis Le Roy Satterlee, Jr., a cancer expert, and Major Henry S. Satterlee, who is in charge of the sanitary train of the 83d Division, U. S. A., at Camp Sherman, Ohio. He was a practicing physician of this city for many years, and retired from active practice only a month before his death. He was Professor of Physics, Chemistry and Metallurgy at the New York College of Dentistry for fifty years, retiring as Emeritus Professor several months ago.

Dr. Satterlee was born in this city and was graduated from New York University with the class of 1865, and New York University Medical School in 1868. He was a Police Surgeon for nearly eighteen years, retiring as such twenty years ago. He was attending physician at St. Elizabeth's Hospital and consulting physician of the Midnight Mission, and formerly was the attending physician at the Northwestern Dispensary, in the department of skin diseases and rheumatism.

He was the author of a treatise on rheumatism and works on gout which were used as text books in medical colleges. He was an honorary member of the Society of Arts, London; a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, the Geological Society, the New York Historical Society, and a member of the County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Medical Association of Greater New York, and the Pathological Society. He was also a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the American Revolution. Dr. Satterlee was once the President of the Zeta Psi Fraternity. His clubs were the Century and the Players.

Dr. Satterlee was married twice. His first wife, whom he married in 1868, died, and he in 1900 married Mrs. Mary Philipse Couverneur Iselin.

Died.

JOHNSON.—At New Milford, Conn., Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, Rev. Frank A. Johnson. Funeral services Wednesday, 2 P. M., at Congregational Church, New Milford, Conn.

KEEPERS.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 11, 1917, William Milton Keepers, in his 63d year, husband of Lillie Alma Munn Keepers. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 61 Lincoln Park, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 2:30 P. M.

KEMP.—On Sunday, Nov. 11, 1917, Esther, daughter of the late Philip and Fredericka Kemp and dearly loved sister of Pauline and Lena Kemp. Funeral from her late residence, 1,215 Madison Av., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 2:30 P. M.

KUSSMAUL.—On Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, Sophie Kussmaul, in her 71st year. Funeral services will be held at her home, 1,285 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M.

McCAY.—A. Harvey McCay, a lumber merchant of Baltimore, died on Sunday, Nov. 11, at his home, 930 North Charles St., Baltimore, after a short illness of pneumonia. He was a son of the late Charles F. McCay of Georgia.

McLAUGHLIN.—On Nov. 11, Thomas H., beloved husband of Mary T. McLaughlin. Funeral from his late residence, 704 Eagle Av., Bronx, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 9:30 A. M. Mass of requiem, Church of SS. Peter and Paul, St. Ann's Av. at 150th St., at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

MATHES.—At his residence, 5 Little Clare Road, Stapleton, S. I., on Nov. 12, Fritz Herlitz Mathes, aged 79 years. Funeral notice later.

MEEHAN.—On Nov. 11, William J. Meehan, beloved son of Thomas and Sarah A. Meehan, (nee Ansbrow). Funeral from his late residence, 29 Burroughs Av., Winfield, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, thence to St. Mary's Church, Winfield, L. I., at 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MOYNAHAN.—At his residence, 9 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 12, Patrick J. Moynahan, husband of Amelia M. Moynahan and son of Ellen Moynahan. Requiem mass at the Church of the Queen of All Saints, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Aves., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 9:30 A. M.

NELSON.—S. P., on Sunday, Nov. 11, at Caledonian Hospital, Brooklyn, in his 72d year. Services at his late residence, 1,314 Cortelyou Road, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Funeral private.

OLENA.—George W. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Tuesday, 8 P. M.

HAIN.—Ella, beloved daughter of Sol and Susie Raives, in her 10th year. Funeral services at her mother's home, 400 West 126th St., Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. sharp.

RAPF.—After a lingering illness, Mathew G. Rapf, aged 33, beloved son of Miles Rapf and brother of Joseph, Harry, and Arthur. Funeral at the chapel of saul A. Rothschild, 2,000 7th Av., Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M. Denver papers please copy.

SATTERLEE.—On Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, at his residence, 15A West 73d St., after a lingering illness, Francis Le Roy Satterlee, M. D., son of the late George Crary Satterlee and Mary Le Roy Livingston, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at Grace Church, corner of Broadway and 10th St., at 9:30 A

WAR REVENUE BILL

A special treatise discussing the new War Revenue Bill and its effect on various industrial corporations has been compiled by our Statistical Department, and will be sent to investors on request.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Improvement in Italian and Russian Situation Reflected in Higher Quotations.

How closely Wall Street is watching the critical developments in Europe was shown yesterday by an immediate response in the various markets to the better news from Russia. The stock market was quietly strong throughout the session with fair-sized gains for most issues. Activity was considerably curtailed, as has happened repeatedly before when prices have turned upward.

In financial circles a great deal of confidence is felt in the ability of the Allies to reinforce the Italian defensive in time to hold Mackensen's army in check. The weakness of the Russian revolutionary forces is apparently much greater than any one had expected, and the indications that Kerensky may be able to rally the army behind him were immediately reflected in a marked recovery in ruble bonds. Foreign exchange rates on Scandinavian points fell sharply, giving further indications of lessening tension over the possibility of new complications which threatened to embarrass the Allies.

The foreign Government bonds dealt in on the Exchange all showed the influence of the more favorable aspect of the war news and several issues, notably the French cities and Anglo-French 5s, enjoyed a quick rally. The Liberty 3½s just touched their previous low record at 99.28, the new 4s receding slightly to 99.96.

The undertone in the financial district has been undergoing a steady change for the better for several days past and the outlook is much more hopeful. The improvement has not been manifested so much by a recovery in prices on the Stock Exchange as by the more optimistic note in discussions of the difficulties against which the allied nations are struggling. The address delivered by the President before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo yesterday fitted in nicely with the new spirit with which bankers are regarding their obligations toward this Government's munitions and shipping needs. The labor problem is the most serious obstacle in the way of bringing American industries up to the mark set for them by the Federal authorities. Mr. Wilson's reference to the reactionary spirit which he has found among some employers probably came as a surprise to most people, who had taken at their face value the protestations of manufacturers to the effect that their plants are at the absolute disposal of he Government for the duration of the war. Some reports have reached Wall Street of stubborn opposition on the part of employers in some centres to every proposed change supposed to be favored by the labor unions, but for the most part the industrial leaders of the country are sacrificing selfish interests to make their plants count as heavily as possible in the winning of the war, and the issue raised by the President may serve to bring about still better co-operation between capital and labor.

STEADY TONE IN LONDON.

Money is in Fair Supply and Discount Rates Are Quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Pending a clearer situation in Italy and Russia dealings narrowed on the Stock Exchange today, but the tone was steady. Consols and the war loan were inclined to harden and the foreign section was firm, while Russian bonds and mines were better with the improvements in Russian exchange, which was quoted at 370. Shipping shares were irregular.

Money was in fair supply and discount rates were quiet. A further batch of Russian credit bills was delivered on the market.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 38½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 65 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 4 | Last 4
Low ..... 4 | Renewals 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days..... 5¼	Sixty days.....5¼@5¾
Ninety days...5¼@5½	Ninety days....5¼@5¾
Four months...5¼@5½	Four months....5¼@5¾
Five months...5¼@5½	Five months ....5¾@6
Six months....5¼@5½	Six months.....5¾@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@3½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5
4 to 6 months	5¼@5½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5½@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.76½	5.76½	5.76½	+ .00¾
Cables	5.74⅞	5.74⅞	5.74⅞	+ .00¾
Rubles—				
Demand	12.35	12.15	12.15	+ .40
Cables	12.70	12.40	12.40	+ .40

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8042 London	$4.75¼	4.76½
5.1826 Paris	5.70⅛	5.74⅛
China—		
Hongkong	71.00	71.25
Peking	106.00	106.25
Shanghai	90.00	90.25
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19 Holland	43.50	44.00
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.75
Calcutta	35.00	35.25
5.1826 Italy	8.44½	8.43½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.75
Yokahama	51.50	51.75
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.125	50.25
51.50 Russia	12.15	12.40
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	40.00	40.50
Copenhagen	32.00	32.50
Christiania	32.00	32.50
19.295 Spain	23.45	23.55
South America—		
32.42 Rio	25.22	25.32
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.84	44.94
5.1826 Switzerland	4.48	4.46

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70⅝	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $436,482,941; balance, $35,248,392; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $418,952; Federal Reserve credit balance, $30,031,393.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, .3125 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¾d, unchanged; in New York, 86¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 66c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$3,831,527	$64,388,248
Ord. internal revenue.	32,088,760	219,091,126
Income tax	1,480,742	27,222,095
Miscellaneous	2,916,423	51,525,694
Total receipts	$40,917,454	$364,227,164
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	110,381,131	1,083,867,119
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	169,973,397	216,675,670
Expenditures	151,298,880	1,448,004,283

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	P.	Pay.	Record.
Citizens' Tr., Pitts.	$1.50	SA	Nov. 16	Nov. 10
Can. Pacific	2½	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Harb.-Walker Ref. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 10	Jan. 9
Jewel Tea pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Pabst Brewing pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 6
Pitts. Y. & Ash pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, NOV. 12, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	589,010	1,507,540	800,222
Year to date	164,866,996	182,562,617	152,968,349

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
7⅛	8	100	Advance Rumely	8	8	8	8	...
3	3⅜	100	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅝	1,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18⅝	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
70	72½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	72	72	72	72	+1
71½	73	100	Am. Beet Sugar	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
34	34¼	11,200	Am. Can	33	33⅞	33	34	+ ⅛
62½	63¼	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry	63	63½	63	63	+ ⅜
27	28	200	Am. Cotton Oil	28	28	27⅞	27½	+2⅝
70	80	25	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	78	78	78	78	...
13⅝	13¾	1,900	Am. H. & Leather	13	14	13	13½	+ ½
54	54½	1,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	54⅜	55¼	54½	54⅞	+1⅛
50½	51½	1,200	Am. International	52⅝	53	51	51	...
25⅛	25⅞	6,500	Am. Linseed	27⅛	27¼	25¼	25¼	− 1⅜
62½	63½	2,400	Am. Linseed pf	64¼	64½	63⅜	64	− ⅜
50½	51	3,600	Am. Locomotive	51	52	50¼	50½	+ ⅛
11	13	100	Am. Malting	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
78	78¼	5,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	74½	75	73¾	73¾	+ ⅛
100½	101½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅛
53½	53⅞	300	Am. Steel F'dries	53⅞	54	53½	53½	+1½
93	94	400	Am. Sugar Ref.	94½	94½	93⅝	93⅝	...
108	108⅞	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	109	109	109	109	+1¼
53½	54⅛	600	Am. Sumatra Tob.	53¼	54	53¼	54	+1¼
107⅝	108	1,200	Am. Tel. & Tel.	108	108	107¾	108	+2½
...	...	200	Do., s. to f.	107	107	107	107	...
173	177	100	Am. Tobacco	176	176	176	176	+2½
39	40½	200	Am. Woolen	39⅞	40	39⅞	40	+2
55¾	56¼	9,100	Anaconda Copper	55¾	56½	55¼	56	+1⅛
...	54	300	Associated Dil.	54	54	54	54	−2
84⅝	85¼	3,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	84⅝	85	84½	84⅝	+ ⅛
84	87½	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	− ⅛
94	94½	1,600	At., Gulf & West I.	94½	96	94	94	+ ½
54½	55¼	9,500	Baldwin Loco	54⅝	56¼	54¼	54⅞	+ ⅞
53	53¾	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	53⅜	53⅝	52⅝	53⅞	+1⅛
60¼	62	200	Baltimore & O. pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	−1⅝
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	100	100	100	100	...
1⅛	1½	200	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
78⅞	79	39,400	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	79½	80⅝	78⅝	79	+1⅞
98¼	98½	1,200	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	98⅜	98⅝	98¼	98¼	+ ½
43⅞	44½	1,800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	45½	46	43½	43⅝	−2⅛
101	102⅜	400	Burns Brothers	102½	102½	101½	101½	− ¼
12	13¼	200	Buterick Co	12	12	11½	11½	− ¼
15½	16	800	Butte & Superior	16	16	15¾	16	...
133⅜	134¼	9,900	Canadian Pacific	137	137½	133½	133¾	−2¼
27	28	100	Central Foundry	27	27	27	27	+1
61⅜	62½	3,700	Central Leather Co	63⅜	64½	61⅞	61⅞	− ⅝
98½	99½	200	Central Leather pf	99	99	98½	98½	− ½
30¼	31	200	Cerro de Pasco	31	31¼	31	31½	+1¼
62	62¾	5,900	Chandler Motor	62	63¾	62¾	62¾	+1⅞
47½	47¾	2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	47½	48¾	47½	47½	+ ½
7	7⅜	100	Chi. Great Western	7	7	7	7	...
20¼	21	100	Chi. Great West. pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
36⅞	37¼	9,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	39⅞	40¼	37	37	−2¾
76¼	77¼	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	77⅞	77⅞	77	77	+ ⅝
140	145	100	Chi. & Northw'n pf.	141	141	141	141	−1
18⅝	19	2,300	Chi., R. I. & P. c.	19	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
50⅜	51	900	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	50⅜	51¼	50⅜	50⅝	+ ⅝
41¼	42	200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	41½	42	41¼	42	+1
13⅝	13⅞	2,800	Chile Copper	15⅜	14	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	37¾	2,000	Chino Copper	37⅞	38	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
45	50	500	Cluett, Peabody	47⅜	48	47	47	...
32½	33½	800	Col. Fuel & Iron	33½	33⅝	32½	32½	+ ½
44	46	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
20	23⅜	300	Columbia Gas & El.	29	29	29	29	− ⅛
81	82	1,300	Consolidated Gas	82½	83½	80¾	81⅝	− ⅜
80	85	100	Continental Can	80	80	80	80	...
40	42	400	Continental Insura	42	42	41	41	− ¼
26¼	26¾	7,400	Corn Products Ref.	26⅜	27¼	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅛
89¾	90¼	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90	90	90	90	+ ¾
53⅜	54	7,600	Crucible Steel	54½	55½	53¾	54	+1
28½	28⅝	3,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	29¼	29¼	28½	28½	+1¼
78	79	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	79	79	79	79	...
137½	150	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	140	140	140	140	−10
97¼	98¾	500	Del. & Hudson	99	99	98¾	98¾	+ ⅞
34¼	34½	5,000	Distillers' Secur	34¾	35¾	34½	34½	+ ½
6⅞	7½	1,300	Dome Mines	7¼	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	...
20	25	100	Elk Horn Coal	25	23	23	23	...
15	15½	2,800	Erie	15¼	15⅝	15	15½	− ⅛
22⅜	23	500	Erie 1st pf.	23	23	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
20½	32	160	Gaston, W. & W.	30¼	30½	30½	30½	− ⅜
166	170	200	General Chemical	166	169	166	169	+4
122	123½	1,700	General Electric	125	126½	123	123½	+1½
81¼	82	30,800	General Motors	81	82½	78⅝	81¾	+1½
35¾	36½	700	Goodrich, B. F. Co.	35½	36	35½	36	+ ½
91	92½	1,000	Great Northern pf.	91⅞	92¾	91¾	92¾	+ ½
25	25⅞	200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	25½	25½	25½	25¼	+ ½
34	36	200	Greene-Cananea	36	36	35½	35½	+ ⅛
80	82	100	Gulf States Steel	82	82	82	82	+2
42	44	100	Hartman Corp	44	44	44	44	−1
27¾	29	100	Haskell & Barker	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
93½	94½	1,100	Illinois Central	94½	94½	93¼	94	−1⅝
41	41¼	1,600	Inspiration Copper	41¾	42	41	41¼	+ ¼
6⅞	7	1,200	Interboro Consol	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
43½	45	800	Interboro Corp. pf.	46	46	44	44	−1
52	53	200	Int. Harvester Corp.	53	53	53	53	...
25⅞	26	10,100	Int. Mer. Marine	26⅜	26½	26	26	...
96⅞	97	30,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	97	98⅞	96⅝	96⅝	+ ⅞
27	27¼	1,200	Int. Nickel	27½	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
21	21½	600	Int. Paper	21	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
53¼	54	1,000	Int. Paper pf. sta	52	53½	52	53½	+1½
15	15⅜	1,200	Kansas City South	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	41	500	Kelly Spring. Tire	38½	39½	38½	39½	+1¼
75	85	100	Kelly Spring. T. pf.	78	78	78	78	−2
30½	30¾	5,500	Kennecott Copper	31	31¼	30½	30¾	...
72	72¼	2,800	Lackawanna Steel	71½	72¼	71½	72	+1⅝
52¼	55	300	Lehigh Valley	53⅝	53⅝	52½	52½	−1
160	180	100	Liggett & Myers	170	170	170	170	−9½
113	114½	800	Louis. & Nash	114½	114½	114	114	+1
97	99	100	Manhattan Elev	97	97	97	97	−1
...	22	100	Manhattan Shirt pf	103	103	103	103	−5
22¾	23½	300	Maxwell Motors	25	25	24½	24½	− ½
51	52½	900	Max. Motors 1st pf.	53¼	54	51	51	−2
75½	76	4,300	Mexican Petroleum	75¾	77⅝	75¾	75¾	+ ⅞
27⅜	27¾	700	Miami Copper	27¼	27¾	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
43½	43¾	5,000	Midvale Steel	43½	44¼	43¼	43¼	+ ⅝
10	10½	400	Minn. & St. L. new	10	10	10	10	...
4¼	4¾	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
22½	22⅝	3,200	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	23¼	23⅜	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
40½	41	300	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	41	41	40½	40½	+ ½
22	22½	500	Nat. Cond. & Cable	22¼	22⅜	22	22	...
36⅞	37	300	Nat. Enam. & St	36⅞	37	36	36	+ ⅛
44	46	200	Nat. Lead	44	44	44	44	+2
16⅞	17	2,000	Nevada Con. Cop	17	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
104	106	1,300	N. Y. Air Brake	102	105	102	104	+2
68⅜	69	2,500	N. Y. Central	68	69¼	68	68¾	+1½
25	25⅛	2,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	24½	25	24½	25	+1
18	19	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	18	18	18	18	+ ⅜
104½	104¾	800	Norfolk & Western	105	105	104½	105	+1½
83	100	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	78	78	78	78	− ½
47	47½	200	North American	47	47¼	47	47¼	+ ⅛
86½	87	1,600	Northern Pacific	86	86⅞	86	86⅞	+1⅜
35¾	36	2,700	Ohio Cities Gas	36¾	36¾	35¾	36	+ ⅜
80	83	100	Owens Bottle Mach	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+ ⅜
86	88	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	87	87	87	87	...
48¼	48¾	3,000	Penn. R. R.	48½	48½	47⅞	48¼	...
41	42½	125	People's Gas Chi.	42	42	42	42	− ⅛
40¼	41½	1,600	Pittsburgh Coal	40¼	42	40¼	41	+ ½
76	80	100	Pitts. Coal pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+1½
22	22¼	700	Pitts. & West Va	23	23¼	22¼	22¼	− ⅝
54	54½	2,000	Pressed Steel Car	54¼	55	54	54½	+2½
130	132	300	Pullman Co	129¾	130	129¾	130	+2¼
40	42	100	Railway Steel Sp	40	40	40	40	+2
21½	21⅝	2,200	Ray Con. Copper	21½	22	21½	21⅜	− ⅛
67½	68	12,600	Reading	68	68½	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅝
71⅜	71⅝	5,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	71¼	72¾	71	71½	+ ⅛
14½	15	1,000	St. Louis-San Fran	15	15	15	15	+ ¼
20	25½	100	St. L. Southwest	26¾	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+1⅝
5	5⅞	400	Saxon Motor	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
140	141½	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	141⅜	141⅝	140	140	+2
19½	19⅝	300	Shattuck-Arizona	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
29	29½	3,600	Sinclair Oil & Ref	30	30⅜	28¾	29	− ⅛
35	37	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	37	37	36⅜	36½	− ⅛
81½	81¾	2,800	Southern Pacific	81½	82¼	81½	81⅞	+ ⅜
24½	24¾	2,840	Southern Railway	24½	25½	24⅛	24¾	...
57	58	400	Southern Ry. pf.	57½	58	57½	58	+ ⅛
39	39½	45,000	Studebaker Co	41¼	42¼	38¾	39¼	−2⅛
11¾	12⅜	300	Tenn. C. & C	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
137½	138½	800	Texas Co	138¼	139⅞	138¼	138½	+ ⅜
13	14½	100	Texas & Pacific	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
17	18	100	Third Avenue	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
45½	46¼	1,900	Tobacco Products	46	46¾	45¾	46	+ ⅝
90	92⅜	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	91½	91¾	91½	91½	−1½
114	114	200	Underw. Typew. pf.	114	114	114	114	...
113	113⅜	6,100	Union Pacific	113⅜	114½	113	113½	+ ⅛
88	88½	1,200	United Cigar Stores	85½	86⅞	85½	86⅞	+1⅜
110	123½	100	United Fruit	110½	110½	110½	110½	+2
10½	11¼	800	U. S. C. I. P. & F	11¼	11¼	10¾	10⅞	− ¼
107	109	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	108	108	108	108	+ ½
91	97	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	92	92	92	92	+ ½
50	50½	1,400	U. S. Rubber	51⅜	51⅜	49¾	50	−1¼
92⅞	93	153,400	U. S. Steel	93½	94⅜	92⅜	93	+ ½
100	100¼	300	U. S. Steel pf	100⅜	100⅜	100	100	...
75	75½	5,700	Utah Copper	76⅝	76⅞	75¼	75¼	− ⅛
...	...	10	Vulcan Detin. pf	25	25	25	25	...
8¼	8½	400	Wabash	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅜
40⅜	41	800	Wabash pf. A	41	41	40⅜	41	+ ⅝
13	13⅜	400	Western Maryland	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
38⅜	38⅝	5,100	Westingh. E. & M	38⅜	38⅞	38	38½	+ ⅛
9	10	100	Wheeling & L. E	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
44	46	500	Wilson & Co	45	45½	44½	44½	...
18	18¼	14,300	Willys-Overland	18	19¼	17⅜	18¼	+ ¼
36	38	800	Wisconsin Central	36	37¾	36	37	+ ¼
112	113	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	112	112	112	112	...

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, Nov. 10, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Oct. 31		$27,695,410.06
Receipts—		
Revenue	$3,899,989.78	
Miscellaneous	70,150.20	
Loans:		
Corporate stock notes. $500,000.00		
Tax notes	250,000.00	
General fund bonds. 3,500,000.00		
Special revenue bonds. 504,900.00		
	4,754,900.00	
		8,725,040.98
		$36,420,450.06
Payments—		
General administration	$5,989,216.74	
Repayment of temporary loans		
Revenue bonds and bills	25,000.00	
Redemption of city debt	2,888,530.00	
Interest on city debt	15,565,081.14	
		24,467,827.88
Balance Nov. 10		$11,952,631.18
SINKING FUNDS.		
Balance uninvested Oct. 31		$6,603,765.08
Receipts		7,403,956.88
		$14,007,721.46
Payments		7,663,903.12
Balance uninvested Nov. 10		6,343,818.34
Aggregate balances Nov. 10		$18,296,449.52

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	58.40	57.95	57.95	+ .09
25 industrials	69.69	68.17	68.55	+ .54
50 stocks	64.04	62.96	63.25	+ .47

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Nov. 12	64.04	62.96	63.25	+ .47
Nov. 10	63.00	62.10	62.78	+ .70
Nov. 9	62.59	61.67	62.08	+ .81
Nov. 8	64.11	60.42	61.27	−2.29
Nov. 7	64.15	61.29	63.50	+1.15
Nov. 6	Holiday			
Nov. 5	63.91	61.25	62.41	−2.02

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
1917..	66.98 Nov. 1	60.42 Nov. 8	63.25
1916..	101.51 Nov. 20	97.77 Nov. 1	97.53
1915..	98.51 Nov. 1	85.76 Nov. 10	90.39
1914..	Exchange closed.		
1913..	67.80 Nov. 1	63.50 Nov. 10	66.51
1912..	84.12 Nov. 7	81.10 Nov. 12	82.87
1911..	78.98 Nov. 21	74.14 Nov. 1	77.07

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Sept.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1917.	66.46 Jan. 4	60.42 Nov. 8	63.25
†1916.	101.40 Nov. 8	80.91 Sep. 22	97.02

Full Years.

1916..	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915..	94.13 Oct. 22	38.09 Feb. 24	91.50
1914..	73.80 Jan. 31	67.41 July 30	69.20
1913..	79.10 June 10	63.09 June 10	68.06
1912..	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20
1911..	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Nov. 12	77.40 —....	Nov. 5	77.84 —.37
Nov. 10	77.40 —.03	Nov. 3	78

OUR Unlisted Securities Department has orders in the stocks of the following companies:

AETNA EXPLOS'S CO. (Pfd.)
AM. GRAPHOPHONE CO.
EASTERN STEEL CO.
EMPIRE STEEL CO.
HOME INS. CO.
U. S. FINISHING CO.

Sheldon Dawson Lyon Company
Members New York Stock Exchange.
42 Broadway, New York

TO YIELD 4.90%
Butte, Montana 5% Bonds
POPULATION 85,000
Circular No. 11500.
Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

Legal Investments, and Exempt from All Taxation in the State of New York.
Municipal Bonds

Municipality.	Rate.	Maturity.	Yield.
Albany, N. Y.	4.50%	1918-32	4.35%
Onond'a Co., N.Y.	4.50%	1921	4.35%
N. Tonawanda	5.00%	1918-27	4.40%
Bronxville, N. Y.	4.75%	1921-47	4.50%

Send for our descriptive circular on above and numerous other issues.
H. A. KAHLER & CO.
135 Broadway, New York
Telephone 7251—Cortlandt.

For the formation and registration of Delaware corporations lawyers are referred to the U. S. Corporation Co., 65 Cedar St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

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RESERVE RULE AIDS TRADE ACCEPTANCES

Opposition to Renewable 90-Day Notes Welcomed in Campaign of Education.

L. E. PIERSON FAVORS PLAN

Many Corporations Are Now Expected to Turn Their Attention to Acceptance System.

The statement of the Federal Reserve Board declaring that renewable 90-day notes of the character recently issued by the B. F. Goodrich Company and the American Tobacco Company are "undesirable as investments for Federal Reserve Banks," which is taken to mean that they are ineligible for rediscount, has been made public at the psychological moment as far as the movement for the introduction of trade acceptances is concerned. The campaign of education that has been carried on by the National Association of Credit Men, and more recently by the American Trade Acceptance Council, is designed to impress upon the business community the advantages of the trade acceptance system. Now that the proposed plan of financing corporations by an extensive use of the rediscount facilities of the Federal Reserve System has been stopped by the Reserve Board, which holds that notes which are renewed for a period of two years lack the self-liquidating character of eligible paper, it is expected that many corporations will turn to the acceptance system.

Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Irving National Bank, speaking as the Chairman of the American Trade Acceptance Council, said:

"Of course, we all appreciate the fact that the activities of the war, naturally, have seriously increased the financing problem with which large corporations are confronted. We realize too that in an emergency of this kind, these corporations naturally would look hopefully toward possibilities of assistance from the Federal Reserve System.

"It would seem, however, that the best possibilities of this system toward extending financial assistance to the commerce of the country is to be found in the general use of the trade acceptance. It would seem too that this is an excellent time to call the attention of these corporations to the merit of the acceptance method of handling credit obligations, and the desirability of getting their accounts receivable, and accounts payable as well, upon an acceptance basis as soon as possible.

"It hardly would be expected that the Federal Reserve Board would favor a plan which in effect caused them to exercise greater liberality toward rediscount than is provided for in their trade acceptance plan. Nor would it be reasonable to suppose that the board would favor a new plan which proposed to cover a situation already so satisfactorily covered by the trade acceptance method, for which the board itself is directly responsible and upon which it has expended so much time and effort, and which, at present, it is endeavoring by every reasonable means to have introduced generally throughout the business of the country. It is believed that the trade acceptance is the best existing or possible method for the treatment of credit obligations arising from the sale of merchandise.

"If these corporations desire to secure the highest efficiency in financing their requirements, and to secure the greatest possible measure of co-operation from the Government, they will carry their receivables in trade acceptance form and give acceptances freely to cover their own obligations. In this way they will secure the financial advantage of economy in operations and of the best preferential rediscount rate in existence, and also will secure the benefit of the maximum of liberality toward private commercial necessities which the Government had contemplated in the creation of its Federal Reserve System."

The American Trade Acceptance Council will hold a two-day session at the Irving Bank Nov. 22 and 23, to consider ways and means to promote the use of the trade acceptance generally in mercantile and other transactions. On the evening of Nov. 22 the New York Credit Men's Association, in conjunction with the American Trade Acceptance Council, will hold a meeting at the Hotel Astor for the discussion of the elimination of the present open book account system in favor of the more liquid trade acceptance.

OPPOSE CITY BOND ISSUES.

Bankers Also Urge States to Restrict Wartime Expenditures.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—The Investment Bankers' Association, which opened its convention here today, has decided to frown on every unnecessary issue of securities while war financing impends.

The decision came after an address on the conservation of capital by James F. Curtis, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Mr. Curtis set forth the necessity of cutting off all securities not absolutely vital to the progress of the war, especially State and municipal issues.

"The invitation which Mr. Curtis has given is one to join the 'Suicide Club,'" said Lewis B. Franklin of New York, President of the association, "but, as he has aptly said, there are about about a million and a quarter men in khaki who have joined the 'Suicide Club' for us. They are doing it with their life blood; we are only considering the profit."

The tenor of the discussion which followed was that the members should forget the word "house" now, as they did in the Liberty Loan campaigns, and agree on unselfish co-operation in the interest of war financing. The association will probably make a direct appeal to the Governor of every State to issue a proclamation calling on financial boards of States and cities to withhold all bond issues which can be dispensed with at this time.

A warning was issued against sharpers who, it was said, are likely to become active when those owning Liberty bonds of small denominations pay for them and do not know their value or what to do with them. These men, it was said, would be ready with "wildcat" issues, and the small investor must be protected against them.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CUBA RAILROAD for September—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	$680,124	$522,444	$411,821
Net	75,897	182,846	169,001
Def. aft. chg.	16,612	*96,009	*96,989
3 mos. gross	2,273,714	1,652,262	1,248,648
Net	581,810	703,496	576,481
Sur. aft. chg.	303,814	446,514	360,158

*Surplus.

RUTLAND RAILROAD for September—

Gross	414,328	357,802	344,205
Net aft. tax.	102,837	114,757	105,603
9 mos. gross	3,257,554	3,010,168	2,618,504
Net aft. tax.	655,547	798,063	617,572

Miscellaneous.

TIDE WATER OIL for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1917. Net income of $6,835,549 after deducting operating expenses, depreciation, &c. Total volume of business done by the company and its subsidiaries during the nine months' period amounted to $21,011,678, compared with $17,009,363 for the twelve months ended December 31, 1916.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	5.20	5.10
Buff. Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.75	5.00
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.20	5.40
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'27	4½	6.40	6.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	6.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.50	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'28	5	6.12	5.38
Cuba Railroad	1918-'29	5½	6.75	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	5½	5.70	5.20
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.45
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.75	6.75
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	5.50	5.00
Mo., K. & Texas	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.50	5.50
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.50
N. Y. Cent. L.	1917-'32	4½	6.25	5.25
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	5.40	4.80
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	6.20	5.60
Penn. Gen. Fr.	1917-'23	4½@5	5.10	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.25
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.25
Southern Pac.	1917-'28	4½	5.50	5.00
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	6.00	5.25
Union Tank Line	1918-'28	5	6.25	6.75

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	17	17½	Iron Cap	14½	14¾
Bay S Gas	1	3	Iron Blos		40
Begole	60	75	Jerome V	80	90
Bohemia	75	90	La Rose	75	85
Boston Ely	45	50	Majestic	28	30
Boston M	49	50	Mex Met	26	28
Butte Pet	25	37	M Tungsten	26	29
Butte L.	10	12	Nat Lead	75	76
Boston Ar	1¼	1½	Nevada D.	1¼	1½
Calaveras	3	3½	New U B		50
Con Copper	7	7¾	Nipissing	60	70
Crown Res.	20	30	N Cornelia	13¾	14
Con Ariz	2¼	2½	Ohio Cop	2	2¼
Cortez	10	20	Ohio Copper	70	80
Champion	5	6	Oneco	20	22
Chief Con	2	2½	Onondaga	15	25
Eagle B B	2	2½	Pioneer	1¼	1½
Early Eagle	12	15	Roy Hero	1	1¼
Fortuna	5	7	Rhi	1¼	1½
Gold Lake	2	4	SWAllami	15	1¼
Gila	17	17½	SWAllami	15	1¼
Houghton	7	95	S Y Ext	31½	32½
Homa Oil	93	98	Yukon	14	2
Humboldt	80	75			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

THE COTTON MARKET

Much Better Feeling Prevails, with Prices Advancing 34 to 43 Points.

With no great increase in the volume of trading, the local cotton market showed a very much better feeling yesterday. For the first time in a considerable interval an advance on Liverpool met with a prompt response here. The early rise served to render some of the shorts nervous, and a bullish private crop estimate, in which a number of big traders appeared to put considerable confidence, coming in at the proper moment, helped matters along. The war situation over Sunday also looked more hopeful to traders, and the result of all these factors was a very steady and sustained advance, with only a slight reaction toward the close, which was steady at a net advance of from 34 to 43 points, January, still the most active month, leading. This month sold up to 27.40, not far below the season's high record, and closed at 27.23. Other months did not advance so rapidly, but reacted even less.

The private estimate mentioned places the crop at 10,738,000 bales, excluding linters. Before it was published, however, the market had opened strong, most of the active months from 22 to 25 points up at the call, following Liverpool and bullish spot advices. The better tone in the stock market also had its effect, and some trade buying in the near months was noted. The realizing of the late afternoon was comparatively slight, and the close found prices almost stationary.

The ocean freight space scarcity is apparently still a dominant factor in the Liverpool market, but its effect in this country apparently is more in the way of holding back the crop movement from the interior than in depressing prices, judging by Southern spot markets. It was also reported by some followers of the market that foreign consumers are meeting the present strain on transatlantic tonnage by buying cotton here and storing it on this side until freight rates are easier, with a consequent strong supporting influence on the market. Exports yesterday were 9,034 bales, making 1,377,106 bales so far this season. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 50 points higher, Houston leading on a day of considerable trading.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
Nov.				26.73	26.39
Dec.	27.55	28.05	27.55	27.93@27.95	27.55
Jan.	26.98	27.40	26.98	27.23@27.25	26.80
Feb.				26.83	26.50
Mar.	26.48	26.73	26.46	26.84@26.87	26.25
Apr.				26.54	26.17
May	26.26	26.49	26.15	26.37@26.40	26.00
June				26.14	25.80
July	25.98	26.14	25.88	26.09@26.12	25.76
Aug.				25.74	25.35

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 35 points higher at 26.45 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27.75; New Orleans, 27.88; Savannah, 28¾; Norfolk, 28.25; Augusta, 28; Memphis, 28.75; Houston, 27.80.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	38,250	54,019	37,136
Exports	9,034	15,644	30,050
Exports, season	1,377,106	1,358,078	2,035,217
Port stocks	1,118,052	988,477	1,349,432
Interior receipts	51,715	43,044	60,020
Interior shipments	40,438	28,661	48,720
Northern mill takings	12,107	8,390	23,900
New York stocks	138,622	110,517	116,785

Liverpool cables—Spot cotton in good inquiry; good middling unchanged at 21.52d; middling, 24 points higher, at 21.78d. Sales, 5,000 bales; American, 5,000. Imports nil.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Justice	.04
Alta	.04	Mexican	.23
Andes	.11	Occidental	.80
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.19
Bullion	.04	Overman	.15
Caledonia	.10	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con	.05	Savage	.04
Chollar	.05	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.65	Sierra Nevada	.75
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con	1.10
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah	.01
Jacket	.05	Mexican dollars	.53½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.75	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.75	Great Bend	.16
McNamara	.10	Kewanas	.06
Midway	.18	Silver Pick	.03
Mizpah	.05	Spearhead	.04
Monarch Pitts	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.08	Consolidated	.15
North Star	.10	Morning Glory	.11
Rescue	.10	Red Top	.05
Tonopah Ext	1.55	Sunset	.05
West End	.64	Union Amal	.08
West Tonopah	.17	White Caps	.87
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.00	Nevada Hills	.09
Booth	.03	Packard	.23
Florence	.03	Rochester	.35
Goldfield Con	.10	Round Mountain	.20

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	1½	2	Granite	32	40
Dr. Jackpot	.19	.20	Isabella	.04	.05
Elkton	2¾	3	McKinney	9	10
El Paso	.15	.25	Portland	100	112
Gold Cycle	170	190	U. Gold M.	15	18½
Gold Sov	2½	3			

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 12—Thirty-six new corporations with an aggregate capital of $1,674,500 were chartered today. They include:

Capital $5,000: Cohn Albany, $5,000: J. F. Fields, W. M. Kelly, M. Feinman, Lindsay Arcade Cafeteria, Inc., Albany, $5,000: J. Putnam, Boise and Pennsylvania, $150,000: I. Lowy, A. Goldberg, I. E. Cutler, 200 Broadway.

Capital $10,000: Syracuse realty, $10,000: C. E. Hand, J. W. Conner, W. C. Wallace, Syracuse.

Capital $25,000: Hoffman Trucking Co., Manhattan, $5,000: G. Schmidt, C. Loughlin, J. Fitzgerald, 2 West 13th St.

Capital $50,000: Worsted Sales Co., Manhattan, $100,000: J. Stokes, C. J. White, 299 Broadway.

Capital $50,000: Bonwit Teller & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $5,000: E. Bonwit, T. Teller, 2 West 37th St.

Capital $5,000: Cohen, L. and H. Wallenstein, Manhattan, $5,000: A. C. Bole, H. Bruns, Jr., Manhattan, $5,000: A. Marble Hill Co.,

NET EARNINGS DECREASE.

September Totals of 175 Roads $16,000,000 Below 1916 Figures.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—The aggregate net earnings of railroads of the United States in September, 1917, were slightly less than for the same month last year, when earnings were at their peak. Reports from 175 roads, compiled today by the Interstate Commerce Commission, showed that only the Southern lines made increases.

Net revenues for the 175 roads were $110,880,810, as compared with $117,000,274 a year ago. Operating revenues [illegible] Southern roads report net revenues of [illegible]

Papermakers' Trial Postponed.

Trial of the seven men who are under indictment charged with having combined to increase the price of news print paper, which was set for yesterday in the United States District Court, was postponed until Dec. 3 on motion of Assistant District Attorney Harold A. Content. Mr. Content explained that the Government had been unable to complete the examination of the books of the defendant companies and that it would be impossible to go to trial on the date of the indictment.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

[illegible]

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

[illegible]

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

On the Consolidated Stock Exchange stocks opened higher and sold steadily upward until just before noon when a reaction set in, which carried prices down to about the opening figures. There were no indications of broad-scale selling. The activity at the opening followed the appearance of the over-Sunday accumulation of buying orders placed with commission houses. Traders felt somewhat better disposed toward the situation, and the buyers bid the market up in search of stock. When the demand finally was satisfied, the market turned dull, but the reaction was gradual until just at the close, when business reached a volume that about equaled the opening trading.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold	3	3	3
850	Am. Cab.	25¾	25¼	25¼
100	Am. Ice	41	41	41
10	Am. H. & L.	14¾	14¾	14¾
40	Am. Linseed	50¾	50	50
820	Am. Sm. & R.	90¾	90	90¾
820	Am. Sm. Pref.	103¾	103¼	103¾
100	Am. Woolen	58¾	58¼	58¼
1,530	Anac. Cop.	50¾	50¼	50¼
170	A. T. & S. F.	85	84½	85
610	Bald. Loco.	56¼	54¾	56
10	Bald. Loco. pf.	94	94	94
8,880	Balt. & O.	80¾	78¾	79
140	B. Rlyn R. T.	47¾	44	46
50	Can. Pacific	134¾	133¾	133¾
2,540	Chandler Mot.	130	127	127
90	Chas. & Ohio	48½	47¾	48
990	C. M. & St. P.	40¾	37	37¾
150	C. R. I. & P.	19	18¾	18¾
80	China Copper	56¾	55¾	56
120	Col. F. & I.	83¾	81¾	83¾
350	Corn Prod. pf.	97¾	97¼	97¼
1,460	Crucible St.	55¾	54	54¾
800	Cuba Cane Su.	28¾	28¼	28¼
280	Dist. Secur.	39¾	39¼	39¼
200	Erie	15¾	15	15¼
1,800	Gen. Motors	82¾	79¾	81½
70	Gt. Nor. pf.	92¾	92	92
50	Gt. Nor. Ore	25¾	25¼	25¼
120	Inspir. Cop.	41¾	41¼	40¾
550	Int. Mer. M.	20¾	20	20
100	Do pf.	99	97	97½
10	Interb. Con.	14	14	14
200	Kenne. Cop.	31¾	30¾	30¾
10	Lehigh Val.	53¾	53¾	53¾
20	Max. Motor	25¾	25¼	25¼
280	Mex. Petrol.	77¾	75¾	76¼

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,540	Ceadon	7¼	7¼	7¼
74	Con. Gas & Pow.	102¾	101	101¾
50	Davis. Chem.	25¾	25	25
220	Houston Oil	18	17¾	17¾
100	Do pf.	55	55	55
47	Mt. V. Woods	71	71	71
5	Nor. Central	77	77	77

Bonds.

$5,000	Ala. Mid. 5s	99	99	99
2,000	Con. Pow. 5s	92	92	92
7,000	Do 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
175	Am. Zinc	13	12¾	12¾
10	Do pf	41	41	41
344	Advent'e Consol'd	1¼	1¼	1¼
2	Ahmeek	86	86	86
5	Alaska	3¼	3¼	3¼
220	Ariz. Com'l	9¾	9	9
100	Butte-Balak.	40¾	40c	40c
80	Cal. & Ariz.	64	63	64
1	Cal. & H.	440	440	440
10	Centennial	13	13	13
196	Cop. Range	45	45	46
665	Dav'y-Daly	4	3¾	4
105	East Butte	9¾	9¼	9¾
10	Franklin	5¾	5¾	5¾
4	Hancock	85¾	85	85¾
680	Island C'k	53	53	53
15	Do pf	82	82	82
5	Isle Royale	25	25	25
15	Lake	7	6½	7
15	La Salle	2¾	2¾	2¾
110	Mass Con.	6	6	6
60	May. C. C.	1¼	1¼	1¼
123	Mohawk	62¾	62¼	62¾

Railroads.

1	Boston & A.	135	135	135
42	Boston Elev.	55	55	55
206	Boston & M.	20	19	20
20	C. & P. pf.	80	75	80
11	C. J. & S. Y. pf	90	90	90

Miscellaneous.

5	Am. Agr. C.	76	76	76
30	Do pf.	91	90½	91
11	Amoskeag	63¾	63¼	63¼
40	Am. P. 2d pf	9	9	9
150	Am. Sugar	94¾	94	94¼
27	Do pf	107¼	107¼	107¼
1,447	Am. T. & T.	108¾	108¼	107¾
64	Am. W. pf.	90	89¾	90
855	A. G. & W. I.	94	94	94
150	Arc. Metal	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Cuban P. C.	12	12	12
5	Edison	150	150	150
15	Gen. Elec.	125¾	125¾	125¾
85	Int. Port. C.	7	6¾	7
60	Do pf	16	16	16

Bonds.

$2,000	At. Gulf 5s	77	77	77
3,000	Mass. G. 4½s	89	89	89

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Booth Fish.	20	20	20
50	City&Con.pf.	15	15	15
40	Chi. Pn. Tool	45¼	45	45
251	Cudahy	111¾	111½	111¾
283	Com. Edison	102¾	101¾	102½
10	Deere pf	98¼	98¼	98¼
12	Dis. Match.	108	107	107
40	Illinois Brick	59¼	58	58
25	Lindsay Lt.	24½	24¼	24¼
15	Public Serv.	76	75	76

Bonds.

$3,000	CityRy.1st 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,500	Lake St.Elev. 1st 5s	62¾	62¼	62¼
2,000	Peo.Gasref.5s	80	80	80

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Gas	98	98	98
16	Brill	10	10	10
25	Elec. Storage	48¼	48¼	48¼
285	L. Co. of N.A.	24¾	24¾	24¾
50	Keystone Tel.	16	16	16
1,630	Lake S. Cp.	11¼	10¾	10¾
412	Lehigh Nav.	58	57	57
1,302	Do warrants	7¾	6¾	6¾
82	Lehigh Val.	53¾	53¼	53¼
876	Penn. R. R.	48¾	48¼	48¾

Bonds.

$1,600	A.G. & E. 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾
1,000	Beth. St'l 6s	119	119	119
2,000	Do 5s	82	82	82
12,000	City 4s '47	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,100	Lib. 3½s	89.40	89.16	89.10

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
Astna. pf.	58	42	35
American Brass	230	240	210
Atlas Powder	155	158	153
Do pf	92	96	96
Babcock & Wilcox	108	111	100
Bliss	400	..	400
Do pf	75	83	73
Canadian Explo.	335	335	330
Do pf	104	110	104
Can. Found's F.	150	150	150
Colt's Arms	90	90	85
Du Pont	280	285	280
Hercules	247	253	250
Do pf	111	114	112
Niles-Bem'-Pond	102	110	110
Scovill Mfg	400	420	360
Winchester Arms	700	..	750

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
American Cigar	93	98	95
Do pf	85	93	90
Conley Foil	200	230	200
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf	106	110	106
MacAndrews & F.	190	200	190
Do pf	95	100	98
P. R.-Am. Tob.	175	190	180
Do scrip	120	130	115
R. J. Reynolds	475	525	500
Do pf	100	104	102

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

	Bid.	Ask.
Adirondack Elec. Power	70	80
Am. Gas & Elec.	84	85
Am. Light & Trac.	110	112
Am. Power & Light	84	85
Am. Public Utilities	40	45
Am. Public Utilities pf.	70	80
Atlantic City Gas	90	95
Brooklyn Borough Gas	180	190
Brooklyn Edison	130	135
Brooklyn Union Gas	120	125
Cent. Ill. Light	85	90
Cent. Ill. Light pf.	95	98
Cent. Ill. Public Service	70	75
Cent. Ill. Public Service pf.	85	90
Cincinnati Gas & Elec.	75	80
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. pf.	90	95
Columbia Gas & Elec.	60	65
Columbia Gas & Elec. pf.	90	95
Commonwealth Power	70	75
Commonwealth Power pf.	90	95
Conn. Gas & Elec.	90	95
Conn. Gas & Elec. pf.	90	95
Conn. Power	100	105
Conn. Power pf.	100	105
Consol. Gas	135	140
Consumers Power pf.	90	95
Dallas Elec.	90	95
Dallas Elec. pf.	90	95
Denver & Rio G.	90	95
Denver & Rio G. pf.	90	95
Detroit Edison	130	135
Duluth Edison	90	95
Eastern Mass. Street	30	35
Eastern Mass. Street pf.	70	75
Empire Gas & Fuel	90	95
Empire Gas & Fuel pf.	90	95
Federal Light & Trac.	90	95
Federal Light & Trac. pf.	90	95
Fort Wayne Elec.	90	95
Fort Wayne Elec. pf.	90	95
Gas & Elec. Securities	90	95
Galveston Elec.	90	95
Galveston Elec. pf.	90	95
Gen. Gas & Elec.	90	95
Gen. Gas & Elec. pf.	90	95
Gen. Public Service	90	95
Harrisburg Gas	90	95
Harrisburg Gas pf.	90	95
Illinois Traction	90	95
Illinois Traction pf.	90	95
Interstate Electric	90	95
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95
Kansas Gas & Elec.	90	95
Kansas Gas & Elec. pf.	90	95
Lake Shore Elec.	90	95
Lake Shore Elec. pf.	90	95
Lexington Water	90	95
Lexington Water pf.	90	95
Long Island Lighting	90	95
Long Island Lighting pf.	90	95
Memphis Gas	90	95
Memphis Gas pf.	90	95
Middle West Utilities	90	95
Middle West Utilities pf.	90	95
Milw. Gas Light	90	95
Milw. Gas Light pf.	90	95
Mississippi River P.	90	95
Mississippi River P. pf.	90	95
Nashville Gas	90	95
Nashville Gas pf.	90	95
Nat. Gas & Electric	90	95
Nat. Gas & Electric pf.	90	95
Nat. Power & Light	90	95
Nat. Power & Light pf.	90	95
New Orleans Gas	90	95
New Orleans Gas pf.	90	95
North Ohio Gas	90	95
North Ohio Gas pf.	90	95
Northern Ohio Electric	90	95
Northern Ohio Electric pf.	90	95
Northern States Power	90	95
Northern States Power pf.	90	95
Northern Texas Elec.	90	95
Northern Texas Elec. pf.	90	95
Ohio Cities Gas & El.	90	95
Ohio Cities Gas & El. pf.	90	95
Ohio Fuel Supply	90	95
Ohio Fuel Supply pf.	90	95
Ohio Public Service	90	95
Ohio Public Service pf.	90	95
Oklahoma Gas & El.	90	95
Oklahoma Gas & El. pf.	90	95
Pacific Gas & Elec.	90	95
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	90	95
Pacific Power & Light	90	95
Pacific Power & Light pf.	90	95
Pacific Public Service	90	95
Pacific Public Service pf.	90	95
Penn. Gas & Electric	90	95
Penn. Gas & Electric pf.	90	95
Penn. Water & Power	90	95
Penn. Water & Power pf.	90	95
Portland Gen. Elec.	90	95
Portland Gen. Elec. pf.	90	95
Puget Sound Power	90	95
Puget Sound Power pf.	90	95
Rhode Island Co.	90	95
Rhode Island Co. pf.	90	95
Richmond Light & R.	90	95
Richmond Light & R. pf.	90	95
Rochester Gas & El.	90	95
Rochester Gas & El. pf.	90	95
San Antonio Gas & El.	90	95
San Antonio Gas & El. pf.	90	95
San Diego Con. Gas & El.	90	95
San Diego Con. Gas & El. pf.	90	95
Scranton Gas & Water	90	95
Scranton Gas & Water pf.	90	95
Second Ave. Traction	90	95
Second Ave. Traction pf.	90	95
Southern Cal. Edison	90	95
Southern Cal. Edison pf.	90	95
South Side Elevated	90	95
South Side Elevated pf.	90	95
Tampa Electric	90	95
Tampa Electric pf.	90	95
Texas Power & Light	90	95
Texas Power & Light pf.	90	95
Third Ave. Transit	90	95
Third Ave. Transit pf.	90	95
Toledo Edison	90	95
Toledo Edison pf.	90	95
Union Gas & Electric	90	95
Union Gas & Electric pf.	90	95
United Gas Improvement	90	95
United Gas Improvement pf.	90	95
United Light & Power	90	95
United Light & Power pf.	90	95
Utah Power & Light	90	95
Utah Power & Light pf.	90	95
Virginia Ry. & Power	90	95
Virginia Ry. & Power pf.	90	95
Washington Water Power	90	95
Washington Water Power pf.	90	95
Western Power	90	95
Western Power pf.	90	95
Wheeling Electric	90	95
Wheeling Electric pf.	90	95
Wisconsin Gas & El.	90	95
Wisconsin Gas & El. pf.	90	95
Wisconsin Power & Light	90	95
Wisconsin Power & Light pf.	90	95
Wis. Edison	90	95
Wis. Edison pf.	90	95

Bonds.

	Bid.	Ask.
Alabama Water 6s	90	95
Am. W. W. & E. 5s	90	95
Appa. Power 5s	90	95
Carolina P. & L. 5s	90	95
Central P. & L. 5s	90	95
Central Ill. Light 5s	90	95
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s	90	95
Commonwealth Power Co. 1st 5s	90	95
Conn. Power 5s	90	95
Conn. Power & L. 1st	90	95
Cuy. 6s	90	95
Dallas Elec. 5s	90	95
Denver & Rio G. 5s	90	95
East. Ohio Gas 5s	90	95
East. Tex. Elec. 6s	90	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	90	95
Gt. West. Pow. 5s	90	95
Gt. West. Pow. 6s	90	95
Inter-M. R. L. & P. 5s	90	95
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s	90	95
Knox. Gas 1st 5s	90	95
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s	90	95
Mich. Light 5s, 1940	90	95

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	‡Aetna Expl.	7¼	6¾	7¼
100	‡Air Reduc.	77	77	77
200	Am. Br. Mfg.	69	69	69
900	‡Car L. & F.	2¾	2¾	2¾
65	Carwen Steel	24¾	24¾	24¾
2,500	Chev. Motor	55	55	55
330	‡C.R.Serv.old	190	184	187
500	Curtiss Aero.	27	26	26
2,900	Emer. Phon.	5¼	5	5¼
200	Ev.-Hes.-Inc.	20¾	20¼	20¾
2,200	Int. Lube Ch.	20¾	20¼	20¾
100	‡Int. Trading	75	75	75

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,600	An.-A. O. rts	3	2¾	2¾
20	Buck. P. L.	84	83	84
30	Pra. O. & G.	415	405	415

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

600	‡Allen Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	‡Bar. O. & G.	4¾	4¾	4¾
230	‡Beth.O. & G.	104¾	104¾	104¾
5,000	‡B.-Wys. O.	50	28	50
5,000	‡Ceaden Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Do pf.	4	4	4
2,500	‡Con. O. & G.	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,200	‡Elk R. Pet.	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,700	‡E. O. & G. (a pros)	¾	¾	¾
300	‡Federal Oil	5	2¾	5
500	‡Fdar. Oil	¼	¼	¼
100	‡Glen. Oil	14¾	14¾	14¾
850	‡Han.O. & R.	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	‡H. G. Creek O. & R.	4¼	4	4¼
400	‡Int. Pet'm.	11¼	11	11
9,100	Ken'a Oil. (a pros)	¾	¾	¾
850	‡Lee C. Oil	¾	¾	¾
3,500	‡Mer. O. Cp.	25¾	24¾	24¾
8,500	Met. Pet'm.	11	11	11
2,400	Acme Cop.H.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,200	Alaska - Brit. Col. Metals	6	5¾	5¾
2,500	‡Atlanta	9	8¾	8¾
2,500	Big Ledge	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,100	‡Bos. & Mon.	52	50	52
3,100	‡Bshaw Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,400	‡Brad'Mines	59	58	59
1,200	Butte Cop. & Zinc	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Gt. VerdeEx.	2¼	2	2¼
1,000	‡GreenMonst.	1¼	1	1¼
2,700	Hecla Mining	4¾	4¼	4¼
4,900	Howe Sound	1¾	1¾	1¾
18,500	‡Int. Mines	10	7	10
570	‡Iron Blos	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	‡Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	¾	¾	¾
2,400	‡Jer.-Prese't	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,700	‡Jim Butler	75	74	74
	Lee, Metals, pf.	6	5	5
2,500	‡Atlanta	9	8¾	8¾
2,500	Big Ledge	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,100	‡Bos. & Mon.	52	50	52
3,100	‡Bshaw Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,400	‡Brad'Mines	59	58	59
1,200	Butte Cop. & Zinc	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Gt. VerdeEx.	2¼	2	2¼
1,000	‡GreenMonst.	1¼	1	1¼
2,700	Hecla Mining	4¾	4¼	4¼
4,900	Howe Sound	1¾	1¾	1¾
18,500	‡Int. Mines	10	7	10
570	‡Iron Blos	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	‡Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	¾	¾	¾
2,400	‡Jer.-Prese't	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,700	‡Jim Butler	75	74	74
	Lee, Metals, pf.	6	5	5
2,500	‡Atlanta	9	8¾	8¾
2,500	Big Ledge	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,100	‡Bos. & Mon.	52	50	52
3,100	‡Bshaw Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,400	‡Brad'Mines	59	58	59
1,200	Butte Cop. & Zinc	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Gt. VerdeEx.	2¼	2	2¼
1,000	‡GreenMonst.	1¼	1	1¼
2,700	Hecla Mining	4¾	4¼	4¼
4,900	Howe Sound	1¾	1¾	1¾
18,500	‡Int. Mines	10	7	10
570	‡Iron Blos	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	‡Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	¾	¾	¾

MINING STOCKS.

7,000	‡Jer.-Prese't	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,700	‡Jim Butler	75	74	74
	Mines	7¾	7¾	7¾
	Por.Con.Co.	23	22	23
4,000	Prov. Min.	40	35	40
1,200	‡Rush. Min.	36	36	36
3,100	Sil.K.of Ariz.	2¾	2¾	2¾
15,000	St. N. Zinc	10	6¼	10
	Std.Sil.-Id.	4	4	4
1,500	Steptoe Cop.	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,500	‡Success M.	14	12½	13
370	‡Ton. Belm.	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,500	‡Troy-Ariz.	15	14	14
1,200	‡Tuol. Gold	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	‡Milford Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Monster Ch.	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,500	‡Meth. Lode	30	28	28¼
1,500	‡Nat. Lead.	8	8	8
15,000	‡Nat.Z.& L.	32	28	30
4,500	‡NixonNev.	70	68	68
1,500	‡Ohio Cop.	¼	¼	¼
1,700	‡Por.Con.Co.	21	20	20
1,000	‡Rex Con.	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	‡Rhode Island	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	‡Submarine O.	1¾	1¾	1¾
21,000	‡Tux. S. Oil	¼	¼	¼
2,000	‡Un. W. Oil	¼	¼	¼
610	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	4	3¼	3¾

MINING STOCKS.

7,000	‡Jer.-Prese't	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,700	‡Jim Butler	75	74	74
	Mines	7¾	7¾	7¾
	Por.Con.Co.	23	22	23
4,000	Prov. Min.	40	35	40
1,200	‡Rush. Min.	36	36	36
3,100	Sil.K.of Ariz.	2¾	2¾	2¾
15,000	St. N. Zinc	10	6¼	10
	Std.Sil.-Id.	4	4	4
1,500	Steptoe Cop.	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,500	‡Success M.	14	12½	13
370	‡Ton. Belm.	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,500	‡Troy-Ariz.	15	14	14
1,200	‡Tuol. Gold	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	‡Milford Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Monster Ch.	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,500	‡Meth. Lode	30	28	28¼
1,500	‡Nat. Lead.	8	8	8
15,000	‡Nat.Z.& L.	32	28	30
4,500	‡NixonNev.	70	68	68
1,500	‡Ohio Cop.	¼	¼	¼
1,700	‡Por.Con.Co.	21	20	20
1,000	‡Rex Con.	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	‡Rhode Island	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	‡Submarine O.	1¾	1¾	1¾
21,000	‡Tux. S. Oil	¼	¼	¼
2,000	‡Un. W. Oil	¼	¼	¼
610	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	4	3¼	3¾

BONDS.

$10,000	‡Russ. Gov. 6½s	64	60	64
1,000	‡So. Ry. 5½ notes	97	97	97

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	15	15¼	15¼
Atlantic Refining	800	820	790
Borne-Scrymser	400	425	400
Buckeye Pipe Line	82	85	80
Cheesebrough Mfg.	330	355	330
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	430	460	430
Crescent Pipe Line	33	36	34
Cumberland P. L.	135	145	135
Eureka Pipe Line	185	195	185
Galena Signal Oil	127	132	127
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	125	130	125
Illinois Pipe Line	185	195	185
Indiana Pipe Line	80	85	80
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11	11¼	10¾
Ind. Transit	11	12	12
N. Y. Transit	180	190	180
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95
Ohio Oil	290	295	288
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	16	18	15
Prairie Oil & Gas	405	415	400
Prairie Pipe Line	280	285	278
Solar Refining	280	300	270
Southern Pipe Line	190	200	190
South. Penn. Oil	245	255	240
S. W. Penn.	100	105	100
Stand. Oil of Cal.	220	225	217
Stand. Oil of Ind.	595	615	585
Stand. Oil of Kan.	420	475	425
Stand. Oil of Ky.	330	340	335
Stand. Oil of Neb.	460	490	460
Stand. Oil of N. J.	515	520	510
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	230	245	240
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	440	425
Swan & Finch	90	100	90
Union Tank	80	85	80
Vacuum Oil	320	330	320
Washington Oil	30	35	30

6,000 WAR WORKERS STRIKE AT NEWARK

Building of Shipyards and Supply Depots Halted by Trades Council Agents.

THREATEN GREAT WALKOUT

Fight Made to Force Lackawanna Bridge Company to Recognize the Union—Federal Mediation Fails.

Six thousand workmen building shipyards, supply depots, and storage warehouses at Newark for the United States Government went on strike yesterday and may be joined by four thousand more tomorrow and many thousand additional before the week is out. The grievances of the men are against only one concern, the Lackawanna Bridge Company, and that company employs no union men.

To force this company to recognize the union the business agents of the Building Trades Council called the strike of all men affiliated with the building trades on Government work in the vicinity of Newark. By this action the unions hope to compel the intervention of the Government. They maintain the agreement regarding war work signed by the United States and the American Federation of Labor at the beginning of the war provided that local conditions and prevailing wages would govern all Government work in Newark. They declare, is closed shop territory and union wages prevail.

John Johnson, Vice President of the Ironworkers' International Union, said yesterday that union men are not hired by the Lackawanna Bridge Company at the shipyards they are building for the Emergency Fleet Corporation at Port Newark Terminal. "It we apply for work," Mr. Johnson said, "we are told to leave our names and we will be notified. Non-union men are put to work at once. Of the 1,100 men now working at the shipyards very few are union men. The men who are doing the work are used for all kinds of work; one day they are carpenters and another day laborers. They are not being paid the wages that prevail in this vicinity.

In another month the Lackawanna Bridge Company plans to have 8,000 men at work in the Port Newark Shipyard. McArthur Brothers are arranging to employ 12,000 men within three months. All this work will be at a standstill if no settlement is reached.

2 OF OUR MEN DIE ABROAD.

One a Victim of Pneumonia—Fall from Hammock Kills a Sailor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

10 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 7974.

APPAREL Wanted, cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BEAVER Wanted.—Raritan 1273; all shades. Chelsea 5617.

BRAIDS Wanted.—Also buttons, trimmings, fancy and tinsel goods, &c. Cash for jobs; surplus stock of of every description; any quantity. Spring 7980.

BROADCLOTH, Poplins, Serges, and Velours wanted; cash for quantity at right price. A. H. & S., 41 West 25th St. Farragut 2180.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOUR Wanted.—American taupe 0350 and taupe broadcloth. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 West 19th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will exchange botany 2, 2 navy, 1 brown, 1 green, for black. Madison Square 3824.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H., or Botany, and 15020 Kersey; spot cash. Myer Gans, Sons & Co. Farragut 3678.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOUR Wanted.—Taupe and Burgundy; cash. Novick, 40 West 28th St. 5143 Farragut.

BROADCLOTH and Velour Wanted.—Taupe and Burgundy, for cash. Novick, Farragut 5143.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will exchange Botany, Beetroot for Brown. Hoft, 104 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany; all colors. Madison Square 6985.

BROADCLOTH Wanted in all colors, for cash; any quantity. Farr. 9022.

CANVAS Wanted.—Khaki colors. J 275 Times Downtown.

CHASES PANETTE Wanted.—In all colors, quantity, for cash. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 821 Broadway, New York.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—Lymansville burgundy and green, for cash. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Of any description, for cash. R. & W. Cloak Co., 50 West 17th.

CLOTH Wanted. — Open for three-quarter Melton or other heavy coating, all shades; spot cash. Chelsea 9055.

COATS Wanted. — The Scranton Dry Goods Co., Scranton, Penn. Mr. Ehrlich open for jobs of misses' and women's coats, suits, dresses, and skirts of the better kind. Call Tuesday morning from 9 o'clock on Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of suits, coats, and coat-dresses; medium and high priced. 9th floor, 29 West 30th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber now placing orders on Spring suits and coats. Call this week, with samples, 1,140 Broadway, eleventh floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking on samples of Spring coats and suits; ready to place orders. 48 West 25th St., 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Large coat jobber ready to look at Spring coats. Write for appointment. Box M 7 Times.

COATS Wanted.—By jobber; immediate delivery for cash; call with samples. 12 West 27th St., 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking for Spring coats; also suits and dresses. Room 608, 303 5th Av.

COATINGS Wanted.—Open for all colors of heavyweight coatings for cash. Far. 9030.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 5th floor, 1,140 B'way.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies' coats; low prices; any quantity. Phone Stuyvesant 1400.

CONTRACTOR Wanted on silk dresses; submit samples. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open to buy quantity of 36-inch, Liberty Silk Mills, 11 West 20th. Farragut 3706 and 5290.

DRESSES Wanted.—Big jobber placing orders for Spring on better dresses, in taffeta, crepe meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, serges, foulards, and stripes. Call all week, 12-14 West 32d St., eighth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors and manufacturers catering to jobbing trade can get immediate business on snappy styles serge, taffeta, and crepe de chine dresses at 120 West 18th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted. — Contractors on Spring silk and serge dresses, submit samples from 9 to 11 A. M. only. Take freight elevator 6th floor, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking all week at stylish stouts from contractors who specialize on stouts; also flapper styles. 9th floor, 129 West 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors call with Spring samples of taffeta, serges, and wash dresses; orders placed immediately. 56 West 22d, ninth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber ready to look at better line of dresses. 129 West 27th St., 5th floor. Call from 9-12 A. M. all week.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking all week at Spring samples, serge and silk dresses. 37-39 West 28th St., twelfth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for silk and serge dresses. Call with Spring samples. 3d floor, 146 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on taffetas and georgettes. Spring models. 6 West 22d St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking, better grade dresses. Room 1,114, 29 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs, spot cash. Room 703, 39 West 32d. Phone Mad. Sq. 4738.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking all week, 4th floor, 129 West 29th St.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Quality 7575, color 674, and black. Murray Hill 8371.

FUR TRIMMINGS Wanted.—Open for a quantity of natural Wallby. Greeley 876.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

GINGHAMS Wanted in plaids; any quantity; submit samples; spot cash. Z 394 Times Annex.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Quantity checks, plaids for cash. Annetta. Farragut 3062.

GIRLS' COATS Wanted.—Spring samples; sizes 6 to 14. See Mr. Buch, between 11 and 1 Tuesday. I. Buch Co., Jobbers, 170 5th Av., Room 1104.

GLOVES Wanted.—Open for large quantities ladies' and misses' cotton and wool knit gloves; all colors; also tan lamb gloves, sizes 7 and 7½. J. Schleisinger. Chelsea 3005.

KERAMI Wanted.—Blumenthal's mole, $6.50 a yard. M 9 Times.

MILITARY SUPPLIES Wanted.—Full line of military supplies. A. Golomb, 275 Bowery.

OXFORD COATINGS Wanted. — 30-inch width; will pay cash. Call Gramercy 2528.

PIECE GOODS Wanted. — Open for large quantities of overcoating, silbeline, and cloakings. W. Karen & Sons, 111 Bleecker St. Telephone Spring 5563.

PLUSH Wanted.—Chase's wool plush. 8478 Chelsea.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, for cash. New York Skirt, 12 West 22d. Gramercy 4284.

SERGES Wanted.—We are open for a quantity of 7301 navy and African brown; also all worsted shepherd checks, on a cash basis; price must be right. Phone 7730.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7120, Juilliard 54280, Whitman 104 and 106, and similar fabrics. Ardery, 38 West 21st. Chelsea 6864.

SERGES Wanted. — Will exchange brown, green, burgundy, plum, for navy 104, 6120. Schlang, 151 West 26th. Farragut 3814.

SERGES, Poplins, and Dress Goods Wanted. —Any quantity, for cash. Charles L. Barnett, 18 West 27th. Farragut 3143.

SERGES Wanted. — Whitman's 104 and Brightwood 4832, Wellington Sears A W S, for cash. Phone Chelsea 5376.

SERGES Wanted.—Large quantities; also poplins. David Esterson, 49 East 21st, 4339 Gramercy.

SERGE Wanted.—Poplin, Panama; will pay cash for quantity. Madison Square 4122.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantities Whitman 104; will pay cash. Chelsea 5822.

SERGES Wanted,—104, 7120, for cash. Harrison Woolen Mills, Gram. 440.

SERGES Wanted.—104 Whitman's for cash. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, or any all-wool serge. Gramercy 5625.

SERGES Wanted.—Cream, all wool. Gramercy 2954.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—Open for cotton worsted checks for suitings; submit matches and prices. L 165 Times.

SILKS Wanted. — Stripes and plaids, also Georgettes, imported and domestic, any quantity, for cash. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for satin stripe tub silks for cash. Apply to The Elby Waist Co., 236 Fifth Av., Tuesday, all day.

SILKS Wanted.—Plaid taffetas, any quantity, for cash. M. Haber & Co., 35 West 34th St.

SILKS Wanted.—White tub, cheap. Phone Chelsea 2675.

SPORT GARMENTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at sport garments for Spring, also high-grade street suits and coats. Myrtle Mfg. Co., 1,182 Broadway; 4:30-6:30 P. M. only.

SUITS Wanted.—Looking all week at samples of Spring suits. 37-39 West 28th St., 12th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Ladies' and misses' Spring styles, 11th floor. 12 West 32d St.

TAFFETA Wanted.—200 pieces at the right price; will pay spot cash. Superior Waist Co., 129 West 27th.

TRUNKS Wanted.—Am interested in 4 suit wardrobe trunks, new or second-hand, in good condition; communicate, Amson Furtsch, 137 West 21st St., City. 335 Chelsea.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash, American Woolen Co. velours, styles K544, 0355, 11050; also botany or F. & H. broadcloth, all colors. Harry Kitzinger & Co., 1,333 Broadway.

VELOUR AND KERSEY Wanted.—Will buy for cash, American Woolen Company's Nos. 544, 13046, 13000, 11050, 15020; also other velours and kerseys. Far. 3452.

VELOURS Wanted. — 11050, 544, and other heavyweight velours, all shades; also American poplin and U. S. serges, 838 and 235. Spring 2571.

VELOURS Wanted.—13000, 544, 11050, 13046, 13045, and pompoms; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR Wanted.—Navy velour 11050 or similar cloth; will exchange brown or green. Spring 9630.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG. — Large quantity bleached madras under market price. Gramercy 4436.

BATH ROBES for men, ladies, and children for immediate delivery. L. Greenberg & Co., 48 West 16th St.

BLANKETS.—Cantractor open for offer to make military blankets. 3246 Stagg.

BLUMENTHAL'S STRIPS, also Prybiloff plush, selling below market price; act quick; grand opportunity. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

BOLIVIA 325; silvertone velour, Holden-Leonard quality 602, at $2.65. Mad. Sq. 9388.

BROADCLOTH, botany, 315, and F. & H., all selling shades; also bahnsen and botany velours, all shades; 50 pieces of each. Call Greeley 6630.

BROADCLOTHS.—F. & H. Taupe, $2.25 net; also green Pom Poms, $3 net. Madison Square 7427.

BROADCLOTH, white, 50 inches, $2.10 net, cash. Madison Square 4175.

CHECKS and Bombazine. — 28-inch cotton woven shepherd checks and 36-inch fast black lawn. R. Seril & Co., 486 Broadway, New York.

COATS, SUITS.—Specially priced; immediate delivery; pompoms, plush, velour, broadcloth, fur trimmed, better grades. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st. Chelsea 3789.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, snappy, fur-trimmed, ladies' velour and broadcloth coats; also plain styles at rock bottom prices. S. Emanuel & Co., 43 West 27th. Farr 5154.

COATS. — Bolivias, silvertones, pompoms, velours, broadcloths, velours du Nords, plain and fur-trimmed. $16.50 to $45; immediate delivery. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 W. 27th.

COATS of every description; our best sellers, including the newest chicken styles in Taupes and Burgundy, for immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobbers only; immediate delivery; all lined coats, coney collars, $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frachtman Co., 33 East 9th St.

COATS.—2,000 chicken models for immediate delivery; velours, plushes, kerseys, chevtots; all colors; prices $5 up. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

CLOAKS, ladies' cloth coats, coney collars and cuffs, fur buttons, fur edging; sacrifice, $14 cash. Liberty Cloak, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—Special prices broadcloths, velours, fur trimmed; immediate delivery. S. Horwitz & Co., 26 East 20th. Gram. 5408.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth, and velour coats, very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur trimmed, on rack for immediate delivery; prices right. L. Schwarts & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, pompom, velours, and plushes; exceptional values. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS, plush and cloth, fur-trimmed, for immediate delivery; prices reasonable. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st St.

COATS.—Girls' coats, 2 to 6, 7 to 10, 8 to 14; big quantity to close our cheap. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 61 East 11th St.

COATS.—Velour coats, fur-trimmed, all colors, for immediate delivery. Reikes & Hantman, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Kerseys and velours, fur trimmed, to close out, cheap; also other good values. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Large assortment of ladies' and misses' fur-trimmed coats, to close out. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed velour, pompom; immediate delivery; also suits. Stein & Schoneceit, 140 West 22d.

COATS in snappy styles at popular prices; immediate delivery. Gordon Outer Garment Co., 28 West 20th St.

COATS.—Velour, broadcloth and plushes; reasonable prices; immediate deliveries. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth; regular and jobs; immediate delivery. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed coats, on the racks, for immediate delivery. I. Zelikow & Sons, 19 West 24th St.

COATS.—3,000 for immediate delivery, sizes 2-6 and 8-14, at a price. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Children's, Juniors', and Flappers, cloth and velvets, at popular prices. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Cloth, fur trimmed; immediate delivery at right prices. Charles Cohen & Bros., 113 West 17th St.

COATS. — Fur-trimmed, burgundy, taupe, brown, and green, to close out. Horowitz & Sham, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—Three exceptionally snappy styles, sacrifice; sizes 2 to 6. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st.

COATS and suits, close out; velour coats and fur collars. Hering-Weinkrantz, 100 Greene St.

COATS.—2,000 fur collar, trimmed, ready for delivery. Philip Cohn, 129 West 29th St. Far. 5266.

COATINGS. — Velours, chinchillas, wool plushes. Mad. Sq. 2975. 1,182 Broadway, Room 802.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Stouts, chicken coats, immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 in. long, guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Plush coats for sales, fur-trimmed, belted, $10 to $15.25. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—1,000 plushes and velours, Burgundy shades, on racks. Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS, fur-trimmed, for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Wool, velour coats, half lined, $10.75. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—500 coats, with fur collars, to close out. Rubin & Braff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Pile fabric and pom pom to close below market value. Farragut 2648.

COATS.—Girls' cloth, 8-14, immediate delivery. Klein & Zimmerman, 20 East 12th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, on rack; very reasonable. Fenstersteck & Rosen, 35 W. 31st St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, to close out; great values. Trio Cloak & Suit Co., 39 West 32d.

COATS.—See special large fur collar, $10.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Ready with Spring line for jobbers; stripes, satins, and taffetas, $5 up; wonderful styles and prices. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St. Gramercy 4843.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, velvet evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—100 serge dresses to close out cheap; latest style; good values. S. & G. Rabinowitz, 17 East 22d.

DRESSES.—200 serges, silks, and Panamas to close out at low prices. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—100 dresses to close out; a sacrifice; silk and serges. Canterbury Dress Co., 27 West 24th.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk and serge to close out, sacrifice. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job all-wool jersey dresses, assorted colors, sizes. Royal Costume, 10 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey and serges; close out. Star Dress Manufacturing, 122 West 26th St.

DRESSES, Serges, Satins.—Lots 25, close out; finest assortment. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Serge, silk, velvet; wonderful values. Max B. Nonas, 18 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; close out, $7.50 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobs in washable stuffs, American Shirtwaist, 151 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges; close out at sacrifice. Jawitz, 130 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Serge and velvet, latest styles, close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—75 serges and jerseys, close out. Independent Dress, 159 West 25th St.

DRESSES. — Job of serge, velvet, party dresses to close, cheap. Subin, 36 W. 20th.

DRESSES.—Jobs, serge, silks and velvets. Winnegrad, 130 W. 25th, sixth floor.

DRESSES.—All wool French serges, close out $3.25. Schlang, 151 West 26th.

DRESSES, silk and serge, sold as job. Cohen & Folowan, 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Job of serge dresses, close out at sacrifice. Singer, 170 5th Av.

DRESSES.—200 serge and satin to close out. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES, new serges, to close out. Elegant Dress Co., 17 West 17th St.

FURS.—Misses' and children's sets; popular-priced goods at reasonable prices; immediate delivery. Kessler-Levy, 57-59 East 11th; uptown showroom 3 West 29th.

FURS.—Have about 3,000 natural and dyed squirrel; will close out at a sacrifice. M. Jaffe, 40 West 25th.

JEANS.—Hyde's middy twill, Stelman's York, below market prices. Fraites, Worth 248.

KERAMI.—Sidney Blumenthal's for sale at $7 per yard. Far. 2248.

KERAMI.—Sidney Blumenthal, 3 pieces at $7.50 net, Farragut 4868.

KERSEYS.—American 15020 and Wyandotte 422, all colors. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 9656.

KERSEYS 4X; other makes; navy, black, brown, green; large quantities. Madison Square 1864.

KERSEY.—Buckley and Cohen, style 140, black, for sale. Farragut 2347.

LOOPINES.—Forstman & Huffman 7487, all colors, $2.75 net. Mad. Sq. 3623.

MIXTURE SUITINGS. — Amory-Browne's Piccadilly plaids and blaze stripes. Telephone Spring 558.

MOLE STRIPS.—Three-inch Blumenthal's; will sell at a price. Farragut 2262.

NECKWEAR.—Jobs, all grades; big opportunity for cash buyers. J. Gold, 703 Broadway.

ORNAMENTS AND DECORATIONS for Christmas trees. Hair Specialty Co., 48 West 22d.

PLUSHES. — Peerless, $3.40; peco, $3.40; Esq., $3.60; Behring seal, $4.25; Kerami, Blumenthal's, $7.25; broadcloths, serges, at low prices. R. Smith & Co., Mad. Sq. 818.

PLUSHES.—Have on hand, immediate delivery, Peerless, Lapinex, and 1427, Sidney Blumenthal's; also Kerami, reasonable prices. Irko Woolen Co., 48 West 21st. Chelsea 9890.

PLUSHES. — Salt's Peco Esquimette and guaranteed sealette in quantities for immediate delivery below present mill prices. O 14 Times.

PLUSHES.—Peco plush, $3.25; taupe kersey, $2.25; burgundy velours, broadcloth. Farragut 2648.

PLUSHES.—Salts, peco and esquimette, plush to sell also, F. and H. Broadcloth, all colors. Greeley 876.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal's lapinex, $3.50; genuine kerami, $8. I. Arous & Sons. Farragut 3254.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette, Peerless, H. & H., Dobson; also Pearson 8041, cheap. Farr. 9812.

PLUSH.—Peerless Plo, very cheap. Finkelstein, 17 West 3d. Spring 6311.

POMPOM. — All shades; 11050 and other velours, plushes, peco, Esquimette; Peerless 1410. Spring 2571.

POM POM.—American 0816, all colors; also broadcloth. Mad. Sq. 8473.

POM POMS. — American 0816, brown and green. Farragut 2616.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—Pacific F. P. L. and Whitman 707 Gera serges in colors. J. M. Gould, Prince George Hotel.

RAINCOATS.—Ladies' tweed to close out very cheap. Model Raincoat Co., 135 W. 26th St.

RUBBERIZED materials for army novelties. Merit Co., 67 Hope St., Brooklyn. Stagg 67.

SERGES.—36-inch, 50-inch, and 54-inch, all wool and cotton warp; C. S. G., W. S. G., S. B. G. L. 3650, 2054; K. S. 1210, Amesbury 1855, 87, 5500, 4040; M. F. L., V. S. L., C. S., G. P. S., F. S. G., W. F., W. F. X.; also Oxfords and broadcloths. Gramercy 2901-2.

SERGES.—Gera 7003, Garfield's 538, and Juilliard's 54280 for sale. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Madison Sq. 9656.

SERGE.—200 pieces navy 7614 serge at a price. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

SERGES.—Juilliard 4408 and 54280. Telephone Farragut 3986.

SILKS.—Specially priced Georgettes, crepe de chines, taffetas. Senner & Freedman, 432 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 6277.

SILKS.—Exceptional values, all trades, immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

SILK DRESSES.—A job of 100 silk dresses very reasonable. Selecto Dress, 116 W. 29th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—For export and domestic trade; carded or bulk; all sizes, fine quality; low prices. Gramercy 4461.

SPANGLES and trimming; quantity on hand; good lot for evening dresses. Apply Room 821, 1,133 Broadway.

STOLES, Capes, plush and kerami, muffs to match in fur effects, headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SUITS.—100 of the better kind; 1-3 off; worth investigation by a profitable suit sale. Isadore Levy & Co., 148 Madison Av.

SUITS.—150 fur-trimmed suits to close out, also coats; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 147 West 22d.

SUITS.—Big job of velvet suits to close out very cheap. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 West 19th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SUITS.—Spring suits and coats ready for the jobbing trade; popular prices. M. Kananack, 129 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Spring suits of the better grade now ready for inspection. Belle Cloak and Suit Co., 159 West 25th.

SUITS AND COATS of the better grade to close out. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 24th St.

SUITS. — Desirable merchandise, close out. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st St.

SUITS, 100 navy broadcloth, to close out. Jacob Bernstein, 63 West 36th St.

VELOURS.—American 11050 and Wyandotte, all colors; also Burgundy. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Madison Square 9656.

VELOURS.—Light weight plum, Burgundy, Pekin, navy, brown, green. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1265.

VELOUR.—U. S. 153, 25 pieces, good assortment, $2.30 net, cash. A. Orently, 7 West 22d St. Gramercy 1600.

VELOURS.—Lightweight Pekin, navy, Burgundy, taupe, plum. Levensohn & Satz. Mad. Sq. 1295.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight Burgundy, navy, brown, green, taupe. Levensohn & Satz. Mad. Sq. 1267.

VELOURS.—0359, 15020 botany, F. & H. broadcloths, Salt's velours du Nord. Mad. Sq. 3121.

VELOURS, Bockman's Yosemite, style 2665, 2 Copenhagene, 1 rust, and 1 green. Chelsea 9774.

VELOURS.—American velours for sale. I. Arbus & Sons. Farragut 3354.

VELOURS 15002 American, 2 black and 3 brown. Spring 1619.

VELOURS.—A. W. Co. 0359, in assorted colors. Farragut 8093.

VELOURS.—Rideing, $2.05; coating Brown, $1.50 net. Farragut 4865.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9780.

VELVETEEN.—Narrow wale corduroy, 36 inch wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

VELVETEENS, 24, 27, 36 inch, navy, brown, green, and black. Farragut 3290.

VENETIANS, all colors, 32 and 36 inches wide. Franco Silk Mills, Inc., 36 West 25th St. Farragut 3464.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine waists, embroidery and lace trimmed, at $18 a dozen in stock for delivery. Belmore Waist Co., 27 West 24th St.

WAISTS.—Georgette waists to close out cheap. Deutschman, 15 West 20th St.

WAISTS.—Job of $16.50 cotton waists. Rialto Waist Co., 200 West 21st St.

WASH SATINS.—Large quantities, ivory and flesh, 75c. to $1.30; immediate delivery; also Georgette, charmeuse, &c. Henry J. Jackson, 17 Madison Av. Tel. 7598 Mad. Sq.

WOOLENS offered below market value: Buckley and Cohen Burella 372 Taupe; Clarke and Cohen Velour 0230 Green and Brown; Lymansville Cheviot 306 Green; William Ayres Zibeline plaids 5020, all colors; Folwell Serge 1830 Garnet. Gramercy 5174.

WOOL JERSEY (Rudolph Schreiber's) for sale; all colors. Samuels & Levine, 12 West 31st.

WOOL JERSEY.—All-wool jersey, to close out. Royal Costume, 19 West 21st.

Help Wanted.

COMMISSION MEN to carry known brand of men's belts; excellent opportunity. Wertheimer & Co., 33 Union Square West.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN — Account wanted by experienced salesman covering West and Middle West many years; personal following among big department stores and jobbers; fancy goods suitable for their wants; commission only. N 317 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Live wire, very well known among resident buyers department stores, seeks connections cotton goods, women's wear house; make investment if necessary. W 45 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .5¾@5½ per cent. for the best names
Saturday .5¾@6½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Upholstery and Tapestry.

The season thus far in upholstery and tapestry is said to have kept up in volume with the high record of last year. According to reports, plain and figured velvets have been the best sellers. Mohair plushes and other pile fabrics have also been good. In colors the familiar red and green shades of former years have been more or less neglected, it is said, for blue, gray, mulberry, beaver, and havane. As a whole, a much better grade of merchandise has been sold this year than last. Striped hangings have become very popular in attractive color combinations matching the flower designs in upholstery.

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All Waist Shades Sell.

The popularity of the darker suit shades in women's waists which has been so pronounced for some time, is not, however, causing the neglect of the lighter shades. White, various shades of pink, flesh color, and orange are very much in favor according to reports from the trade, and sales records are thus constantly growing larger. The fine lingerie waist which has been somewhat neglected for a time, also is said to be coming back into the limelight.

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Wide Appeal of Motor Coats.

Automobile coats for women in mixed tweeds and other fabrics have been one of the best items in the Fall trade, according to local manufacturers. They are said to be coming into general use for walking and out-of-town wear as well as for motoring. Coats which have been treated to various waterproofing processes seem to be among the favorites in these lines. In styles, the loose, flowing lines with the belted effect prevail. Modified military trimmings, such as the large army color, cartridge decorations on the lapels, and buttons with crossed guns are quite popular.

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Smith Company Makes Prices.

Prices on the Spring lines of carpets and rugs of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company were made here yesterday. Those on merchandise to be made up showed advances of about 10 per cent. over the quotations which prevailed on April 23 last, while those for goods already in stock remained the same as the April figures. A considerable quantity of rugs and carpets also was offered at special prices, which averaged about 7½ per cent. below the quotations on stock goods. All orders were taken with the understanding that prices are subject to change without notice, and that they are accepted subject to war conditions and the ability of the company to deliver stock goods by Dec. 31 and new goods by April 1 next. The attendance at the opening was large, with the best buying apparently being done on the "jobs" and the cheaper lines of stock goods.

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Prices Firm on Gray Goods.

Prices continued firm on gray goods in the local market yesterday, but that fact did not deter buyers from covering themselves further on goods wanted for delivery through the rest of this year and the first quarter of next. There was a large demand for 30 and 37 inch drills which, though sellers were not willing to go into details about, were said to have sold at substantial figures. Among the sheeting sales were four-yard, 48 squares, at 13 cents, and 40-inch 4.25-yard goods at the same price. There was no marked feature to business in printcloths, though sales were made for this year on 38½-inch 60-48s at 9¾ cents, and on 64-60s in the same width, for early 1918 shipment, at 10¾ cents. Sateens and twills continued to sell in a large way. Printcloth prices closed at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	*15¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	11c
39-inch, 72-76s	*14¼c	38½-inch, 68-56s	10½c
39-inch, 68-72s	12½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	8c

*Asked.

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Increase Helped Collar Sales.

Now that sufficient time has elapsed to get a line on the effect which the recent increase in collar prices has had on business, well-known manufacturers here report that it was generally stimulating. The saving represented to the consumer when three or more collars were bought at one time has encouraged most men to purchase in quantities. This incentive was lacking on the old retail price of 15 cents "straight." Advance sales of collars for Spring have been very large, and little difficulty in obtaining deliveries of the fabrics required to make them is anticipated by the big concerns. Soft collars have sold in a large way, but with some houses, even under these circumstances, they cut rather a small figure when compared with the amount of business done in starched ones. One thing about soft collars, however, is that they have now reached the staple stage and are selling more or less freely all through the year.

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Cheap Suits Neglected.

Women's suits of the better grades have been in fair demand during most of the Fall months, according to reports from a number of local manufacturers. But in the cheaper grades, while the first six or eight weeks were good, the last few weeks have seen a falling off in orders that materially pulls down the record for the season. The Middle West is said not to have felt this as much as have the Eastern markets, where there has been a more pronounced trend toward coats and dresses. The "coat-dress," too, has been instrumental in the slackened suit demand in New York City.

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Says Sisal Cannot Replace Jute.

Contrary to what was recently said on the possibility of sisal fibre replacing jute in the manufacture of bags, a well-known member of the local burlap trade holds that it cannot be done in a way sufficiently large to make it commercially worth while. "Granting that there was enough sisal fibre raised to supply the normal demand for jute, which I doubt," he said, "where would the yarns be woven into cloth? Surely there are not mills enough in Yucatan for the purpose, if there are any at all. The mills in this country that could do this work are so few that only a very small part of this market's current needs could be supplied, as they average many million yards a month. Why, it would take five years to build mills enough in this country to replace the Calcutta burlaps that come here."

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Burlap Trading Is Checked.

The abnormally high levels at which burlaps are now quoted in this market, as a result of the increased scarcity growing out of the active buying in the latter part of last week and the present paucity of afloat goods, has put a sharp check on business. The nominal quotation on 10½-ounce, 40-inch goods here yesterday was 21 cents, with 8-ounce goods of the same weight held nominally at 16. Ten and 7½-ounce 40s were quoted from 10 to 15 points lower. Late reports from the primary markets again told of an advancing tendency in prices, with the outlook for increased shipments dark. An unconfirmed report received here during the day told of the sinking of a burlap-laden Japanese steamer, bound for Seattle, off the Pacific Coast.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; Miss M. Knapp, jewelry, gloves; 37 W. 20th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—S. Sparborg; H. M. Sparborg, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ALTOONA.—W. F. Gable & Co.; Miss Plank, embroideries; W. F. Gable, housefurn. goods; 230 5th Av.

ATLANTA—Ridley-Yates Co.; F. D. Yates, gen. mdse.; 320 B'way.

BALTIMORE—C. J. Benson & Co.; C. J. Benson, carpets; Cumberland.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. H. Reed, rugs, carpets; 2 West 37th.

BALTIMORE—S. H. Ronecker, woolens; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, dry goods; M. M. Kirchenbaum, women's ready-to-wear; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; W. Walker, furn. goods; T. Betts, hosiery; G. R. Gardner, ribbons, laces; 212 5th Av.

BOISE, Idaho—Falk Wholesale Co.; L. F. Falk, hosiery, gloves, notions, furn. goods; 395 B'way.

BOSTON—" Butler's"; J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

BOSTON—A. Shuman; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. C. Ross, rugs; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—W. Levy, hosiery, knit underwear, sweaters; Grand.

BOSTON—Gilchrist So.; J. N. Jowett, trimmed millinery; Room 602, 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Barrett, machine-made dresses; Mrs. Whitbeck, misses' dresses; Mr. Long, men's hats, caps, basement; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Reardon, kimonos, house dresses; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Cooper, general buyer; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Rafield, children's, junior's, girls' coats, dresses; Mr. Hoch, millinery; Mr. Kronthal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Tripp, skirts; Mr. Schroeder, under muslins; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; Miss Lahty, lace goods; L. E. Emery, cotton underwear, petticoats; H. Whitney, music; F. Ruggles, children's hosiery; B. E. Taylor, general mdse.; E. Randall, men's hats; F. Pendergast, silks; Mr. Hawkins, representing; J. T. Reed, women's hosiery, knit underwear; J. A. Keough, men's clothing; J. J. O'Day, millinery; G. W. Little, carpets; E. A. Brown, auto livery; C. H. Ward, women's hosiery, knit underwear; P. E. McHugh, dress goods, silks; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; H. B. Norton, shoes; 116 W. 32d.

BRIDGEPORT—Howland Dry Goods Co.; J. S. Greening, rugs, carpets; 404 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; Mr. Leurs, rugs; 105 Grand.

BRIDGEPORT—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. F. Wilson, linens, white goods; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; C. H. Nearing, shoes; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; H. D. Hosmer, carpets; 106 Grand.

BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; C. H. Nearing, shoes; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. F. Hunter, boys' clothing; 2 West 20th; Brostell.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; J. J. Glaser, knit underwear, hosiery; 470 4th Av.

CHATTANOOGA—Model Shop; M. Feld, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way; Aberdeen.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Sc

TO PUT DUTCH SHIPS IN OUR SERVICE SOON

Washington Understands War Trade Board Is Near an Agreement with Holland.

FIRM ON EMBARGO POLICY

Shipments to European Neutrals Will Be Allowed Only to Supply Their Immediate Needs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Reports were heard here today that the Dutch tonnage now tied up in New York harbor and other seaports by order of the War Trade Board may soon be put into service under an agreement between the board and the Holland Government. Official confirmation is lacking. It can be stated, however, that there is to be no weakening of the embargo policy which has forbidden shipments of foodstuffs and fodder to Holland or other northern neutral countries, while it might be used to give aid to Germany.

Shipments will be permitted to enter those countries only when the bottom of the grain bins are in sight and the cattle herds reduced to the point where, under the terms of any agreement which may be reached, aid to the enemy would mean actual suffering at home. Jan. 1 had been set as the earliest date when shipments might begin, and even then adverse reports from agents of this Government abroad would result in renewed restrictions.

It is understood that the War Trade Board has insisted that any of the Dutch vessels released must be chartered to American interests and subject to the new charter rates. One proposition which has been considered, according to an unofficial report, includes the use of one-third of the tonnage in the coastwise trade, one-third in transatlantic trade with the Allies, and one-third in trade between the United States and Holland, on condition that certain cargoes be transported to Belgium.

Thousands of head of cattle already have been killed in Holland, it is reported, because of the lack of fodder, caused by the American embargo, and undoubtedly large quantities of the meats have found their way into Germany. But this has been the logical result of the embargo policy and will supply only temporary aid to the Germans, instead of a steady flow of fats, which is the greatest need of the armies and civilian population of the Central Powers.

It is understood that the acceptance of American charter rates has been one of the points which has stood in the way of an agreement. It is probable that the cargoes now on board the Dutch ships will be unloaded and distributed for consumption in this country. Some of the vessels would be put into the trade with Argentina to bring cargoes of wheat to America. Through bunker coal arrangements, the movements of the vessels would be absolutely controlled.

It has been reported in some quarters that Holland feared the effect in Germany of a step which would put the major part of the 300,000 tons or more of shipping held up here into trade that would aid the United States and her Allies, and in that connection the most strenuous efforts were made by the Holland Commissioners to obtain favorable terms.

On the other hand, the owners of the vessels have been steadily losing money, and were made to realise that there would be no relenting on the part of the War Trade Board from its original position. The owners, it is said, were becoming restless, because of the heavy losses involved and the fact that there was no evidence that the United States would give way. A few of the vessels have been chartered to American interests and have slipped quietly out of the harbors, but up to the present time, at least, the status of most of the tonnage has remained the same as it was on July 15, when the embargo went into effect.

There has been no official announcement, and members of the War Trade Board have refrained from discussion of the negotiations which have been going on. Holland has held out as persistently up to this date at least as the American Government, while the cargoes were rotting in the holds of the ships.

The question of the legal right of the United States to seize the ships and cargoes even has come up, but the Government has held back from this action pending the hope of an agreement along the lines it has suggested, despite the increasing demand for tonnage.

Samson Loses Reinstatement Suit.

Leon Samson, the former student of the College of the City of New York who was dismissed for participating in a pacifist demonstration on the campus, following an address by Major Gen. Leonard Wood last Spring, yesterday lost his suit against the College Trustees to compel them to reinstate him. Justice Newburger, who heard the case, declined to go into the merits of the controversy because of a ruling that Samson's request for reinstatement must be made to the State Commissioner of Education.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Pfoh<West Elec RR.
Ugovitch<Farmers Ins
Scott<DeVinne (2.)
Drain<Manh Stm Bky
Ercoli<NY. W & B Ry
Sloppoloni<White Plains Modern Laby.
Tschantre<West Elec RR.
Rakity<Union Ry.
Pardette<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Rykszynski<Mackey.
Gregonis<Phila &
Reading C & I Co.
Paolillo<Union Ry Co.
Monahan<NY C RR
McKenna<same.
Buchanan<Dickson & Turnbull.
Garlisch<NY C R R
Washburn<White.
Romard<Cahill.
Spear<NY, NH & H RR.
Martonovitch<Port Chester Baking Co.
Jammo<Frankenberg.
Moore<NY City Inter Ry.
Whaley<NY, NH & H RR.

Highest number reached on call 530.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

Village of Larchmont<Mile Stone Rd Co.
Larchmont Park, Abrahams<Abrahams.

The following causes must be ready or marked over to another day:

Winkler<Gainsborg.
Bornhoeft<Bornhoeft.
Worthington<Worthington.
Hintz<Danner.
Pape<Friede.
Sterne<Jennings.
Hantz<Danner.

Highest number reached on call, 489.

County Court.

Young, C. J.

Miller<West Elec RR.
Flinn<Springsteel.
Sabshein<Sinclair.
Moore<West Elec RR.
Sommer<Rauh.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:

Bernard Hecht,
Alice F Moffatt.
Henry Willy.
Annie E Wooley.

Executor's acctg.:

Claire R Phillips,
Henry Villard.
George C Park,
Lewis W Spaulding,
Emily G Smith,
Louise Schilling,
Morris Lewine,
Howell Dobbs.

Order to show cause:

Helen M Rendsburg.

Petition for adm'n:

Ida Jacobs.

Administ'r's acctg.:

Barbara C Tompkins.

Guardian's acctg.:

Maud A Brookfield.

Petition to compel accounting:

William Gernhardt.

Transfer Tax predgs:

Emma L De Nisco,
Bridget O'Keefe,
Joseph F Daly,
Edna S Lutkins,
John F Condon.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.

Decker<McAvoy.
Heider<Voigt.
Sondberg, admr<S I R T Ry.
Garrity<Varuna Invest
Pechulis<Phila &
Read C & I Co.
Becker<Chester Hill Auto Service Co.
Pace<West Elec RR
Saxon<Finch Ry.
Johnson<Yonkers RR.
Merone<West Elec RR
Williams<Bauman.
Ost<Wortheim.
Pettite<N Y C RR.
Shaw<same.
Roberts<same.
Mt Kisco Bottling Co<Bruen.
Carpenter<Wright.
Petrocski<Stuhl.
Alexander<Chase.
Brodwick<Colonial Coal Co.
Wagert<West Elec RR
Riddick<Jackson.
Sause<West Elec RR.
Auer<Teschner.
Hapgood<Hastings Homes.
Yoccolo<NY C RR.
Eibell<Treuer.
Powers<West Elec RR
Lamberger<Barone.
Gardner<Retagne Co.
Zaborowska<S I Mid Ry. (2.)
Tonofsky<Straber.
Driscoll<S I R T RR.
Eadie<Monohan.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Smith, JJ.—Emergency motions at 2 P. M.

Wells & Newton Co<Lorence Realty Co.
People<Bisbee.
May<Heidelberg Bros.
Norman<Federal Mining & Smelting Co.
Goodin<Silverstein.
Naylor<Variety, Inc.
Clark<same.
Kirk La Shelle Co<Paul Armstrong.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Sturla<Standard Gas Light Co.
Mulligan<F M Etzel Co. Inc.
Johnson<Cole.
Flynn<White Fireproof Con Co.
Lane<Schmidt.
Brown<Cleve Tr Co.
Fleming<Fleming.
Dumaul<Silberberg.
Schwartz<Weiss.
Re Sutton.
Pion <Schuchmacher.
Strauss<Miller.
James<Raymond, (2.)
New Jersey Cent RR<Getto.
CNY<Wohl, South & Co.
Ellner<Reich.
Carnell<Chelsea Exchange Bank.
Cloak Oper Un<German Sav Bk, (2.)
Van Raven<Paramount Pictures Co.
Hyatt<Hammond.
Von Maltzahn<Burden.
Silver<Marshall.
Gatti<Lumbia.
Silver<Marshall.
He Henrich, (Haag.)
Emigrant Ind Sav Bank<Goldberg.
Fleckman<Devitt.
Bounaci<West El RR.
McIntyre<NY C RR.
Scopino<Scopino.

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Henry Willy.
Annie E Wooley.

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William Gernhardt.

Transfer Tax predgs:

Emma L De Nisco,
Bridget O'Keefe,
Joseph F Daly,
Edna S Lutkins,
John F Condon.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Re Reed.
Re Gifford for compensation.
Re Heinze-Fullerton.
Same<Empire Kaolin.
Dornin<Dornin.
Lester<Lester.
Robertson<Robertson.
Re Schafer.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—190—The St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. et al., appits., v. the U.S. and I. C. C.—Decree affirmed.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

34—The U.S. for the use of T. H. Kessler & Co., plain., v. Title Guaranty & Surety Co.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed with costs, and cause remanded.

35—E. O. Ellison, plain., v. City of La Moure et al., and 36—D. Lloyd, plain., v. same.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

150—E. W. Moran, plain., v. Central Rd. Co. of N. J.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed with costs.

350—H. Bell, as adrx. of G. Bell, deceased, plain., v. the C. & O. Ry. Co.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed with costs.

306—W. A. Trogler et al., appts., v. the U. S. et al.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Original.—Ex parte in the matter of Annie S. Simons, pet., motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus or other appropriate relief granted, and rule to show cause ordered, returnable Dec. 10 next.

220—The Symington Co., pet., v. The Nat. Malleable Castings Co. et al.—Motion to advance for hearing with No. 170 granted.

268 and 269—H. A. Oetjen, plain., v. Central Trust Co.—Motion to advance for hearing with No. 119 granted.

440—H. J. Gunning et al., plain., v. P. Morrison et al.—Motion to advance for hearing with No. 147 granted.

603—Ray Consol. Copper Co., plain., v. D. Veasey.—Motion to advance for hearing after No. 162 granted.

378—New York Life Ins. Co., plain., v. L. F. Dodge.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

742—Hartford Life Ins. Co., pet., v. N. M. Johnson.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Mo. Supreme Court granted.

542—A. Sandoval et al., pet., v. I. C. Pfeuffer et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

619—C. M. Simpson, pet., v. The U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

721—Great Northern Ry. Co., pet., v. The U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

735—J. E. Baldwin, pet., v. The U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

736—The People of Porto Rico, pet., v. E. Wys.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Porto Rico Supreme Court denied.

727—Same v. A. Berrios.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Porto Rico Supreme Court denied.

729—C. Ramirez, pet., v. the People of Porto Rico.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Porto Rico Supreme Court denied.

741—H. Bradley Davidson et al., pet., v. the E. F. Brooks Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia denied.

743—Southern Ry. Co., pet., v. T. Young.—Petition for writ of certiorari to S. Car. Supreme Court denied.

745—M. O. Llewellyn et al., pet., v. the State of New Mexico.—Petition for writ of certiorari to N. Mex. Supreme Court denied.

50—Union Oil Co. of Cal., plain., v. S. R. Smith.—Passed, to be restored to call pursuant to Sec. 9, Rule 26, on motion of Mr. Penfield, in behalf of counsel.

48—San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R. Co., plain., v. the U. S.—Submitted.

39—The U. S. appt., v. Cal. Bridge and Const. Co.; and 40—Cal. Bridge and Const. Co., appt., v. the U. S.—Argument continued for the U. S. and concluded for Cal. Bridge and Const. Co.

30—E. S. Wear, impleaded sub-nom. The Wear Sand Co. et al., plain., v. the State of Kansas ex rel S. M. Brewster, Attorney General.—Argued.

42—American Radiator Co., plain., v. J. F. Rogge, admr., &c.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 13: Nos. 42, 43, 44, 46, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, and 57.

Southern District.

COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Before Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Beard<Tug Flannery.
P R R Ry<Sherman.
Re Salmon.
Eastman Kodak<Nat Park Bk.
Howe<US ex rel Sawisky.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Court opens in Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Pidcock<L & R Ry.
Hammerschlag Mfg Co<Import & T Nat B.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—Court opens in Room 323, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A.M.—Jury Calendar.

Case on—Monk<Lehigh V RR.
No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.

For call:

Hatchi, Braun & Co<SS Adda.
Luecders & Co<same.
Marine Insur Co<same
London Assur Corp<same.
Fire Wash Ins<same.
St Paul F & Mar Ins Co<same.
Federal Ins Co<same.
Henry Heide<same.
Whitten Co<same.
Jackson & Co<same.
Sea Insur Co<same.
Sea Villacian<SS Virginia.
Jamison<Str Winchester.
Benham<Stmtug Mahoney.
Granger<SS Anglo-Saxon.
Welton<SS Chepstow Castle & ano.
Hurley<Stmtug Libbie Mulvaney & ano<King Paint Mfg Co, &c.
Meslck & Mesick<Ell B Conine & ano.
Morrell Co<same.
Testut<SS Van der Dyck, &c.
Nordvick<SS Anglo-Mexican.
Stand Un Mar Ins<Pinillos I Y Ca S en C.
Comi Un Assur<same.
Stand Mar Ins<same.
Sea Insur Co<same.
Stand Mar Ins<same.
Sea Insur Co<same (2)
Wright & Cob Ltg Co<Stmtug Aurora.
Kennedy<Barkentine John C Meyer.
McAvoy<Stmlighter National.
Tracy<Stmlighter Rudolph Bros.
Schuyler & ano<Sch George Churchman.
Tietjen & Lang D D<Str Trinidad.
Carroll Towing Line<Stmlighter Mary J. Shirk<SS Atlanta.
(Clyde SS Co.)
Leach<Nor Sh Gravel.
Reichert Tow Line<Powerbt Pure Oil 5.
McWilliams<L J Bushey & ano.
Cokey et al<Sch Margaret.
Comi Coal Co<Stm Canaibt J C Austin.
Stanwood Tow<Stmtug J K Cowen (B&ORR)
Comi Coal<Randolph Dugnon Can Co<Nor Shore Gravel Co.
Ramberg Iron Wks<Maryanne.
Fuller<SS Capri.
Evans<same.
Ledesma<Amer Line.
Fliers<SS Sitoenbondo
O'Boyle & ano<Habirshaw Elec Cable Co.
Raisala et al<SS Patris, (her engines.)
Motyer et al<SS Clifton.
Eintracht et al<Stm Yacht Ranger.
Keller et al<Lighter Seven Brothers.
O'Brien Bros<Stmtug P RR 34.
Bartley<Dredge Erie.
Chirallo & Bros<E S Briggs & 1,260 barrels of oil.
L V Tran<SS Baron Jedburgh.

For trial, at 10:30 A. M.:

O'Day<CNY.

DISTRICT COURT, Howe, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

US<Walnum (on trial)
Same<Stica.
Same<Nardillo.
Same<Deane.
Same<Jones.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar.

Marl Masur,
Elia Gavin,
Bernard Crilly,
Mazie Hartford,
L. Szilagyi,
Maria M. Farrice,
Charles Sovereign,
William T. Bull,
Martha Barringer,
Mary E. Pollion,
Mary A. Partland,
Abraham Teicher,
Annie Lee,
Anna M. McGirr, inf.,
Charlotte M. Lord,
Kate London, infant,
Julius London,
Samuel London,
Kopel London,
James W. Finney,
Mamie Hughes, infant,
Gladys Loeb,
Montgomery Crane,
Evelyn Crane,
Rose M. O'Neil,
Amelia G. Cutter,
Mary F. Tone,
Elliott L. Smith,
William H. Deal,
Henry A. Smith,
Samuel Schwartz,
H. Mok. Fernday,
Andrew J. O'Leary.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested will: Katherine Faulhaber.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Kendall<Holmes.
Apfelbaum & Apfelbaum<Buchan.
F S James & Co<Commi Nat F I Co. (2.)
Perfect Goodwin Co<Am Press Assn.
Domb<Greenberg.
Hersch<Lossoff.
Rosalind Rty Co<Western Ins Co (2.)
Wohlgemuth<Fodor.
O'Hara<Dort.
Jenkins<Am Central Ins Co.
Same<Glens Falls Ins Co.
Green<Mtge Associates.
Gregg<Farnsworth (2)
Killen<Hopfensack.
Latner<Rosenkrents.

PART II.—Hamburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Becher<Outerbridge.
Newark Cheese Co<Heller.
Cardile<Seopelliti.
Leef<U S Fid & G Co.
Viertel<U S R T.
Mulhern<Ruppert.
Beitch<Cons Gas Co.
Schechtman<Alaska Chemical Co.
Harris<Rosenfield.
Sterman<Rodman.
Lenhard<Mutual Life.
Bruccia<NY Murphy Const Co.
Engel<Weingart.
Blaumer<Davis.
Levitsky<Abramowitz.
Moreland Oper Co<Knickerbocker.
Sylvia Waist Co<West Side Wirehouse Co.
Halperin<Federbusch.
McArdle<Christal.
Patten Brown Co<Station Const Co.
Mitz<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Geller<same.
Dandridge<Elite Amus Co.
Fenster<Mozar.
Abelson<Kaplan.
Laidhold<Morse.
Blakely Printing Co<Rabyn Kandor.
Forzaglia<Rera Rty Co
Morrissey<Anderson.
Schneider<Wilking Trucking Co.
Rosenbaum<Rega Rty Co.
Klein<Rega Rty Co.
McGill<Darcy & Welford.
Bellanto<Int R T.
Fisher<Schuyler Garage.
Glassman<N Y Rys.
Manuta<Lazar.
Siegel<Goldman.
Schatz<Neufeld.
Alsing<United Syrup.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Ruffer<Harrie Dowie Co.
Sondheim<Weiss.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Part III.—La Fetra, commercial calendar.

Connes<McDonald.
Schlein<Walworth Bros, Inc.
Leserman<Schmeid.
Jakob<Werba.
Du Moulin<Newman.
Linderman<Liebler.
Zasanjian Studio, Inc<Cornell.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Honig<Benenson et al., (2)—Harry A. Smith, Matter of Fergen—Theodore M. Rohde, Re U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co.—J. Campbell Thompson, Municipal Liens Co.<Ball—Francis W. Pollack, Matter of Perfumes Reviera—John J. Lenahan.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Bamberger<Stern—Wm. Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Blodgett<Van Valin—James A. Lynch, Coles<Myger—Elek J. Ludvigh.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—W. Forbes Morgan, Jr.<Watson Vanderpoel—Herbert J. Goodwin. Mary M. Kearney<R. A. S. Realty Co.—Charles J. Briody.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Matter of Radcliffe Av.
Simpkins<Barrick Pub. Co.
White house<Biggart.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Watson Cont Co<Delson Cont Co.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.

Greenfield<So Blvd.
Eller<Union Ry.
Einhorn<Simmons.
Butler<Inter R T Co.
Sanz<West Elec RR.
McCormack<Inter R T Co. (2.)
Koetzsnitzer<same.
Slovak<Bogue.
Forsythe<Weimann.
Kitman<Gotlieb.
Kuss<Foran Fdny & Mfg Co.

Highest number reached in regular order 1123.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—..... J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Seliger<Hoffman.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Tierney, J. — Matter of Cavanagh—William A. Keating.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Rich, Blackmar, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Gutman<Waterbury.
People<Axelson.
Re Horton.
Ritacco<City of New Rochelle.
Dickerson<Erie RR.
Regan<Rhind.
Re Rendensburg.
Duckett<Harrison.
Gallagher<O'Keefe.
Purcell<Van Cott.
Duryea<Murray Hill Co.
Steel<Norton.
Re Terry.
Jeffards<Carr.
Ellwit<CNY.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Re Baer Bros (Gill Soap Co.)
Patey<Spencer.
Tuhna<Tuhna.
Re Burrough Av (Tiedale.)
Eichler<Scully.
Goldstein<Cropsey.
Steer<Belowsky.
H Newman<Thornton.
L Newman<same.
Rothaus<Rothaus.
Old Colony Trust Co<Fee.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

MacDonald<Mac-Donald.
Gaydica<M & G Contracting.
Wallach<Lapin.
Waters<Waters.
Bamberger<Trace.
Lundquist<Lundquist.
Liberty<Albers.
Audley<Audley.
Aurach<Greenberg.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 360.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.

Re Clara Belden, an alleged incompt.
Fallacara<C I & B RR.
Wetmore<Smith.
Waldron<Quimby.
Hamman<NY Con RR & ano.

Managed<C I & B RR
Hindley & Pendleton<Newman & Co (3 Cos.
Scott<D, L & W RR.
Kwasniewski<Kelly.
Dantziger<Betz.
Farrell<Mtg Hold Co.
Noonan<NY Cons RR.
Gallagher<Adikes.
Regan<Atl Staved Co.
Fuessler<Ward Baking Co.
Mann & ano<Rechnitz et al.
Bernstein<Wells Fargo Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Rodriguez<B H RR.
Ballenbach<Campbell Milk Co.
Ballard<Nassau RR.
Ziegler<Washburn.
Jena<B H RR.
Mott<Lewis.
Stark<Interb R T.
Miller<Phillips.
Hughes<Dry Dock Sav Inst et al.
Barber<Int R T.
Hanlon<Schaefer Co.
Mackey<Ill Surety Co.
Murphy<C I & B RR.
Kantrowitz<Sobelson.
Siegel & ano<Hulett.
Barnett<Steeplechase Park Co.
Mott<Ostrander.
Collins<CNY.
Dalton<CNY & ano.
Murphy<Bordens Condensed Milk Co & ano.
Zimmet<Rubinson.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2851.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Will of:

Meta E Hendenkranz.

Administration of:

Bridget Walsh.
Peter Cunningham.
Daniel Runyon,
James M Brookfield.
Levine<Hauben.
Singer<Ploutt.
Donovan<Solomon.
Bleyfeder<Sicilian Asp Pav Co.
Diamond<Shortland.

CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Landay<Rosen.

Case on.

Stouffer<Lusders.
Christie<O Frommel & Bro. Inc.
Kreisel<Majestic Silk Mills.
Sherman Nat Bank<Strauss.
Garza<Dominguez.

Case on.

Murcott<same.
Bogart<N Y C & H R RR.
Wallis<Eagle Loan.
Nat Nat Sugar Co.
Koczenass<Lehigh Cement Co.
Finn<B H RR.
Miklass<Penn RR.
Flanagan<Nassau RR.
Modzelewski<Liebmann's Sons Co.
Geier<N Y Meat Co.
Case<Young Corp.
Miers<Woods.
Lowell<Williams.

Case on.

Newhouse<Schundler & Descola (2.)
Amer Gas Machine Co<Yelton.
Duhigg<McHugh.
McCarthy<McCarthy.
Re Rosetta (Brogan.)
People ex rel Murray (Connolly & ano.)
Berwin<Solomon.
Wyanoak Pub Co<McCollough.

Case on.

Johansen<Mindermann
Hitzegrad<Gordon,
Steffan<B<H RR.
Jensen<Gaquin.
McShane<Bartley.
Suckan<NY Cons RR.
Tatarsky<Demkay Rlty
Harris<Union Painless Dentists.
Hanson<B H RR.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Fawcett, J.

Engel<McCann.
Levison<B, Q & Sub RR.
Wolf<B H RR.
Norby<same.
Indelicate<NY Cons RR.
Geraghty<Liggett Co.
Zukowski<B H RR.
Noonan<N Y Cons RR
Fazio<Creem Co.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—Part I.—At 10 A. M.

Garofolo, an infant<B H RR.
Stemberg<Stemberg.
Schwartz<C I & B RR.
Loughenty, an inf<Salt, as extx.
Allen<NY Con RR.
Gellman<Marks.

Those following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Merlico, an inf<Empire Bottling Wks.
Neuer<Maklia.
Brunza<Witte.
O'Loughlin<Mackey et al.
Aarons<R T Sub Con.
Leavy, an inf<Grellich
Grunfelder<NY Rys Co
Moore<B, Q C & S RR
Marlowe, an inf<Wolf
Holden, admx<Pringle

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2015. Cases will be added each day from day calendar of Oct. 25.

Naughton Con Co<Oscanyan.
Sheputis, an inf<Hecht
Berg<B, Q Co & S RR
Uhrin<42d St, Man & St N Av Ry.
Dorney<Rutherford Rubber Co.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Guggenheim<Guggenheim (2.)
Kirk<Andrews.
Madden<Madden.
Bernstein<Bernstein.

Undefended divorces:

Gates<Gates.
Markowski<Markowski.
McDermott<McDermott.
Keating<Keating.
Leavens<Leavens.

Preferred causes:

Re Sisson<Victor Hotel Co.
Same<Todd.

General calendar:

Kaldy<Jabbour.
Montagna<Cesareo.
Itarel<Maurer.
Gauert<Koch & Metals Nat Bank.
Mitchell<Seybel.
Raymond<Alexander.
Carter Tile Co<Ryan.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Pearce<Pearce.
Goldschmidt<Sachs.
Duer<Arnold.
Kremer<Littman.
Madden<Madden.
Arenson<Arenson.
Lyter<Lyter.
Stienen<Stienen.
Schnier<Lobl.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lee Tire Sales<Klohs.
Michaelis<Ayers.
Larcher<Terwilliger.
Klein<Burrough.
Clark<Stern.
Tiedemann<Gluckin.
Hartwell, Lester & Co<Busch.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wilson<Harper's Weekly Corp.
Shepherd<NY Rys.
Gormley<Greeley Sq Amuse Co.
Glass<C I & Bklyn. RR. (2.)

Stephens<Am Thermos Bottle Co.

Asch<same.
Bluhman<S. Asch Co, Inc.
Shapiro<Diamond.
Kiernan<Belt Line Ry Corp.
Kammin<Goldberg.
Hapcroft<5th Av Coach Co.
Sankowitz<Childs Co.
Schulsinger<Abels.
Kahn<Abeles.
Hofman<H S Realty.
Hahnoff<Hamlin.
Rolph<Mack.
Silberbauer<Wisconsin Cond Milk Co.
Gatteman<5th Av Coach Co.
Sohn<Wise.
Godnick<Int R T.
Spencer<Carlson.
Altmayer<Rickerson.
Humphreys<Ehret.
Beckman<NY Rys.
Nachman<NY Rys.
Smith<Meehan.
Newman<Bd of Education of CNY.
Denora<Bruner.
Gund<Metzger.
Wood<Dudley, Jr.
Goldhirsch<Tannenbaum.
Blasz<Berg.
Rosenfeld<Heinser.
Berman<Int R T.
Galbeck<Erdos.
Halnak<Grady.
Flynn<D, L & W RR.
Goldstein<Rosenberg.
Lambert<D, L & W RR
Lyon<McCord.
Barrett<NY & Q C Ry
Varese<Doktor.
Stone<Messemer.
N Newberger<NY.
L Newberg<same.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Nat Surety Co<Nat City Bank of Bklyn.
Garzilla<Rouchet.
Gallin<Allemania F I
Branower & Sons, Inc<Waldes.
Freund<London F Nov
Hyman<Kadt.
Laveant<Rofrando.
Mischner<Thalheim.
Johnston<Kelly.
Leifer<Gibbs.
Sexauer<Rodgers & H.
Voron<Voron & C, Inc
Bush, Beach & Gent<Reichard.
I R T<N E Cont Co.
N E Cont Co<CNY.
Pachinsky<Cook Linoleum.
Seaver<So Surety Co.
Benelari<Carpenter.
Stiles<Constable.
Featherstone<Fowler.
Harmon<Curtis.
McEvoy<Tide Water Oil Co.
Lorenzo<Travelers' Ins
Palmer<Einsettler.
Same<Scheftels.
Palmer<Buehler.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Cobb, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.
PART VI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Rugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Heckscher<Bayliss.
PART VIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Auerbach<Man Wreck Co.
PART XVII.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on
PART XVIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar.

Marl Masur,
Elia Gavin,
Bernard Crilly,
Mazie Hartford,
L. Szilagyi,
Maria M. Farrice,
Charles Sovereign,
William T. Bull,
Martha Barringer,
Mary E. Pollion,
Mary A. Partland,
Abraham Teicher,
Annie Lee,
Anna M. McGirr, inf.,
Charlotte M. Lord,
Kate London, infant,
Julius London,
Samuel London,
Kopel London,
James W. Finney,
Mamie Hughes, infant,
Gladys Loeb,
Montgomery Crane,
Evelyn Crane,
Rose M. O'Neil,
Amelia G. Cutter,
Mary F. Tone,
Elliott L. Smith,
William H. Deal,
Henry A. Smith,
Samuel Schwartz,
H. Mok. Fernday,
Andrew J. O'Leary.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested will: Katherine Faulhaber.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Kendall<Holmes.
Apfelbaum & Apfelbaum<Buchan.
F S James & Co<Commi Nat F I Co. (2.)
Perfect Goodwin Co<Am Press Assn.
Domb<Greenberg.
Hersch<Lossoff.
Rosalind Rty Co<Western Ins Co (2.)
Wohlgemuth<Fodor.
O'Hara<Dort.
Jenkins<Am Central Ins Co.
Same<Glens Falls Ins Co.
Green<Mtge Associates.
Gregg<Farnsworth (2)
Killen<Hopfensack.
Latner<Rosenkrents.

PART II.—Hamburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Becher<Outerbridge.
Newark Cheese Co<Heller.
Cardile<Seopelliti.
Leef<U S Fid & G Co.
Viertel<U S R T.
Mulhern<Ruppert.
Beitch<Cons Gas Co.
Schechtman<Alaska Chemical Co.
Harris<Rosenfield.
Sterman<Rodman.
Lenhard<Mutual Life.
Bruccia<NY Murphy Const Co.
Engel<Weingart.
Blaumer<Davis.
Levitsky<Abramowitz.
Moreland Oper Co<Knickerbocker.
Sylvia Waist Co<West Side Wirehouse Co.
Halperin<Federbusch.
McArdle<Christal.
Patten Brown Co<Station Const Co.
Mitz<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Geller<same.
Dandridge<Elite Amus Co.
Fenster<Mozar.
Abelson<Kaplan.
Laidhold<Morse.
Blakely Printing Co<Rabyn Kandor.
Forzaglia<Rera Rty Co
Morrissey<Anderson.
Schneider<Wilking Trucking Co.
Rosenbaum<Rega Rty Co.
Klein<Rega Rty Co.
McGill

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHURCH ST, 202, w s, 50 ft s of Thomas St, runs s 25.8x w 100.3x n 75.11 to s s of Thomas St x e 50.1x s 50.2x e 50 to beginning, Nov. 12; Jerome E. Bates to Isabel Anderson, 2,118 Massachusetts Av, Washington, D. C., 1 year, with privilege of 5 years' renewal; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$80,000

HAMILTON ST, 42-46, s s, 98.6 ft w of Market St, 78.1x188.6x74.8x173.7, 1-5 part, Nov. 10; Genevieve, wife of Ion T. Chalke, to Julius Nahm, 533 West 112th St, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $35,000; attorney, Benedict Nahm, 220 Broadway.....$800

PARK AV, 1,201-1,208, e s, 33.8 ft n of 94th St, 52x96; Railroad Av, e s, 566.8 ft s of 144th St, 25x223.8 to w e Mott Haven Canal, 1-7 part, all title, Nov. 8; Frederick W. Wehrum to George A. Scheu, 156 West Utica St, Buffalo, N. Y., 6 months, 6 p. c., $1,300

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,000, s e corner of 165th St, 113x84.1x105.10x123.7; Helene Ahrens to Meta Blanke, 627 Amsterdam Av, due May 25, 1918, 6 p. c., prior mtg $150,500; attorneys, Kadel, Van K. & K., 370 East 149th St.....$8,000

12TH ST, 339-341 East, n s, 145 ft w of 1st Av, 50x103.8, Nov. 7; Nason Mortgage Corp. to Morris H. Glass, 922 Barretto St, Bronx, and another, instalments $500 on Feb. 8, 1918, and quarterly thereafter, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch, 230 Grand St.....$6,000

57TH ST, 502 East, s s, 99 ft e of Avenue A, 61.8x18x irregular, Oct. 18; Sterling Finance and Realty Co., Buffalo, N. Y., to Sebastian Lunghine et al., 121 Dante Place, Buffalo; address, J. J. Lunghino, 121 Dante Place, Buffalo, N. Y.....$4,500

90TH ST, 9 East, n s, 204.5 ft e of 5th Av, 26x100.8, Nov. 12; George L. McAlpin to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond...$40,000

106TH ST, 19 East, n s, 119 ft w of Madison Av, 31x100.11, Nov. 12; Mary Drucker to Edward J. Tilyou, on Surf Av, Brooklyn, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $20,000; attorney, Samuel D. Shwitzer, 44 Cedar St.....$3,000

121ST ST, 62 East, s s, 216.8 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x100.11, Nov. 10; Emile Levy to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 147 East 125th St, instalments, $60 month, 6 p. c.; attorney, Robert H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$6,000

134TH ST, 238 West, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, Nov. 7; Baird Realty Co. to Henry Sidenberg, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., et al., executors, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $11,000; attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith, 35 Nassau St.....$1,500

Bronx.

LOTS 49 to 51, block 29 and 32 and 33, block 68, map Morris Park; Fred Schreiber to Wm. L. Schwartz, 783 Greene Av, Brooklyn, trustee, Nov. 9, instalments, p. c.; attorney, Wm. L. Schwartz, 233 Broadway.....$514

LOTS 475 and 476, map S. Cambreling et al.; Giuseppe Perro to Catherine Manna, 580 East Fordham Road, Nov. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

170TH ST, s s, 83.4 ft from centre line between Fulton and Franklin Avs, runs s 114.1x w 16.6x n 109.11x e 16.8; Mary A. Dunbar to Maria L. Wood, 1,523 Roselle St, Oct. 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, 802, s. and b.; Chauncey E. Horton to Seymos Seymos et al., 150 or 180 Columbus Av, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1917; attorney, J. Rubin, 309 Broadway.

SULLIVAN ST, 135 and 135½, all; Louis Schorr to Amabile Longobardi, 138 Sullivan St, 3 years, from March 1, 1918; attorney, A. J. Fugazy, 153 Bleecker St.....$5,460

6TH AV, 331, w s, 48 ft s of 22d St, 20x65, all; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., trustee, Will A. Ward et al. to South Sixth Avenue Co., 60 Wall St, ½ part, 10 years, from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, K. C. Newman, 38 Park Row.....Gold $1,170

6TH AV, 355, s w corner 22d St, 23x65, all; Amy V. Parker to same, 10 years, from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, same.....Gold $5,500

24TH ST, 21 and 23 West, all, except s. and h. of 23; Selda Crystal and others, executors, &c., to Samuel W. Steel, 125 West 16th St, 8½ years and 26 days, from March 1, 1918; attorney, Nathan H. Stone, 346 Broadway.....$51,000

34TH ST, 163 and 165 East, all, with option to purchase for $70,000, before Nov. 1, 1920; George M. Fitzpatrick to Frank Hoffman, 121 West 117th St, 21 years and 15 days, from Nov. 15, 1917; attorney, Max Shewart, 309 Broadway.....$6,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner 169th St, Store 9; Ferdinand Hecht to Banny Rosenblatt, 594 Prospect Av, 5 years, from Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, Harry Berlin, 53 East 114th St. $780 to $840

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

6TH AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of 58th St, 50x120.9; Storm-Blair Co., Inc., against Blackall & Baldwin Co. et al, counterclaim; attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

115TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Meta Malchow et al against Katie Graft et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. W. Vestine.

14TH ST, 226 and 228 East, Max Goldsmith et al. against Annie Roth et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, S. S. Myers.

26TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Stephen C. Clark against May L. Haskin et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Var Planck & Prince.

204TH ST, s s, 144.9 ft w of Riverside Drive, 64.8x100; Van Dyck Estate against Natwil Holding Co., Inc., et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

BROOME ST, 19 and 21, and Mangin St, 13 and 15; Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of New York against Spring Realty Co, et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swaab.

14TH ST, 230 to 234 East; Rutgers St, 57, and Cherry St, 258, two actions; Max Goldsmith et al against Annie Roth et al, foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, S. S. Myers.

92D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Mechanics' Bank against Mayer Adler et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. T. Horwill.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BARTHOLDI ST, n s, 30.8 ft e of Rosewood Av, 25x80; James Martinelli against P. S. Construction Co., owner, renewal.....$570

BROADWAY, 1,205 to 1,213; John H. Tripler, Inc., against Altman Estates, Inc., owner; Morris P. Altman, contractor.....$455

49TH ST, 19 East; W. K. Moran against Edmond C. Babcock, owner; Langley Clevin, contractor.....$425

57TH ST, 156 and 158 East; Stanley Hoist and Machine Co., Inc., against Edward C. Burns and Ess and Ell Realty Co., owners; Thomas J. Brady and Thomas J. Brady, Jr., contractors, renewal.....$221.50

172D ST, s s, whole front between Fort Washington and Haven Avs, 100.42x80.6, irregular; Jack Silvestri against Regnis Construction Co., owner and contractor.$287

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV, s w corner of 175th St, 183.5x100; Isaac Zeve against H. F. Construction Co., Inc., owners; Israel Glick, contractor.....$51.23

223D ST, n s, 325 ft e of Paulding Av, 25x100; Alfonso Tedeschi against Anfas Operating Co., Inc., owner; Anfas Operating Co., Inc., and A. G. Pasany, as President, contractors.....$125

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

49TH ST, 218 West; Larkin Lumber Co. against Mary J. Andrews et al., Oct. 22, 1917.....$141

Bronx.

LAND ABUTTING on both sides of Davidson Av, between Fordham Road and East 190th St, whole block front; Joseph H. Waters against George A. Meyer et al., as trustees, July 18, 1917.....$1,400

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$35—For Rent—$35

Seven rooms; Beautifully Decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn. Slibby, 217 B'way, New York; Barclay 4585.

For Home or Investment.

A nice-looking, 2-family brick, in good neighborhood; interior newly decorated; $500 cash; price $5,900; station on West End Line (4th Av. subway system), at 50th St. REALTY ASSOCIATES, Owners, 162 Remsen St.

GARAGE

Plot 100x100 on very good located corner, will sell plot or build garage for purchaser on very easy terms. LEVY BROS., 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 25,037.—In Bankruptcy.—LEONORA PETERS, trading as LEONORA WAIST SHOP, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Leonora Peters, trading as Leonora Waist Shop, are hereby given notice that on October 30th, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, on November 23rd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24957.—In Bankruptcy.—THE TAX LIEN COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Bankrupt.

The Tax Lien Company of New York was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 27th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 27th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Real Estate Auctioneer

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at Auction

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21st, 1917

At 12 o'clock noon at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.

DISSOLUTION SALE

OF THE

HAMILTON FISH CORPORATION

65 LOTS, PLOTS & BUILDINGS

650 BROADWAY

57-59 and 71-73 Fourth Ave.

30 to 46 Third Ave.

111 to 115 East 9th St.

AND

78 to 96 East 10th St.

BEING

THE ENTIRE BLOCK

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Fourth Av., Third Av., 9th and 10th Sts.

EXCEPTING AN INTERIOR PARCEL ON FOURTH AVE. AND TWO SMALL INTERIOR PARCELS ON NINTH ST.

115 to 119 Fourth Ave.

103 to 109 East 12th St., NORTHEAST CORNER

Modern 8 Story Store and Office Building

171 Suffolk St.

30 to 38 Third Ave.
111 to 115 E. 9th St.
Northwest Corner

40 to 46 Third Ave.
92 to 96 E. 10th St.
Southwest Corner

135 to 145 Third Ave.
202-204 E. 15th St.
Southeast Corner

365 to 373 First Ave.

165 Third Ave.
200 to 204 E. 16th St.
Southeast Corner

166 to 174 Third Ave.
143 to 147 E. 16th St.
Northwest Corner

78 to 90 East 10th St.

118-120 East 13th St.

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A BARGAIN FOR SOMEONE
A Most Attractive
California Bungalow
With Garage, in
PARK HILL
On-the-Hudson

Unforeseen circumstances enable me to offer one of the finest California Bungalows built in the East FOR SALE OR RENT at a reasonable rental; six rooms, bath, pantry, &c., on first floor, two finished bedrooms on second floor; steam plant. Ruud heater, glass inclosed porch, GARAGE, &c. Will sacrifice for $10,500. Only $2,500 cash required.

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Nothing so emphatically artistic in WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Located on NEW ROCHELLE & almost high ground. 1 acre.
To see is to be carried away with its excellent lines and its perfect appointments throughout.
12 ROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS.
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WONDERFUL BARGAIN

$12.50 PER LOT.

22 lots; 45,000 square feet at $12.50 per lot; will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3. per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing, and fishing nearby; excellent climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B. ESTATE, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

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just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom; extra large living and dining room full width of house; open plan; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit; will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy terms. B. BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

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Attractive, conveniently arranged, five-room bungalow, Laurelton, L. I., 30 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn by electric trains. Every modern appointment, with land for garage, garden, etc.; close to station, churches, schools, stores, golf; environment for children unexcelled—only $4,900; very easy terms. See it at once. LAURELTON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Suite 508, 1 W. 34th St., New York City. 'Phone Greeley 2741, or on the property, 'phone Springfield 1984-R.

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$30 Best location, home or investment; high and dry; near harbor, trolley and town; school, stores, churches.

$2 DOWN—$1 MONTHLY.
Call or write for free R. R. Tickets. L. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

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Beautiful 3-acre country place, South Shore, lawns, drives, magnificent views of Bay, main highway; residence cost $10,000; 9 rooms, bath, steam heat, electric lights, excellent neighborhood; $6,500; worth double.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Handsome 7-Room Cottage

Every room large, light and airy; heat, water, gas, electric light and other modern improvements; near school and trolley; owner needs some ready cash and will dispose of cheap to party looking for a comfortable home within commuting distance. Photo, &c. Write or call to B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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$50,000 CASH

and other property will secure fine corner on Broadway, vicinity of Columbus Circle. Wonderful opportunity to purchase twelve-story building at little over ground value. Builder or operator could make an alteration to this property whereby the rents could be greatly increased.

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built for all-year home; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, garage; 4,000 square feet; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewer, privilege of restricted bathing beach, yacht club, free mooring for your motor boat; about three minutes' walk from pier and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S., 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

MODERN HOMES.

7 rooms and bath, all improvements; easy commuting distance from N. Y. A splendid opportunity for quick buyer, enough ground for garden; very easy terms; $200 cash; balance as rent. Address Box M. H., 62 Times.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOME.

9 rooms, overlooking the Sound, magnificent in every detail, in restricted park; handy to depot, 27 minutes out; am very anxious to sell. For a bargain, apply M. Hines, 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUY, DON'T RENT—GET

THE MOST FOR THE LEAST OUTLAY.

You can buy this artistic home for a little cash down, balance on monthly terms same as rent.

Price $6,000. Plot 100x284 ft.

Seven spacious rooms and tiled bath; large, cool verandas, beautiful grounds in select, restricted neighborhood; near lakes, golf and country clubs, churches and schools; EASY COMMUTATION; EX. SERVICE. READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY. Apply on premises, P. D. WORCESTER, 2 MAIDEN LANE. TEL. 1531—CORT.

10 cts. Per Week

Will pay for and $38.00 is the price of high—dry—cleared lots 25x100. Small payment down. Large New Jersey town. Four Railroads, 100 trains daily. 14 Factories—Banks—Schools—Stores, etc. Send for free R. R. tickets for week-days or Sundays.

Brooks Inter-State Corporation
45 West 34th Street, N. Y.
Phones Greeley 146-187.

IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE

Price, $5,500. Cash Required, $500.

House has seven large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation; 25 minutes out; large plot; all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell; this house was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared. Full particulars. F. W. Waggoner, Room 518, 47 West 34th St., New York City.

A DAINTY VILLA,

with ¾ acre, shaded by fine old oaks; flowers in profusion; almost new; tastefully decorated; ready to move into today; 7 handsome rooms, tile bath; panelled living room, 27 ft. long, with massive open fireplace; high in the hills; only 40 minutes by train; splendid service; sacrifice for $6,000 to desirable party; $4,000 on first mortgage and make easy terms for payment of $2,000; near country club, schools, churches and markets; in a refined, exclusive neighborhood. PRIVATE, Box 59 Times Downtown.

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6 AND 8 WEST 48TH ST.

LOFTS

For HIGH GRADE MANUFACTURING

In the heart of the city's heart, and with conveniences and service that are associated with rentals much higher than we ask.

For further particulars apply
BRETT & GOODE COMPANY
Telephone Greeley 5750

1 West 67th St.

At the Hotel Des Artistes. The first building to combine privacy of home with conveniences of hotel.

STUDIO Duplex Apartments, 2 to 6 rooms and bath, with large north lights for artists, and similar apartments facing south for non-professionals. Unfurnished only. Rents from $1,600 to $3,000.

Ball Room, Exhibition Room, Swimming Pool, Squash Courts and Roof Playground for children.

MEALS served from restaurant in apartments without charge for service. Raw materials converted into food by best chefs obtainable and brought to apartments by specially constructed electric dumbwaiters without charge for cooking. Refrigeration free.

The famous Gustave Becker, chief chef Hotel Blackstone, Chicago, conducts restaurants.

Apply on premises. Telephone * Columbus 4204.

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Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

For rent, furnished or unfurnished, 10-room house; hot water heat, electricity, parquet floors, garage, five acres of ground, fruit trees, beautiful shade trees, chicken run, garden and a beautiful river view.

Do you wish to buy a beautiful home in Tarrytown? A modern house of 14 rooms, 3 baths, 7 open fireplaces, large garage and beautiful grounds. BIG BARGAIN.

Cottage for rent or sale, furnished or unfurnished. If you are thinking of locating in Tarrytown consult

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CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

66 East 78th Street

Private Dwelling For Rent.

17 Rooms—4 Baths—2 Lavatories

Completely renovated. Hot water and steam supplied from the adjoining building; new plumbing and electric fixtures; windows on 3 sides; exceptionally deep house; will decorate to suit.

Rent $5,500. Apply to

Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.,
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Tel. 6960 Murray Hill.

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STORE & BASEMENT
Rental $3600.

LOFTS
50 x 100
Rental $2000.

N. W. Cor. Bleecker St. & Wooster St.

Modern fireproof building; freight-passenger elevator, sprinkler system, all improvements, high ceilings, unusual light; to lease from Feb. 1st. Apply Supt. on prem. or your own broker.

LOFTS TO LET

From Feb. 1st
72-74 MADISON AVE.,
near 28th St.
50x100; 3 Elevators; Sprinkler.
Apply on Premises or Your Broker.

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Desirable Connecting Offices
SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER.
Brunswick Building, 5th Av., 26th St.
Sacrifice to party taking possession immediately; Room 1015. Phone Mad. Sq. 784.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

OWING TO WAR CONDITIONS preventing the fulfillment of orders placed several months ago for Furniture and Room Furnishings

WE WILL RENT UNFURNISHED

Apartments of one and two rooms with bath and three rooms with 2 baths FOR TEN MONTHS AT

A GREAT CONCESSION

from regular rates for these particular suites.

HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

JUST OPENED
250 WEST 103D STREET,
Between Broadway and West End Ave.
Subway Express Station at Corner.

400 WEST 118TH STREET

Cor. Morningside Drive, Op. Morn. Park
Near Columbia University.

7 ROOMS Bath 2 Toilets $960

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2715—MURRAY HILL.

7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms; abundance of closet room; elevator, all night service; first floor corner Apartment, suitable for doctor or dentist.

805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

61 and 118 West 48th St.
Also 429 4th Avenue.

BACHELOR apartments, two rooms and bath; meals and service if desired. $50 up. Apply to housekeeper on premises, or

PAUL A. McGOLRICK,
1,476 Broadway. Tel. Bryant 7835.

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601 WEST 191ST ST.—Elevator apartments at St. Nicholas Ave. Subway station.

4 AND 5 ROOMS

$40 TO $50.

CHOICE APARTMENT OF 9 ROOMS & BATH

LOW RENTAL
265 WEST 81ST ST.
NEAR WEST END AV.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St., Vanderbilt 540.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
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Very Desirable North Light Studio Apart's
1 ROOMS & BATH, also 2 ROOMS.
Superintendent, on premises.

Skylight Studios
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$30 to $60

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The Lansing-Ishii agreement and its effect on American and Japanese business shown in The Annalist this week. On all news stands, 10 cents, $4.00 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED

370 Central Park West

The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness.
Featuring Rhaebethan Architecture.

Suites of 3 to 7 Rooms,
Rentals $700 to $1,800.

Special 5-Room Suites, with Huge Living Room and Open Fireplace.
For booklet, floor plan, etc., See Renting Agent on premises, or

FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

55TH ST., N. E. COR. 1,730 BROADWAY.

All Large, Light. Rental $1,200 to $1,800.

4-5 & 8 ROOMS

11 story Fireproof Apartments.

N. A. BERWIN & CO., 56 W. 45th st. TEL. 4452—VANDERBILT.

Housekeeping Corner Apartment
4 Rooms and Bath
and Large Foyer
(2 Bedrooms)
Bright and Sunny.
Rent $1,350.

THE OREGON

162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Ave.
New 12-story fireproof building.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d St.

562 WEST END AV.,
At 87th St.
Elegant Apartments
of
8 & 9 Rooms, 3 Baths,
All Large, Light Rooms.
Exceptional Closet Space.
Extra Maids' Rooms.
Attractive Rents.
Immediate Possession.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

815 PARK AVE.

S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
New Magnificent 14-Story Structure
EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF

6-7-8 ROOMS

3 BATHS, RENTS $3,500 TO $3,800
Agent on premises. Phone Rhinelander 499.

1 Very Large ROOM Foyer & Bath $750
2 ROOMS Foyer & Bath $1350
3 ROOMS Foyer & Bath $1800
New, Exclusive Apartment House.

815 PARK AVE. S. E. Corner 75th Street.
Agent on premises. Phone Rhinelander 499.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Furnished.

A most unusual modern house, beautifully furnished; elevator. Just off Park Avenue. 17 Rooms and 6 Baths.

Harris & Vaughan,
569 Fifth Avenue. Tel. 31 Vanderbilt.

TO LET FOR PUSINESS.

NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES. Every facility, $16.50 and $30.50 monthly; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 monthly. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 607.

Sublease parlor store, with front window and downstairs showcase display; rent reasonable. Apply Natty Boot Shop, 62 East 34th St.

Outside offices, including light, heat, and elevator service, furnished or unfurnished. For particulars call or write Room 209, 74 Cortlandt St. Telephone Cortlandt 4532.

NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES—Every facility, $16.50 and $30.50 monthly; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 monthly. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Loft building, four stories, with stores; 1st Av., in 20s; 15,000 square feet; suitable for factory, storage, and business; cheap rent. Address G 169 Times.

Sublet factory for waists or dresses; 22 machines, good light; located on West 19th St.; reasonable. W. D., 200 Times Downtown.

Wanted, office suite, about 600 feet, furnished preferred, in financial district. Tel. Hanover 6391.

Office space in well-furnished office in Woolworth Building, Room 2309.

Woolworth Building.—Small private office, furnished. A. B. C., N 194 Times.

Two-story building, 65x100, suitable for storage house. 535 East 70th St.

LIGHT, large office to sublet, $25. Room 1816, 21 Park Row.

Loft, 44x77, elevator, steam heat. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Parlor floor for doctor or dentist. 69 West 54th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SMALL FARMS.

Small payment monthly buys my acre plots of good, fertile soil, ideal location for farming and chicken raising, in one of the largest towns on Long Island; 5 minutes' walk to station; easy commuting distance to station; buy now and be ready for the Spring. Address Box S. F., 244 Times.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

15 acres, 5 minutes' walk commuting station and school; on State road; house, all improvements; fruit; barn, poultry houses; fine shade and view; $6,500; terms; best offering here; photo. Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

114TH, 614 WEST, (near subway express station and Riverside Drive.)—A four-story, 15-ft American basement; house in A1 condition; electric light, parquet floor, filtered water, steam heat; rent $1,700 per annum; house open for inspection.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

81 BARKER AV., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. For rent, a three-story and basement frame dwelling, containing 14 rooms and 2 baths; hot water heat; plot 75x175; rent, $100 per month. JOSEPH P. DAY, Agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For sale or rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

WILL sacrifice beautiful home; can give immediate possession, $500 down and $130 per month buys new hollow tile, stuccoed, tile roof house, with garage for two cars; plot 140x216; three bath rooms; extra closet in cellar; six sleeping rooms; large living room, vestibule, centre hall, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, two fireplaces, combination coal and gas range, steam heat, two shower baths, ample size closets, hard wood parquet floors throughout; water privileges for bathing and yachting included; churches, excellent schools, three yacht clubs, two golf courses and tennis court adjacent; 35 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Telephone, call, or write immediately. C. E. Tuxill, 47 W. 34th St., N. Y. City. Tel. Greeley 563.

Modern 5-room bungalow near ocean and bay; all latest up-to-date improvements; open fireplace, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, connecting bath with bedrooms; ground has hedges, shrubs, flowers, &c., all improvements; privileges of private beach and club; near trolley, easy to commute; owner will decorate to suit buyer; easy terms. Photos, &c., by writing to "Bungalow Owner," Box 291 Times Downtown.

MONTCLAIR.—Great suburban bargain; residence of 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity, steam, oak floors, large veranda; lot 60x150 ft.; choice section, near Lackawanna Terminal; value $20,000, mortgage $4,500; will sacrifice for immediate sale at $6,500; liberal terms offered. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co. Tel. 4676 Montclair.

If you are looking for a small country home with 2 acres of fine farm land, located not far from railroad town, and beautiful lake, complete for $1,325, on easy terms, call or write at once to B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Two acres good farm land in farming country; will sacrifice for $400; you can pay for them at the rate of $35 on signing of contract and $5 per month thereafter; perfect title. Farming Land, Box 288 Times Downtown.

Plant some of your money on L. I. Big opportunity for speculation now. Write for my new list of bargains. Daniel M. Gerard. (Specialist.) 1,270 B'way. (33d St.) New York City.

Beautiful seven-room house, garage, at Murray Hill, L. I.; every modern improvement; will sell reasonable; terms. For particulars apply owner, H. C. Fuyat, 302 West 36th, N. Y. C.

Old house, with plenty of ground for vegetables, chickens, &c.; good section; near station and bay; only $1,400 to quick buyer; on easy terms. Estate, 286 Times Downtown.

Pretty home, Camp Merritt, one acre, garden, barn; splendid view; easy commuting. Apply Owner, John Morosco, Cresskill, N. J.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

An Ideal Home.—Ready to occupy; plot 7,500 square feet, with wonderful old shade trees; six rooms, bath, large living room, parquet floors, open fireplace, with mantel; two sides; dining and sleeping porch; model kitchen, with instantaneous automatic water heater, butler's pantry; refined surroundings; restricted; improved street, sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, school, church, golf, tennis; 8 minutes to station; 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $5,500, small amount of cash; balance to suit. Call, write, or telephone owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone Greeley 4585.

Home Seekers.—Chance for $4,500 a 7-room, attractive home; worth $5,500; took it in trade and can't use it myself; fine plot, on one of best streets; very high; only 2 years old; hard wood trim, steam heat, modern bath, electric light, gas for cooking, screens, closet in porch, 10 tons coal in cellar, electric fixtures all in; convenient to R. R. station and schools; a few hundred dollars down, balance on terms less than rent elsewhere. Builder, Post Office Box 529, New York City.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Westfield.—Nine-room house on ½-acre corner plot; rewer, water, heat, electric and gas light; rebuilt, and in choice condition; great bargain, $5,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted, 300 or more acres in Connecticut suitable for stock farm; Northwest Fairfield County preferred. W 32 Times.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—My ducking pond, Barbadoes; best ducking pond in the East, 450 acres of good muskratting marsh, trap enough furs to pay interest on investment last year. W. Alvin Linthicum, Church Creek, Md., owner.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET

Long Island.

BUILDER WILL SACRIFICE.—Four new high-class suburban homes, materials purchased before present increase in prices, $300 down and $45 a month; 7 rooms and tiled bath; large porch; hy-tex brick fireplace in living room; parquet floors; built-in bookcases; additional breakfast room; unique kitchen facilities sure to please housekeeper; steam heat, gas, electricity, telephone; 21 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 60 trains daily. Telephone, write, or call H. D. Lewis, Room 1126, 47 W. 34th St. Tel. Greeley 563.

Exceptional value, new six-room house, on acre plot; all improvements; excellent neighborhood; $3,200. Write for particulars to Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., (adjoining Ridgewood.)

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin,

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Two large rooms, together or separate, electricity, telephone, reasonable, references.

56TH, 320 WEST.—Clean, attractive large and small rooms; well-kept house; phone.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $40 and $20 month, in bachelor home.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

65TH, 68 WEST.—Hall bedroom, $3 weekly; other single and double bedrooms; warm running water; private baths; references.

67TH, 22 WEST.—Just opened; everything brand new furnished rooms, single or en-suite; electricity, refined surroundings; investigate.

67TH, 145 WEST. — Doctor's unfurnished suite; also othe attractively furnished oms; telephone. Buckley

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 135 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE, LARGE ROOM, EXTENSION; BATH, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; OWNER'S MANAGEMENT.

71ST, 10 WEST.—One, two rooms, bath, magnificently furnished, private residence; breakfast; gentlemen.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Piano studio, (day;) also single room; exclusive house; breakfast; references.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room, shower, electricity, elevator; reasonable. Debernis, Columbus 3585.

72D, 336 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, suitable studio; facing Hudson and Drive; electricity.

122 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near Subway, elevated; references.

73D, 118 WEST.Newly decorated large and single rooms; private baths; southern exposure.

73D, 178 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms for business people; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; private bath; telephone, electric light.

74TH, 161 WEST, (BACHELOR ROOMS.)
All the conveniences of a hotel with the comforts of home; large or small rooms with or without private bath, electric light, steam heat, valet service, &c.; references required.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH; ALSO DOCTOR'S OFFICE; REFERENCE IF DESIRED.

242 WEST 74TH ST.
Exceptional suites; most desirable; gentlemen; with or without bath. Telephone Columbus 2595.

75TH, 150 WEST.—Single, ensuite; attractively furnished; southern exposure; electricity; adjoining bath.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor, connecting bedroom; also large rooms, private bath.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, first-class house; reasonable; telephone; southern exposure.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; electricity, private bath, kitchenette privileges; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large sunny room; private bath; kitchenette; telephone and maid service.

76TH, 239 WEST.—One large, one small room, excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Very attractive room, private bath, and single room.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable, warm, sunny, large, small rooms; convenient baths; references.

77TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms, electricity, reference.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house; two large rooms, connecting baths; single or en suite.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; dressing room attached; reference; reasonable.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, 3 windows, lavatory; single, convenient bath; steam, electricity.

78TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Large, front, newly furnished room; southern exposure; gentlemen, couple; $8.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room and bath, electricity, phone; references.

78TH, 123 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room and bath; electricity, phone; references.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New; ready for guests Nov. 14; reservations now being made.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Nicely furnished clean, warm rooms; parquet floors; hot water.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, suitable two; all conveniences; $2.50-$7.50.

78TH, 212 WEST.—Magnificent parlor floor suite, private bath; best transportation; single rooms; reference; home comforts; private home.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath, steam heat, electricity, telephone; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Room with private bath, every convenience; reference.

81ST, 200 WEST.—Kitchen and two rooms; piano, telephone; everything first class. Coleman.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, also single; electricity; hot water; $4.50-$10.

82D, 54 WEST. — Handsomely furnished second story front, bath, kitchenette; single rooms; references.

82D, 100 WEST.—Front room and front bedroom. Koenig.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Connecting rooms with parlor; piano; one flight; private. Baldwin.

87TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, large and small, with running water, electric light, all conveniences; also a double parlor.

85TH ST., 138 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; reference; gentlemen.

123 Schuyler.

85TH, 136 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large room; electricity; all conveniences; also small room.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful second-story front room; private bath; twin beds; southern exposure; other room; telephone.

86TH, 237 WEST. — Elegant, large, sunny, front rooms; running water; near drive; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—MEDIUM, SMALL ROOMS; HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.

87TH, 203 WEST.—Desirable, large, small, outside, steam heated, telephone, $5.50.

89TH, 330 WEST. — Beautifully furnished, large, small rooms, with, without bath; exclusive house.

91ST, 252 WEST. — For refined gentleman, comfortably furnished front room, adjoining bath; private family; exclusive. Telephone Riverside 3960.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, suitable two; select house; reference.

93D, 121 WEST.—Two well-furnished front rooms; also small one.

95TH, 236 WEST (Riverside.)—Attractive front suite, adjoining bath; electricity, telephone. Apartment 3.

95TH, 28 WEST.—Medium-sized room, modern conveniences; gentlemen; reference.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Elegant two-room suite on Broadway; 2 or 3 gentlemen; water; piano, victrola, if wanted.

97TH, 306 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM; $8 WEEK; REFERENCES. CUSHMAN.

97TH, 254 WEST.—Superior bachelors accommodations, large room or suite, bath. Apartment 7.

100TH, 316 WEST.—Magnificent room and bath, $110 week; gentlemen. Apt. 19.

102D, 235 WEST.—Nicely furnished connected rooms, adjoining bath; private family. Apartment 27.

102D, (Broadway.)—Large, comfortable room, $8; private family; all conveniences. Riverside 6651.

103D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Three rooms, with running hot and cold water, bath, telephone, and electricity, for rent single or en suite, in elegantly furnished private home; references required.

104TH, 115 WEST.—Bright, sunny room, attractively furnished; elevator apartment. Howell.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractively furnished room; gentleman; adjoining bath. Copeland.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Newly decorated, well and attractively furnished, adjoining bath; light, sunny, select apartment; piano; conveniences. Apartment 45.

108TH, 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Warm front room; $4.50; telephone; gentleman. Rogers.

112TH, (Broadway.)—Beautiful; overlooking Hudson; also southern exposure; exclusive. 600 Cath.; Apt. 10C.

112TH, 542 WEST. (Apt. 4B.)—Attractively furnished; private bath; gentlemen. Cathedral 3724.

119TH, 430 WEST, Apt. 4B.—Large front room and large kitchen, $12; references.

122D, 300 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; single, double; lavatory; large closets. Whyte.

127TH ST., 76 WEST.—An attractively furnished room; convenient to sub. and "L."

136TH, 611 WEST.—Clean, warm room; electric light, telephone; subway, buses; reasonable to permanent party. Pusey.

136TH, 618 WEST.—Attractive, large, warm room; two windows facing street; $4. Aleaker.

143D, 527 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Elegant room, newly furnished; modern apartment; phone.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; scrupulously clean. Apartment 27.

145TH, 627 WEST, (Phone.)—Double room; hot, cold water; kitchen privileges. Mendoza.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hall room, $5; river view, $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

BEAUTIFUL SUNNY STUDIO.
Rent from 1-6 P. M.: piano; at 91st St. subway. L 156 Times.

FOR RENT.—Ideal accommodations for refined lady; large room; private phone in room, next to exquisite bath; maid service, furnished or unfurnished, $16 weekly. Schuyler 7687.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Desirable rooms, with or without private bath, newly furnished; also bedroom and sitting room for two gentlemen; elevator; telephone; electric lights; references. Cardozo.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Magnificently furnished suite of two or three rooms overlooking river; private house; maid service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202, (93d St.)—Large and small room, newly furnished; board optional; private family; excellent location. Stanhope.

TWO furnished rooms; running hot and cold water in each. Apply 478 Central Park West, apartment 3d floor front, west.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th.)—Newly furnished large corner parlor rooms; modern apartment. Butters.

WEST END AV., 864.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional rooms; running water; adjoins bath.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large room; private bath, steam, electricity. Phone 6893 River.

WEST END AV., 911.—Beautiful room, private bath; telephone; breakfast optional.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

73D ST., (near Riverside.)—Two large rooms and bath; single rooms; would furnish. Columbus 8491.

WEST END AV., 794.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, private bath, maid service; moderate.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN desires room and bath with refined family; no objection to children; no roomers; location desirable between 42d St. and 59th St.; references exchanged. Address S. S., Box 25 Times Annex.

JAPANESE gentleman wants large, quiet, elegant room, private bath, in family hotel where meals are served; if possible, room facing park or open area is desired; payment is secondary question. Nagase Co., 120 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN desires a room in a first-class apartment, between 72d and 96th Sts., near Broadway; no other roomers or boarding houses wanted. State terms and address American, T 333 Times Downtown.

COUPLE want top-floor room; no room adjoining; state terms. Z 397 Times Annex.

WANTED—By young man, single room, running water, electric lights. N 179 Times.

Unfurnished.

6-ROOM APARTMENT BETWEEN 80TH AND 100TH STS., AMSTERDAM AND WEST END AVS., BY FAMILY OF TWO; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. A. W., 280 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking; telephone; references.

38TH ST., (307 Lexington Av.)—Large second story front room; newly decorated; electricity table board.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Rooms with all conveniences; table guests; phone. Clark.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th.)—Attractive rooms, excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large room, with private bath, excellent table.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, excellent board; all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, steam; unexcelled board.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny double room, single room; refined surroundings; references.

53D ST., 64 WEST.
Rooms; table guests; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
TABLE BOARDERS; REFERENCE.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD; DOCTOR'S OFFICE.—COLUMBUS 8396.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exclusive Pension; large room, overlooking river; private bath; single room; excellent table and service.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 261 WEST.—Homelike, handsomely furnished double room, private bath.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; table guests accommodated.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms, private baths; comfortable Winter home.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Medium rooms, with and without private baths; excellent table.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor, furnished; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double and single; private bath or adjoining; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; references.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined surroundings; references.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Single room; southern exposure; steam heat; running water; elevator

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium, sunny, front, small room; electricity; homelike; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, "The Little House."—Large room; bath adjoining; delicious home table.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, connecting bath; home cooking; reference.

85TH, 76 WEST.—First-class room and board; all modern conveniences. Schuyler 8831.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, suite; bath; excellent table. Schuyler 7563.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Lady owning handsome home, four baths, desires paying guests.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished front rooms, suitable two; excellent table; refined Jewish boarding house; table boarders accommodated.

92D, 60 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, suites; thoroughly renovated; new management; private baths; conveniences; Southern cooking; table board.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

93D, 265 WEST.—Double room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; table guests.

96TH, 62 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; excellent cuisine. Jewish family.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Private house; pleasant front room, suitable for two; bathroom floor; good home table. Riverside 5933.

102D, 305 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Two rooms, private bath, second floor; southern exposure; private family; references exchanged.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, sunny, double room; all conveniences; excellent table board.

120TH, 110 WEST.—Large room, front parlor, refined Jewish boarding house; telephone.

ATTRACTIVE room with board, suitable for one or two people; strictly private family; near 72d St. "L"; references given and required. Phone Columbus 5836.

MRS. BRUSSERA, Rockway Park, opened beautiful residence, 253 West 102d St.; rooms, with board; table guests; cuisine excellent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant connecting rooms; lavatory, bath; with board; $12-$15 weekly; two, $20. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y.; Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Cuisine and Service; Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV., 174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Single rooms, with board; facing park; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 578, (103d.)—Magnificent private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; modern, beautiful rooms, well heated; excellent cooking; moderate.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall, single rooms, excellent table. Phone 1,159 W. Main.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG MEN (two) desire rooms with meals; electricity; single room considered; kindly write particulars. Refined, N 341 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE GENTLEMAN desires cozy room, good size, airy, and dry locality; breakfast optional; terms. N 197 Times.

Gentleman wishes first-class board, room, private bath; near East 85th St. F 371 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Delightful Fall, Winter home, near White Plains; 45 min. 42d St.; private park; low rates. Booklet. Mt. House, Valhalla, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Forest Hills—Large double rooms, suitable couple or two gentlemen; with or without board; references exchanged. Forest Hills 6770.

Nurse, comfortable home, will take invalid or nervous patient; nursing care. Address M., Box 168, Roosevelt, L. I. Phone Freeport 811M.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BABY MERCEDES.—Late model, electric equipment; cheap. Hotchkiss Garage Co., 20 West 60th St.

BUICK 1916 SEDAN.
Beautiful seven-passenger, like new, with extra Summer top, full electric equipment; condition guaranteed; sacrifice for quick sale. 150 West 55th St.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1916 Big 6 roadster, perfect condition, practically new shoes; sacrifice account draft; no dealers. Abbott, Broad 2634.

BUICK, 1916, little six touring, $575. DODGE, 1916, tour., perfect condition, $375. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917, little six roadster, touring, and coupelet. 305 West 59th St.

CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE.
Very exceptional condition; beautifully painted; shoe equipment excellent; Westinghouse shock absorbers and all standard equipment, with many extras; car has all the appearance of being new; on exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

CADILLACS.
1916 7-pass. Touring, 8-cyl., Model 53; this car has been overhauled and repainted; 1917 Cadillac blue, with wired wheels; will give excellent service; the price will surprise you.
1916 Coupe, Model 53, 8-cyl., 4-pass., closed car; repainted and overhauled; especially fine for a lady or doctor; ideal Winter car.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 3240. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC 1918 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, limousine, landaulet, sedan; also touring car; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1917 limousine, practically new car; make offer. Telephone Hansen, 348 Rector.

CADILLAC Limousine.—Electric starting and lighting system; mechanically perfect. 305 West 59th.

CADILLAC Sedan, 1914.—Electric starter and lights; runs and looks like new. 305 West 59th, near Columbus Circle.

CHALMERS 1916 six-cylinder car in excellent condition. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

CHALMERS 1916 five-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

CHANDLER Limousine. — Handsome town car; must sell at once. 305 West 59th.

CHANDLER Sedan.—5 passenger; electric starter and lights; bargain. 305 W. 59th.

FIAT LIMOUSINE, 55 H. P.; FINELY APPOINTED; TREMENDOUS BARGAIN; $750. TELEPHONE RIVERSIDE 3744.

FRANKLIN, 1916 sedan; excellent condition; better than 1917; private ownership. Mr. Gage, 1,834 Broadway. Telephone 6832 Columbus.

DODGE 1917 touring; many extras; used few weeks privately; cost $920; sacrifice; has factory guarantee. Dr., 2,030 Broadway.

FIAT Limousine.—Electric starter, lights; must sell at once. 305 West 59th.

FORD AUTHORIZED DEALERS.
Single and double taxis, $175 up; new, $250; first payment; pleasure, trucks and commercials, new and used; immediate delivery; we make Fords to carry four tons; used commercials, $165 up; 1917 tourings, $200 up; guaranteed condition all cars; open evenings. YORKVILLE MOTOR CO., East Irvington Av., corner 88th St. Repairs, parts, accessories, 415 East 91st St. 'Phone Lenox—4918-4983.

FORD Sedan, almost new; has demountable rims, wire wheels, six new shoes and tubes mounted on rims, electric head and tail lamps, tire rack, bumper, speedometer, tools; sacrifice. Call today, 208 Vanderbilt Av., near Willoughby, Brooklyn.

FORD, for sale, special CONSTRUCTED SIX-CYLINDER UNDER CAR, SEDAN BODY, IN FINE CONDITION; WILL EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER CAR. ADDRESS KRAUS, 143 EAST 147TH ST.

HUDSON Super Six cabriolet; shock absorbers, bumpers front and rear; two extra tires; had best of care and in excellent condition; price reasonable for quick purchase. J 139 Times.

HUDSON seven-passenger touring car; sacrifice for quick cash; mechanically perfect; body like new. Telephone Chelsea 7041. Gammon.

HUDSON super-six for sale, $750; fine condition; just overhauled; dandy car. Jarvis, 61 Broadway. Rector 128.

HUPMOBILE, 1917 Sedan; like new. Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

KISSEL coupe, 4 seats, 1917 model, practically new, run very little; special body, special upholstery; also slip covers; mechanically perfect; extra new shoes with rims, and tire covers and other extras; will sacrifice. Daniel E. Wolfe, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3715.

KISSEL touring car, 7-passenger; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

LEXINGTON SEDAN.—Used as demonstrator; all new shoes; new law lights; extras; list price $1,550; will sell guaranteed same as new car at great discount; buy quick. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

MARMON 1917, seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger limousine; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON 1916 Club Roadster; 4 passenger. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

MERCER, late 1916 limousine, used one season; condition perfect. Phone Columbus 8983.

MERCER 1917 Sporting 4-Pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MITCHELL LIMOUSINE, 1917.
Most beautiful car in city; seats six inside; five wire wheels; full electric equipment; condition guaranteed. 1,666 Broadway.

MITCHELL car; bought July, 1917; been run 5,000 miles; can be bought cheap, with extras. Inquire Room 85, 1 Broadway, New York City.

MITCHELL roadster, 1916; six-cylinder; three-passenger; new paint; mechanically perfect; rubber good; sell at bargain. Bryant 2411.

MOLINE KNIGHT, Model 50; wire wheels; 7-passenger; French gray; very powerful and silent; very reasonable. 444 West 55th St., sixth floor.

OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

OLDSMOBILE.—Will sell contract 1918 Oldsmobile runabout, wire wheels, cheap. O 5 Times.

OLDSMOBILE 1916, COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

Overlands, Willys-Knight, Guaranteed.

All Models. Closed and Open.
Overhauled. Prices exceptionally low. Also some good bargains in other makes.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

OWEN magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet, like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5322.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARDS.
1915 "3-38" limousine.
1916 "1-35" twin six limousine.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD, 13-48, last touring car; self-starter, in first-class condition. Mason Bros., 218 West 50th St.

PACKARD, limousine, landaulet bodies, all models; no reasonable offer refused. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway. Tel. 6374 Col.

PACKARD 13-48 cash touring car, self-starter, in first-class condition. Mason Bros., 218 West 50th St.

PACKARD, 1917, 2-35 landaulet; also Fleetwood, brougham; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1914 48-H. P. seven passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE.
Late model, electric lighting and starting; perfect mechanical condition, runs and looks like new, time payments and trades considered. Van Pelt, 1,627 Broadway at 50th St. subway station.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine, electric starting and lighting; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

SCRIPPS BOOTH ROADSTERS.
Latest "Model G." Never run. Substantial discount. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917, four-passenger roadster, $750. Brenner, 1,776 Broadway. 351 Columbus.

STANDARD 1916 2-passenger runabout, wire wheels, perfect condition. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1917 touring 7-passenger, demonstrator; same as new. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STUTZ 1915 ROADSTER. NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING. NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 H. C. S. SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ Special, 1917, four-passenger; Victoria top, Toneau windshield, wire wheels, maroon color; guaranteed like new; bargain. John M. Tymoff, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

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Beautiful four-passenger; special bulldog type; like new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

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Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

Miscellaneous.

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1917 6-48 Landaulet, 7 pass.
1915 6-48 Limousine, 7 pass.
1914 6-38 Landaulet, 7 pass.
1917 6-48 Touring, 7 pass.
1917 6-38 Touring, 7 pass.
1918 6-48 Limousine, 7 pass.
1913 6-38 Limousine, 7 pass.

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Lancia Town Car, 4 pass.; new Brewster Brougham body.
1917 Six Chandler chummy road., 4 pass.
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1914 6-48 Packard Touring, Victoria top, 7 pass.
1-38 Packard Phaeton, 7 pass.
1911 6-48 Pierce-Arrow Limousine, 7 pass.

Locomobile Company of America,
Exchange Car Department,
61st St., west of Broadway.
Columbus 7750.

"RIGHT PRICES."
1918 STUDEBAKER "6" Roadster, (new.)
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1917 HUDSON Super-Six Roadster.
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout.
1916 LEXINGTON 7-Pass. Tour.
1916 CHANDLER Tour., Model 17.
1916 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1916 HUDSON Super-Six Touring.
1916 OVERLAND 83B Touring.
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1916 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL Seven-Passenger.
1915 STUTZ Roadster.
1915 CADILLAC Four-Passenger Roadster.
1915 CADILLAC Limousine, complete.
1915 CADILLAC Brougham Town Car.
1915 WINTON 7-Pass.; electric starter.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
DAILY ARRIVALS. TRADES CONSIDERED. TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
Open evenings and Sundays till 1 P. M.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
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1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.,
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BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
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1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 REO TOURING "6."
1916 CADILLAC CABRIOLET.
1916 OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 LOCOMOBILE 6-38.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 CHEVROLET TOURING, Baby Grand, $375.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL, THESE AUCTION SALES HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS. AUTOMOBILES TAKEN ON DEAD STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES.

1917 2.25 Packard touring.
1917 2.35 Packard touring.
1916 1.35 Packard limousine with cab sides.
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1914 48 Packard inside drive brougham.
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1913 Locomobile phaeton.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO., OF B'KLYN,
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn.
Near Bedford Av. Phone Flatbush 8384.
OPEN SUNDAYS.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine Bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles Wanted.

BENZ touring, 18 or 30, 1912, wanted, or small Isotta, cheap. Gordon, 7 West 22d. Phone Gramercy 5033.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobiles for Rent.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V., Lancia limousines, landaulets; ideal town cars; moderate rates; Kline Bros., 425 West 54th St. Columbus 398.

CADILLAC, limousine; exceptionally handsome car, month, season; owner drives. Frankman, Schuyler 3910.

CADILLAC 1916 Limousine, $3, $3.50 hour; $350 monthly. Telephone 5174 Riverside. Morrison.

CHALMERS Limousine, beautiful Master 6; large windows; hour, trip, monthly; reasonable; references; owner drives. Bradley. phone Riverside 3617.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rats for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phones Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARD.—An attractive, handsome Packard 1917 limousine, with Westinghouse absorbers; this car is equal to new; for rent monthly. Naughon-Mulgrew, 153 East 53d St. Phone Plaza 2100.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3330 Bryant.

PACKARD Limousine, 1916, like new; owner drives in uniform; shopping, touring, month, day, trip, very reasonable. Lenox 6893.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; month; experienced; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5618 Riverside.

PACKARD limousine, sixes, brougham style; $2.50 shopping; monthly, $350. Telephone 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD, 1916, 1917, beautiful landaulet, limousine; trip, hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Columbus 8030.

PACKARDS.—Sixes, limousine, landaulets for monthly hire; reasonable rates. Phone Morningside 3300.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine; rent monthly; price moderate. Butler, 211 West 87th. Schuyler 5360.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

DEAD STORAGE automobiles, $6 monthly. Bushwick Storage Warehouse, 239 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Motor Trucks.

USED TRUCKS.

2 1912—5-ton Mack chassis.
1913—5½-ton Hewitt chassis.
2 1912—3-ton Mack chassis.
1913—3-ton Speedwell chassis.

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
61st St., next to Broadway,
Columbus 7750.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 502 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Cosmopolitan Auto School, 231 West 50th St. Practical; reliable, moderate, thorough instruction. Ladies and gentlemen. Tel. Circle 1754

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, 23, high school graduate, six years' experience, possessing brains, initiative, and executive ability; complete charge; controlling accounts, trial balance, correspondence; $20, W 42 Times.

BQOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 30, thoroughly efficient, capable of assuming full charge and handling detail intelligently; 8 years' experience, cost, control, trial balances, and analytical statements; reference; salary, $20-$22. T 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Ten years' experience; thoroughly experienced; capable taking entire charge, or act as secretary; $20. T 330 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent; controlling accounts; trial balances; best references. T 240 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—4½ years' experience, controlling accounts, trial balance, desires position; reliable firm. Fisher, 44 E. 7th St.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; four years' experience double entry, office details; excellent references. N 180 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 10 years trial balance, controlling accounts; executive ability; $23. T 313 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—3 years' experience; high school graduate; A1 references; salary $13. N 335 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience, high school education; also stenographer; $20. H 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, open for engagement part time; rate reasonable. N 184 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent; capable taking charge; experienced high-class ladies'

HELP WANTED—Female.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of English, shorthand preferred; beginner acceptable; answer, stating salary expected; opportunity for advancement. W 49 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER. — Large office, Times Square, desires experienced stenographer; only bright, capable lady need apply; permanent position; references required. H 178 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY wanted in office for public health work; speed, accuracy, general information necessary; medical knowledge desirable; $25; write full particulars; confidential. Addison, 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, in Christian law office; excellent opportunity for refined, efficient American girl of fair experience, but law experience not essential. Room 1914, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid and accurate, with initiative, required in export department, good opportunity; state age, experience, and salary expected. N 352 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Underwood; also to assist in general office work; state experience, references, and salary wanted. Address N 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; steady position for capable, willing worker, no other. Mr. Leban, F. B. Q. Clothing Co., 409 Lafayette.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opening in broker's office for inexperienced girl; must be neat and refined. Room 836, Singer Building.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college-trained women in high-class travelling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 per year. Apply M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York, Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoon, 2 to 5.

TEACHER Isaac Pitman shorthand; day session. Address Box 96, Station W, Brooklyn.

TYPISTS.—We have vacancies in our office for four typists; pay, $9 to start, with a chance to earn up to $12 or $13; hours 8:45 to 5. Apply promptly to The Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 8th floor, 120 West 32d St.

TYPISTS.—Large mail order house requires a number of typists; steady positions; good opportunity for advancement; excellent chance for beginners. Bellas-Hess Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher station 9th Av. "L."

WOMEN

OF MATRON AGE TO INSPECT

AND PACK MERCHANDISE; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; FAIR SALARIES WHILE LEARNING; WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 4TH GALLERY, NEW BUILDING.

YOUNG GIRL for small house at Mount Vernon; reference; keep two girls. Corvan, 134 West 54th St.

YOUNG WOMAN

Refined, cultured, and good presence, wanted to interest people of means in prominent patriotic organization; experience in civic or philanthropic work not imperative, but highly desirable; commission. Z 383 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
80 Church St., New York City.
Call 9 to 1, Room 725.

LEDGER CLERK.—Position in Asbury Park; must be rapid and accurate at figures, also good penman; $16 per week.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, take charge of small department, at $18 per week.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, BOOKKEEPER, $20.
COMMERCIAL, $15; law, $15; others, $12.
BOOKKEEPER, TELEPHONE OPERATOR, $15.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR, $10.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, $14, $12.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, $8.
Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

STENOGRAPHERS, (5,) English, $15-$18; French and English, $18-$20; Spanish and English, $18-$20; dictaphone operators, (10,) export, insurance, technical, commercial, $15-$18; typists, (20,) temporary, $10-$15; stock clerk, accurate, at figures, $16.
MISS GRIFFIN,
Terminal Employment Exchange,
154 Nassau. Beekman 2563.

STENOGRAPHER.—Hotel, $25; publishing, $18; exporting, $20; commercial; several, $15, $12, $10, $8; bookkeeper, typists, several clerks; free registration. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, numerous desirable positions; registration free. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

LAW STENOGRAPHER, take testimony, $25; bookkeeper, $15; others. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

GOOD OPPORTUNITIES. — Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists (Oliver), clerks. Investigate. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

CARIDA COMMERCIAL AGENCY, 1,457 Broadway, (42d St.)—Competent stenographers, typists, office assistants.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; many superior positions.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. BOYD'S SCHOOLS, Inc., 42d St., 557 West 181st St., N. Y. and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

$12

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES.
Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER wanted, capable taking charge controlling accounts, vouching and auditing, preparing financial statements, credits and collections; one also acquainted with cost accounting preferred; location, New York State; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 395 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS, (juniors,)' for permanent staff C. P. A.; offering of high standing; unusually desirable opportunity for several young men wishing to learn the profession. T 336 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING solicitors; experienced; the successful applicants must solicit classified advertising until they make good; moderate salary to start; excellent future. Newark Morning Ledger, Newark, N. J.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for patriotic programs; permanent; commission. Apply 347 Av., Suite 1000.

ASSISTANT BUSINESS MANAGER by company publishing evening and Sunday newspaper in city 32,000 population near New York; must know every branch of business and have good references; state age, experience, salary expected. Address W. B., 242 Times.

ATTENDANT wanted for young man; mental case; strong middle-aged person preferred; beard, room, laundry, and part expenses; salary $35 per month to start. Z 394 Times Annex.

BOND SALESMAN.—Experience absolutely necessary; attractive opportunity with municipal bond house, handling only high-grade issues; college man preferred; age, 21 to 25; salary. Address "Bonds," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, between 21 and 27, to take charge of sales ledgers, familiar with trial balances and remittances; state age, experience and salary expected. J 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted with growing Christian concern in Long Island City; write, stating age, experience, schooling, and salary desired. Z 385 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; state salary and full details; permanent position. J 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; experienced; exempt from draft. Call after 9 A. M., Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th.

BOOKKEEPER.—State age, previous experience, and salary expectation. T 325 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in plumbing business; give age, references, &c. M 11 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER; ONE FAMILIAR WITH OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS, TRIAL BALANCES, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE; WOULD ALSO PREFER ONE WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH BURROUGHS BOOKKEEPING MACHINE; APPLY, STATING EXPERIENCE, WITH REFERENCES; COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS B. F., 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER with executive ability wanted in real estate and insurance office; one with connections and able to control some business preferred; reply, stating age, references, and salary desired. H 184 Times.

BOYS (MUST BE 16) FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE; $7 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOY wanted in downtown advertising agency; to one who is quick, accurate, and willing to learn we offer a real opportunity; salary, $7 to start. Address Christian, N 274 Times Downtown.

BOY,
BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS BOY, 14 TO 16, FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK IN LARGE CORPORATION; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. T 304 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS who are seeking connection with a large organization having unlimited opportunities for advancement are offered chance to affiliate themselves with a big, progressive corporation, where ability will be recognized; starting salary, $33 monthly; must be well educated, at least 17 years old, and the sort who can take advantage of opportunity when it comes; give full information about yourself as to education, experience, age, religion, &c. O 7 Times.

BOYS—In mailing department of large grocery house, located in Jersey City; those living in upper west side preferred; to such boys we offer good positions with excellent chance for advancement; car fare paid to and from work; lunch furnished. Apply F. H. Rogers, 150 Bay St., Jersey City; take Hudson tube to Henderson St.

BOY as messenger in stock and shipping room of a manufacturing concern; a good opening for one who will work for advancement; will pay $9 per week to start. Apply at 24th Street entrance of 200 5th Av., Room 702. Botany Worsted Mills.

BOY IN OFFICE OF MANUFACTURING COMPANY; FINE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN BUSINESS; SALARY, $7 TO START. M., POST OFFICE BOX 97, MADISON SQUARE POST OFFICE.

BOY OVER 16, WIDE-AWAKE, INTELLIGENT; GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATE; PRINTING PLANT. OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN TRADE. C. S. T., 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, 17 to 18 years of age, wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm; experience not necessary. N 240 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and reference, to S. J. T., Room 301, 18 Broadway, New York.

BOYS in stockroom of large mercantile concern; good opportunity for advancement. Call 8 East 22d.

BOY wanted, bright and willing, able to figure, in office. Apply Columbia Smelting and Refining Works, 305 West St.

BOY wanted in a downtown office, bright, ambitious, with or without experience. J 281 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted; about 14 years of age; good chance for advancement. Call Room 1110, 220 5th Av.

BOY wanted in fire insurance company office; state age, references. N 338 Times Downtown.

BOY in wholesale dry goods house; state age, references, and salary expected. N 336 Times Downtown.

CLERK in purchasing department of aeroplane engine manufacturer to check invoices, &c.; moderate salary to start; good chance for advancement. Reply, stating age, nationality, experience, and salary desired, P. O. Box 50, Grand Central Station, N. Y.

CLERK in wholesale dry goods house for clerical work; state age, references, and salary expected. N 337 Times Downtown.

COMMISSION MEN to carry known brand of men's belts; excellent opportunity. Wertheimer & Co., 33 Union Square West.

COMPOUNDER, wholesale liquor house; one well versed in internal revenue matters; state salary desired. J 362 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—General office assistant; answer own handwriting, stating experience, references; $15 and commission. C. Berthel & Co., 18 East 45th.

DIEMAKERS.—Experienced, all-around men, capable of producing first-class work on combination, blanking, forming, and sub-press dies. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMEN. — Electrical and mechanical draftsmen for laboratory apparatus, circuit, switchboard, for testing experimental electrical apparatus, &c.; permanent position; advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

DRAFTSMEN—TWO FIRST-CLASS MEN, experienced on automatic machinery, preferably those having patent agency; must be thoroughly competent; best references required. Write, stating particulars, Cameron Machine Co., 61 Poplar St., Brooklyn, N. Y., near Brooklyn Bridge.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, with experience in the design of switchboard, controllers, or circuit breakers. Address, Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Penn.

ENGINEER—SALESMAN.
A graduate engineer, age 25 to 32, with a thorough knowledge of mechanics and practical experience, will have excellent opportunity to develop along sales lines; previous sales experience not necessary; state experience, send photograph, and give status in regard to draft. HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY, P. O. Box 476, Newark, N. J.

ENGINEER-ADVERTISING.
A graduate engineer, age 25 to 32, with a thorough knowledge of mechanics and practical experience, will have excellent opportunity to develop along advertising lines. State experience, send photograph, and give status in regard to draft. Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, P. O. Box No. 476, Newark, N. J.

ENGLISH BISCUIT OVEN MAN wanted; also English biscuit machine man. Write J 274 Times Downtown.

ENGRAVER.—First-class lettering and monograms on jewelry and silverware; steady position with high-class jeweler; short distance from New York. Z 339 Times Annex.

ENTRY CLERK wanted, experienced in notions and fancy goods. New York Merchandise Co., 119 5th Av.

EXECUTIVE position open in home office of a reliable company manufacturing staple mechanical lines; applicants should be at least 28, American-born, and have good education, presence and address and be a tactful, capable correspondent; state age, race, education, business experience, and salary expected. Address Z 341 Times Annex.

FOREMAN — GENERAL ON MACHINE SHOP WORK.—Thoroughly capable man with at least ten years' experience as foreman, familiar with modern machine shop practice; good opening for energetic man in plant manufacturing paper-working machinery; write, stating particulars. CAMERON MACHINE COMPANY, 61 POPLAR ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., near Brooklyn Bridge.

FOREMEN

wanted by large shoe manufacturing concern. Capable men in following departments:

STITCHING,
LASTING,
MAKING,
and
PACKING.

Exceptional opportunity for right men. Apply at once by mail.

JOHN L. BROWN,
Room 1009, 110 West 34th St.

FOREMAN wanted for bindery; man who can take charge of large volume of work and large force of help; man with experience, executive ability, and knowledge of bindery cost; write experience in first letter and salary expected. This is not an out-of-town position. J 372 Times Downtown.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, no loafers, no bluffers, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

GLOVE HOUSE—WHOLESALE.
REQUIRES SERVICES MAN, EXCEPTIONAL ONE, WHO WISHES TO BETTER HIMSELF FROM HIS PRESENT POSITION; A CHANCE THAT SELDOM HAPPENS; THIS IS MORE THAN A MERE ORDER FILLER; REQUIRES BRAINS AND AMBITION IN HANDLING LARGE VOLUME OF ORDERS; STATE SALARY AND REFERENCE, WHERE LAST EMPLOYED IN YOUR FIRST LETTER; IF YOU WANT A CHANCE EXCEPTIONAL YOU MUST KNOW GLOVES; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. L 179 TIMES.

JEWELRY SALESMAN, RETAIL, WANTED, STEADY POSITION TO RIGHT MAN; SALARY. APPLY TO OFFICE OF WALTER & CO., 2 JOHN ST.

JEWELERS wanted, for platinum work, diamond setters, engravers and jobbers. Eisenstadt Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

JUNIOR CLERK.—By large corporation, state nationality and experience. Auditor, P. O. Box 1,548, New York.

JUNIOR CLERK, general office work; $10 per week. C. G., Times Harlem.

JUST THE MAN WE NEED.

Can you give proof and evidence of ability as follows:

1. Wide awake.
2. Ambitious.
3. Good business training.
4. Experience as an order clerk.

If so, you may be the man we need and can undoubtedly compound experience and natural ability into mutually profitable service.

This is a good opportunity at fair salary to start by progressive manufacturers of national reputation located in North Jersey.

Send replies, giving details in full as to age, education, experience, and salary expected, to T. N., Box 243 Times Downtown.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT.
Young man with some knowledge of electricity; good education essential; executive ability preferred; opportunity for advancement; permanent position; salary at least $15, but dependent upon ability. Write, stating age, education, experience, Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av.

LEDGER CLERK.

Quick and accurate at figures; good penman; state experience and salary expected; excellent opportunity. Box 10, Station F, New York P. O.

MAGAZINE-BOOK COMBINATION CANVASSERS,
MEN OR WOMEN.
An absolutely new 20-volume proposition, with 2 years' subscription to "Current Opinion," for Thirteen Dollars. Apply to Mr. Horchits, 65 West 36th St.

MANAGER.—Live man to assist in department handling Government contract work; opportunity to assist in sales and earn commission in addition to salary; experienced preferred in machine tool machinery, repairs and supplies; state age and qualifications. N 353 Times Downtown.

MAN.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO HANDLE OIL STOCK OF COMPANY WHOSE PROPERTY IS NOW PRODUCING; CLEAN, EASY SELLER; COMMISSION. N 175 TIMES.

MAN to run cases in electrotype foundry; experience unnecessary. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d St.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN. — First-class men, experienced in steel mill and by-product coke oven work, and especially in piping layouts and details; location New York City; state age, experience in full, and salary expected. Address J 231 Times Downtown.

NAVAL OFFICER wanted to instruct reserve officer, evenings a week. Address by letter, giving terms, Room 518, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man with experience in general contractor's office; must be able to run typewriter; ability to take dictation desirable; reply in own handwriting, giving age, references, experience, and salary to start. Z 392 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY, bright, intelligent, in large publishing house; good chance for advancement; $7 per week to start. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d St., 3d floor.

OFFICE BOY in woolen commission house; state age and references; salary to start, $30 per month. J 273 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, experienced; wages, $8; state references and religion. N 301 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; $25 per month. S. A. L. Ry., 1,184 Broadway, New York City.

OFFICE BOY.—Alert, neat appearance. J 280 Times Downtown.

ONE to fill position in shipping and receiving room wanted; also to do assembly work of a light mechanical nature; permanent position for right man. J 229 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR Wanted.—Experienced on Whitney Beam-house machine, unhairing and fleshing, or man familiar with the adjusting, running, and regulation of all Beam-house machinery. Z 396 Times Annex.

ORGANIST, Choirmaster wanted for Episcopal church, New Jersey, near New York City; state qualifications, salary. O 13 Times.

PACKERS—EXPERIENCE. PERMANENT POSITION. ASK FOR MR. VAN KLEEF, 123 WEST 18TH.

PACKER wanted, experienced in packing hardware and auto accessories. Call Pruden Hardware Co., 260 West 52d St.

PICTURE FRAME JOINER, fitter, and mat cutter; steady job to quick, reliable man; state pay expected; references. Northampton Art Store, Northampton, Mass.

SALESMAN

BY PROMINENT MISSES' AND JUNIORS' COAT AND SUIT HOUSE FOR MIDDLE WEST TERRITORY

MAKERS OF HIGH-CLASS MERCHANDISE

WANT AN EXPERIENCED MAN WHO IS ACQUAINTED WITH THE BEST TRADE. MUST BE A HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN AND HUSTLER.

DRAWING AND COMMUNICATION. WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. STATE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS M. B., 296 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Our expanding business requires capable salesmen for New York City and surrounding States; must be at least 25 years of age, good education, and be able to furnish the best of references. Regardless of previous line sold, if you can handle a high-grade proposition and have genuine salesmanship ability, call for interview; no transportation, with drawing account against commission; thorough training and co-operation. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, by manufacturer of gold filled and sterling jewelry, salesman, thoroughly familiar with the jewelry and department store trade in New York City and surrounding territory, also visiting buyers; no objection to noncompeting side line; liberal commission, with drawing account. Apply by mail, with full particulars, E. A. Potter Company, Providence, R. I.

SALESMAN. — Wanted, first-class man to cover Indiana and Michigan for firm making popular-priced line of children's, juniors', and ladies' coats; also man to cover large cities from Pittsburgh west; state full particulars, showing experience, salary, previous employment, &c. M 8 Times.

SALESMEN.—To men capable of handling a high-grade proposition, we have openings on our sales force for city and territorial work; must be men of integrity and good education and at least 25 years of age; references required; transportation and commission, with drawing account. B. E., 70 Times.

SALESMEN to represent a leading high-grade silk glove manufacturer on commission basis, who can handle line in conjunction with other lines they might be carrying; state full particulars. Address N 61 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two or three capable men are needed by an established business for selling in the metropolitan district; commission; call in person with references. Ernest Alpers, Room 41, 9 Church St.

SALESMEN, Coast, Denver, West, and one to cover Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, with high-class ladies' coats; only high-class men will be considered; strictly commission basis. Z 393 Times Annex.

SALESMAN familiar with sporting goods; one with thorough knowledge of guns and fishing tackle preferred; state age and previous experience; first-class references required. T 334 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
Leads furnished; not a book proposition, but experience special edition work essential; commission basis. Call all week, 9 to 10 A. M., Room 2101, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN.—First-class men wanted to sell commercial and pleasure cars of popular make; excellent opportunities for right men; references required. N 53 Times.

SALESMEN.—Those looking for a future to affiliate with one of the strongest propositions in New York City today. See Mr. Shapiro, 507, 5th Av.

SALESMAN, photo engraving; one who can sell photo engraving and printing; good opportunity with live concern; salary and commission. W 15 Times.

SALESMAN, New York, Brooklyn; office specialties; experience not necessary; sold on approval; references required; no investment. T 381 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Attractive territory open for high-grade man, housekeeping, dry goods, wholesale; commission and expenses paid. O 2 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN WANTED

to handle and establish line of cereal and spice grinding and bolting machinery on commission as side line; would be profitable for any live salesman who is associated with any allied line. Box 317 Times, 2 Rector St.

SALESMAN for popular line dresses, commission basis, residing in Eastern, Southern, or Far Western territories. Write, Theo. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMAN, inside position, experience in automobile supplies. Call Pruden Hardware Co., 260 West 52d St.

SALESMAN.—Syndicate cut or other advertising men wanted; commission. Call 66 Broadway, Room 900.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Energetic and capable man required to take charge of department of business men's clothing; references required; salary satisfactory to right person. L 181 Times.

SHOE SALESMAN for the Philippines wanted at once; must have experience, must speak Spanish; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. J 282 Times Downtown.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE
to carry the well-known lines of "Mendels Make" house dresses and middy blouses; strict commission basis only; preference will be given to one now covering the principal Southern cities with another non-conflicting line, as our goods will be sold in conjunction with the other line. Address all applications, with full particulars, to Mendels Brothers, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST with secretarial ability; state salary and experience. N 354 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, juniors, rapid typists; male. Apply Room 401, 62 Broadway.

STOCK CLERK—EXPERIENCED, PERMANENT POSITION. ASK FOR MR. VAN KLEEF, 123 WEST 18TH.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Clean-cut, responsible men; proposition now being demonstrated at National Hotel Men's Exposition, Grand Central Palace; call at Booths 591-2, after noon, Monday and any time Tuesday; references required; no advances; commission. W 40 Times.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
Tool designers on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply. Call or write, giving age, experience, and salary, J. S. Stull, 205 Broadway, 9th floor.

TOOLMAKERS.—Experienced, first-class men on jig and fixture work. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

TOOLMAKERS.
49-hour week, time and a half for overtime. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, S. I.

TOOLMAKERS.
49-hour week, time and a half for overtime. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, S. I.

TOOL OR INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; only men accustomed to using micrometer; 48 hours per week; permanent employment. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

WINDOW TRIMMER, &c.—A window trimmer, card writer, and advertising man wanted for medium-sized store in Easton, Penn. Call with samples of work Tuesday at 6 P. M. Bens Levis, 72 Madison Av.

YOUNG MAN with experience in hardware, mill supply business; executive ability and knowledge of prices essential; write, giving full particulars and salary desired; good opportunity. B. N. Q., 147 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with high school education; salary $9 to start; this is an opportunity to start in a statistical department of a large mercantile house where chance for advancement is exceptional. M 6 Times.

YOUNG MAN with good education, about 18 years of age, for position with insurance office; no experience necessary; salary $9 week to start; state age, education, and religion. N 355 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for office in wholesale house; must be good writer and figurer; experienced in filing; salary, $9. Good Opportunity, 225 Times.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in bookkeeping department of publishing house. Address stating references, stating salary expected. D 385 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN about 18 for office work; excellent opportunity for capable and ambitious; write fully. J 278 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, to learn business; state age and salary expectation. T 324 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for general office work; must be quick at figuring; salary to start $15. T 335 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.
CALL 9 TO 1.

REAL ESTATE MAN, thoroughly experienced in advertising as well as real estate; city location; $1,300 per annum.

BOOKKEEPER. — Fair knowledge of French necessary; $1,300 per annum.

IMPORT CLERK familiar with all details of that business; preferably in hides or skins; $1,300 per annum.

ASSISTANT OFFICE MANAGER.—Some knowledge of accounting preferable; must have experience in purchasing office supplies; $1,300 per annum.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 Broadway.
C. P. Hasson, Prop. J. J. McLaughlin, Mgr.
FOREMEN, (3,) manufacturing experience; excellent advancement, $1,300-$1,500; many good accounting, stenographic, secretarial and clerical positions now open at salaries from $10 per week to $3,000 per year.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Young men with some experience, also assistants and ledger clerks; good opportunity; $15 to $20. Apply before noon, Central Branch Y. M. C. A., Employment Dept., (Agency,) 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Splendid openings, beginners or experienced; bright young men, $15 to $20. Apply before noon, Central Branch Y. M. C. A., Employment Dept., (Agency,) 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

SALES ENGINEER, (combustible problems,) $1,800 and commissions.
SALESMAN, (dyes and chemicals,) $2,000 and commissions. M 1 Times.

SEVERAL HIGH-GRADE OPENINGS.—Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, typists, others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; office and technical positions.

BOOKKEEPER, $22; ledger clerks, $14, $12; no registration. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

Instruction.

MEN—EARN $25 to $75 A WEEK.
3 months' course Easy payments
MECHANICAL START ANY TIME
DENTISTRY DAY OR NIGHT
No book study. Write for Booklet 19.
BODEE School of Mechanical DENTISTRY,
NEW YORK: (Est. 25 yrs.) BROOKLYN:
15 W. 44th St. 15-17 Flatbush Av.

EARN $25 to $100 a week as Motion Picture Studio, Commercial Photographer. Easy, fascinating profession. Three months' course covers all branches. Day or evening classes, easy terms. Call or write Dept. N. Y. for free booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, (11-T.) 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY
to be trained as dental mechanics. Big demand. Big salaries. Remarkably short and thorough course; no book study; simply laboratory training; attend any time of day or evening. Write for free Booklet 50.
Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St.
Finest in America. First licensed by Regents.

ADVANCE YOURSELF.—Hear Prof. Emery R. Johnson, (U. of Penn.,) Gov't authority on ocean and R. R. traffic, lecture tonight at 8 P. M., free; this is the opening session of evening course in traffic and purchasing. Central Br. Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN, city or traveling, write or call for list of openings and how to obtain them; hundreds of positions open; thousands of successful, high-salaried members. National Salesmen's Tr. Assn., 1803-D Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; reference required.

$12

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th Street.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Stuch, Capt. H. W.; Brown, 1st Lt. H. E., and True, 1st Lt. J. A., to Selfridge Field with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Johnson, 1st Lt. R., hon. discharged.

Koivoord, 1st Lt. T., previous orders amended; to Cornell Med. Col. for inst.

Waugian, 1st Lt. W. T., and McClelland, 1st Lt. J. C., previous orders revoked; to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.

Robbins, 1st Lt. W. J., previous orders revoked.

Margulies, 1st Lt. A. C., to Camp Mills for examination.

Nelson, Maj. J. G., and McKinney, 1st Lt. J. T., to Staunton to examine applicants for appointment, then to station at Richmond.

Maddox, Maj. R. D., to Army Med. School as instructor.

Following to Camp Pike as members of tuberculosis board:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Clemani, T. G.	Hazelton, G. L.
Dewitt, F. S.	McCully, R. B.
Fellers, R. L.	

Herr, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Meade to examine troops for tuberculosis.

Voight, 1st Lt. C. F., to Camp Beauregard as member of tuberculosis board.

Donelly, 1st Lt. J., to Walter Reed Hosp. for inst.

Harris, 1st Lt. H., previous orders amended; to Camp Meade, temp. duty in base hosp.

Towler, Capt. H. H., and Paulus, 1st Lt. D. M., to Camp Devens.

Aycock, 1st Lt. G. F., and Shelby, 1st Lt. M. L., to Camp Upton.

Shugerman, 1st Lt. H. P., to Camp Lee.

Coulter, 1st Lt. P. L., and Starnes, 1st Lt. W. L., to Camp Jackson.

Crawford, 1st Lt. J. P., to Camp Gordon.

Falisi, 1st Lt. V., and Weaver, 1st Lt. L. W., to Camp Sherman.

Gaines, 1st Lt. A. R., and White, 1st Lt. S. A., to Camp Taylor.

Golden, 1st Lt. R., and Freeman, 1st Lt. M. R., to Camp Custer.

Howard, 1st Lt. A. E., to Camp Grant.

Kyle, 1st Lt. P. M. N., to Camp Pike.

Matlack, 1st Lt. F. S., to Camp Dodge.

Orbison, 1st Lt. J. N., to Camp Travis.

Allen, 1st Lt. M. D., to Camp Sherman.

Barker, 1st Lt. H. W., to Camp Wheeler.

Malone, Maj. W. B., to Memphis to mobilize Hosp. Unit P.

Following to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit P.:

CAPTAINS.

McGhee, J. L., Jr.	Swink, W. T.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Anderson, E. L.	Frierson, S. E.
Brinson, S. N.	Hobson, J. J.
Buck, K. M.	Mason, R. F.
Cooper, A. F.	Thompson, E. G.
Coppedge, T. N.	

Hubbard, 1st Lt. H. H.; Line, 1st Lt. H. E., and Lehmberg, 1st Lt. C. E., to Wash. with Repair Shop Unit No. 306.

Rogers, Capt. M., to Newport News.

Langford, 1st Lt. E. K., to Newport News with 309d Stevedore Regt.

Moulton, 1st Lt. E. A., and Startzman, 1st Lt. C. K., to Ft. Benj. Harrison with Hosp. Train No. 2.

Neff, Maj. L. C., to Harlem Hosp., New York, to mobilize Hosp. Unit F.

Following to Ft. Porter with Hosp. Unit P:

MAJORS.

Fox, H.	McHenry, J. H.

CAPTAINS.

Connors, J. F.	Martin, T. A.
Lockett, W. H.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Di Palma, S.	McKinley, C. M.
Knapp, R. P.	Pascal, H. S.
Lloyd, H. W.	Somerville, W. A.

Earnest, 1st Lt. A. N., to home.

Hayes, 1st Lt. W. H., and Hawkins, 1st Lt. H. T., to Camp Pike to examine troop for tuberculosis.

Brubaker, 1st Lt. G. W., and McCormack, 1st Lt. W. E., to Ft. Riley with Hosp. Train 24.

Following to Langley Field with Av.Sig.C.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Connery, W. L.	Steffen, W. C. A.
Hazeltine, E. L.	Woodhull, C. G.
Smythe, F. W.	

Following to San Antonio with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.:

Robertson, Capt. J. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Collins, K. E.	Lashrs, H. E.
Edwards, D. S.	Motheral, J. D.
Evans, S. R.	Nichols, C.
Goodwin, O. P.	Oswalt, J. R.
Terrell, C. O.	Puckett, C.
Trewitt, O.	Sandoz, D. L.
Wells, S. T.	Jennings, W. A.

McPhail, Capt. D. T.; Gray, 1st Lt. D. F., and Livingston, 1st Lt. J. J., to Mineola with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Hall, 1st Lt. J. H., to Atlanta with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Sandow, 1st Lt. B. F., to Berkeley with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Delbel, 1st Lt. H., hon. discharged.

Flynn, Capt. J. G., to Ft. Worth.

Hill, 1st Lt. R. C., to Camp Devens.

Clint, 1st Lt. M., and Lockebrock, 1st Lt. J. F., to Ft. Riley with Hosp. Train 25.

Chauvin, 1st Lt. H. E., to Army Med. School for inst.

Thacker, 1st Lt. H. C., to home.

Terry, Capt. M. C., Jr., to Camp Lewis.

Thomas, 1st Lt. J. D., to Army Med. School for inst.

Todd, Capt. F. P., to Camp Devens.

Templeton, 1st Lt. J. M., hon. discharged.

Ludy, Capt. J. B., to San Francisco.

Raney, 1st Lt. D. H., previous orders revoked.

Following to Walter Reed Hosp. for inst. in tuberculosis examinations: Asher, Capt. M.; Culkin, Capt. J. R., and Cole, 1st

EVIDENCE CONFLICTS IN STIASSNY CASE

Dooling Says It Still Is an Open Question Whether Woman Committed Suicide.

MAID INCLINED TO SILENCE

Lawyers Are Called Into Case Because of Probable Litigation in Probating the Will.

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling said yesterday that he was being hampered in his investigation of the death of Mrs. Sarah M. Stiassny, the wealthy woman, who was found dead in bed last Wednesday morning at 215 West Ninety-eighth Street, because all of the witnesses he had examined told him different stories.

"I have heard some of the strangest conflicts in testimony that I ever encountered," said Mr. Dooling. "If there was no mystery in the matter, a good deal has been created by the contradictory statements made. It is still an open question whether this was a suicide or not. I would not say that any one is under suspicion, but much has not been explained. The explanations I have had so far confuse the doubtful points more than ever.

"I have not been able to find out who took three shells out of the revolver with which the woman was killed before the police arrived, and why they were taken out. I don't understand why the nightrobe, burned by one of the bullets, was rolled into a bundle and placed behind a radiator in the parlor of the house.

"I can't understand why the explanation was made that Mrs. Stiassny committed suicide because she was worried over money matters when her financial affairs were in good order and she was in receipt of a large income. I don't understand why three witnesses who saw the body before it was moved all saw the revolver and the hand grasping it in an entirely different position. There are many other peculiar points about the case which I am not yet ready to discuss."

Dora Watts, the negro maid, who served coffee to Mrs. Stiassny a short time before she was found dead, promised yesterday morning to call at the District Attorney's office by 4 o'clock in the afternoon to answer questions regarding the quarrel which Mrs. Stiassny is said to have had the night before her death. The maid did not arrive at the District Attorney's office till nearly 6 o'clock. When she did come, she refused at first to answer any questions at all.

Answers Some Questions.

"Finally, she told me," said Mr. Dooling, "that she had been to the office of Attorney Max D. Steuer, who has been engaged in behalf of Isaac Epstein. I asked her how she had come to go to the lawyer's office, but she refused to answer. Later she answered a number of questions, but refused to tell who had advised her to consult the lawyer. In some other matters also she remained silent.

"One thing she told me was that it was she who had placed the nightdress on the radiator at the suggestion of a person in the apartment. She said that she did not know how it came to be rolled up and pushed to the bottom of the box, where it was found."

Mr. Steuer said yesterday that he had advised Dora Watts to tell the District Attorney all that she knew about the case. Mr. Steuer came to the District Attorney's office in company with Isaac Epstein. He said that efforts to picture the case as one of murder were ridiculous and that it was clearly a case of suicide.

Lawyers were called into the case yesterday because of probable litigation, when the will is offered for probate, even if no criminal charge is made. Mr. Steuer was engaged by Epstein, who received six pieces of improved real estate and 40 per cent. of the residuary estate under the will. The firm of Jerome, Rand & Kresel was engaged in behalf of Mrs. Jesse Lubetkin, a relative of the dead woman, to represent her interests in the estate.

The investigation into the circumstances of the woman's death was started after Mrs. Lubetkin had written a letter to the District Attorney's office asking for an inquiry.

Steuer Makes Statement.

"Several people of high standing called me up and asked me to represent Mr. Epstein," said Mr. Steuer yesterday. "They have known him ever since he came to this country and are in a position to vouch for him as a young man of excellent character. I never saw him before today and have not had the least chance to discuss the case with him, but I told him to come down here and answer every question that Mr. Dooling puts to him. I am willing to have him answer any question that can be put to him. Mr. Dooling has requested me not to allow my client to make any statement to the newspapers. He is making a proper investigation of the case, and I have promised him that Mr. Epstein should say nothing for the present."

When Mr. Dooling was asked about this, he said:

"I made no such request of Mr. Steuer. Whether Mr. Epstein might talk to reporters was not so much as mentioned between us. He may talk as much as he likes, as far as I am concerned."

One witness questioned by Mr. Dooling last night was Miss Cele Rubenstein of 200 West 109th Street, a friend of Epstein, who had been summoned to the house on the morning the dead woman was found. She said the night before she had attended a theatre with Epstein and Mrs. Stiassny, and that she and Epstein had left the theatre early, Mrs. Stiassny remaining behind in her seat.

Another fruitless effort was made yesterday to discover who had removed two loaded shells and an empty one from the revolver after it had killed Mrs. Stiassny. Policeman Storey, who was the first to examine the revolver, according to the witnesses at the house, said that he examined the revolver first without opening it, and could see from the outside that there were only two cartridges, one loaded and one empty, in it. He said that he saw Policeman Tuckson open the revolver, and that no other shells had dropped out.

Another important point in the policeman's testimony was his statement that he found the woman's hand, clutching the revolver, lying on her chest. According to the statements to the District Attorney, no one touched the body before the policeman arrived, but Epstein, who discovered the body, said that the hand and revolver lay beside the head when he saw it. Dr. B. M. Feldman, who preceded the policeman, said that the hand and revolver lay extended beside the body.

Mr. Dooling said he had further evidence that the woman had had a violent quarrel late the night before her death. He placed in the hands of a handwriting expert the suicide note left by Mrs. Stiassny.

GET $140,000 FOR ARMENIANS

Total of Relief Contributions Here in Two Days.

The two-day drive for funds which the Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief held on Saturday and Sunday brought in a total of $140,000, it was announced yesterday. This was $70,000 more than was expected. The street-corner collections in this city on Saturday amounted to $40,000, while more than $100,000 was raised at the mass meeting at the Hippodrome on Sunday, which was attended by more than 5,000 persons.

Two-thirds of the contributions on Sunday came from wealthy Armenians living in this country. The average donation from each person who attended the mass meeting was $20, and the collection boxes on Saturday contained from $10 to $77 each.

MISSION AVOIDS PARTIES.

Americans in London Decline a Flood of Invitations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The special American mission has been overwhelmed with invitations for all sorts of private hospitality and public functions. All have been declined as the envoys are busy all day long and well into the night with conferences with British officials.

The only exception made by the mission has been the acceptance of invitations from Ambassador Page. These dinners, however, are really a continuation of business conferences. No women are present, and the Ambassador invites to meet the American representatives British officials with whom they have business.

WAR POST FOR WOOLLEY.

Will Supervise Imports as a Member of Trade Board.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Clarence M. Woolley of New York has been appointed a member of the War Trade Board by President Wilson at the request of Secretary Redfield. Mr. Woolley, for many years President of the American Radiator Company, will administer the board's supervision over imports.

His appointment gives the Secretary of Commerce two representatives on the board, the other being Vice Chairman Thomas D. Jones. The personnel of the board is now complete with the exception of a member to be chosen by Secretary McAdoo.

CENSOR FOR NAVY NEWS.

Commander Sparrow Takes Over Some of Belknap's Duties.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Commander Hebret G. Sparrow, Secretary Daniels's aid, took over today some of the duties of naval censorship heretofore exercised by Lieutenant Commander Charles J. Belknap of the office of the Chief of Operations.

Commander Sparrow, for the time being at least, will deal with questions of newspaper publications.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 10, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef 14.48 cents per pound.—Advt.

ORPHANS ATTEND MASS FOR J. D. CRIMMINS

Impressive Service in St. Patrick's Cathedral at the Funeral of Their Benefactor.

One of the most impressive services ever held in St. Patrick's Cathedral was the solemn high requiem mass sung yesterday for the late John D. Crimmins, contractor, prominent Catholic layman, and philanthropist. As the funeral cortège proceeded from the Crimmins home, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, a dirge was sounded on the cathedral chimes and the bells of other Catholic churches in the city were tolled. Mr. Crimmins had been a parishioner of St. Patrick's since the present edifice was built.

Cardinal Farley occupied the Cathedral throne and Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, Rector of the Catholic University at Washington; Bishop Charles McDonnell of Brooklyn, and Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, Rector of St. Patrick's, with Mgrs. Flood, Ferrant, and Chidwick, occupied seats within the chancel rail. The pontifical master of ceremonies was Mgr. Thomas G. Carroll, and the Rt. Rev. Joseph F. Mooney the celebrant, assisted by the Rev. J. G. Spence, O. P. deacon; the Rev. D. J. O'Connor, and the Rev. Henry F. Hammer, master of ceremonies of the mass; fifty priests from churches in the archdiocese, and 100 acolytes. Perosi's "Requiem" mass was sung.

Relatives of Mr. Crimmins in the cathedral were: Mrs. Crimmins Jennings, John D. Crimmins, Jr., Miss Mary C. Crimmins, Lieut. Col. Martin L. Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crimmins, Mrs. Frederick E. Childs, Frederick R. Childs, Miss Mercedes Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Gould Jennings, Jr., Martin Lalor Crimmins, Jr., John D. Crimminis, 3d, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Haggerty, Peter Lalor, Miss Julia Lalor, Martin Lalor, Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Burke, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Costello. The Cathedral was filled with friends of Mr. Crimmins, and several hundred orphan children from the Catholic Orphan Asylum, an institution in which Mr. Crimmins took a deep interest, filed into the church with bowed heads. The eulogy was pronounced by Mgr. Lavelle, who said in part:

"Mr. Crimmins was a distinguished character in whatever light one viewed him, as a contractor, a banker, a family man, a friend, a New Yorker, an American, an Irishman, and a Catholic. He maintained those lofty ideals which won for him the love and respect of his fellow men. At one time he had 30,000 men on his payroll, but there was never a strike. Mr. Crimmins was a member of many organizations, but his greatest treasure was the Catholic Church. For thirty years it was a source of joy for him to visit the institution conducted by the Little Sister of the Poor on Christmas and help serve the dinner that he had provided out of his store of worldly possessions."

At the conclusion of the mass the coffin was conveyed to Corpus Christi Monastery, Lafayette Avenue and Hunts Point Road, the Bronx, where it was laid in the crypt beside that of Mrs. Crimmins. The honorary pallbearers, all Knights of St. Gregory, were John P. O'Rourke, Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., George W. Loft, James Butler, Michael J. Mulqueen, John G. Agar, W. Bourke Cockran, Clarence H. Mackay, Victor J. Dowling, Myles Tierney, Dr. James J. Walsh, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, Eugene A. Philbin, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Dr. Francis J. Quinlan, Dr. Thomas F. McFarlan, Bernard C. Coleman, Edmond G. Hurley, John B. Manning, and Henry Heide.

Museum Honors Roosevelt.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was elected Honorary Fellow at a meeting of the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History yesterday. This was in recognition of his work as a field naturalist and his service in the cause of science. Many of the important specimens in the museum were collected and contributed by Colonel Roosevelt. His father organized the group of citizens who founded the museum.

No German Charity Ball This Year.

The local German language press reports that "for reasons that require no explanation or discussion," there will be no German Charity Ball in New York this season. This is the first time in twenty-seven years that this annual social and charitable event has been omitted.

WILSON SENDS ARMY HIS "GREATEST WISH"

Tells Pershing's Men Through Gov. Beeckman That He Longs to be with Them.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Governor R. L. Beeckman of Rhode Island arrived in London today on his way to France, where he will deliver a personal message from President Wilson to the American troops and the greetings of the people of the New England States to their sons in the United States Army contingent. Before leaving the United States, Mr. Beeckman saw President Wilson, whose parting words were:

"Tell our boys my greatest wish is that I might be with them."

The Governor, who is accompanied by Mrs. Beeckman, said to The Associated Press today:

"We plan to fly from London to Paris. Just when and where we will start cannot be divulged owing to military requirements. I will fly in one machine and Mrs. Beeckman in another. We will start at the same time and expect to be in Paris about four hours later. Mrs. Beeckman is an experienced flier, having been up seven times in the United States. I have never flown.

"My reason for the proposed flight is simply that I want to face some dangers, when our brave boys in France are facing so many. I reasoned that they daily are taking much greater risks, and I thought that nothing would hearten them more than the knowledge that one of their Governors took a sportsman's chance to bring the greetings from President Wilson and the people of New England."

The Governor said that on his arrival here the War Office placed two automobiles at his disposal, but that he declined to use them on the ground that petrol ought to be used only for necessary war purposes.

ARREST SCOTT NEARING ON SEDITION CHARGE

Police at Duluth Act After Hearing Speech at People's Council Meeting.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 12.—Professor Scott Nearing of Toledo, President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace, was arrested tonight while attempting to hold a secret session of the council in a suburban hall here. While the nominal charge of vagrancy is filed against Nearing, he is held without bail. He will be turned over to the Federal authorities tomorrow.

Four others were arrested also in the raid of sixty policemen on the meeting. Nearing and two of his companions were charged by the police with making seditious remarks concerning the prosecution of the war of the United States on Germany.

Four hours before the meeting was scheduled to start John Kenny, Department of Justice representative here, was informed that invitation cards were being distributed bearing Nearing's name which would entitle the holder to admission into the hall. These cards were given out only to persons supposed to be opposed to the war.

The police were notified by Kenny and invitation cards were obtained for a stenographer. The shorthand reporter took a seat at the back of the hall and is said to have secured a full report of all the speeches.

Nearing's attempt to hold the meeting was in defiance of the State Public Safety Commission of Minnesota, which recently brought him into prominence by an order barring the People's Council from holding its convention in Minneapolis or elsewhere in the State. The council, it will be recalled, later convened in Chicago.

LANSING FRAMES PLAN TO FINANCE NICARAGUA

Proposes Supervision of Revenues by Commission Controlled by Americans.

MANAGUA, Nov. 12.—The plan of Secretary of State Lansing with regard to the administration of Nicaragua's national revenues has been received here. It provides for the payment of the country's external debt, the disposition of the internal revenue, and the appointment of an international commission, to be formed by two Americans and one Nicaraguan.

Under the plan the Nicaraguan Government will be allowed $80,000 a month for expenses. The National Bank, an American institution, will receive the internal revenue and pay the salaries of Government employes. A fiscal agent, who will be an American, will be responsible only to the International High Commission.

Nicaragua must approve or disapprove the plan by Nov. 15.

For a long time the finances of Nicaragua have been involved. In 1916 the American Government took over the management of the internal revenues of the country, in an endeavor to rehabilitate the financial situation.

A dispatch from Managua last May said it was reported that a disagreement had arisen between the Nicaraguan Government and the American Collector of Customs, and that the Managua Government had insisted on Washington paying money due for the canal concession, or otherwise Nicaragua would be compelled to take over the customs, owing to the pressing financial situation.

ACT MENACES COAL OUTPUT.

New Explosives Law May Stop Blasting by Foreign Miners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The coal mines of the country may be seriously crippled if the explosives act is literally carried out forbidding the issue of licenses to use dynamite and powder to enemies and "those unfriendly to the United States." Van H. Manning, in charge of the enforcement of the law, today conferred with Henry A. Garfield, Fuel Commissioner, as to how the law should be interpreted and whether Austro-Hungarians, Turks, and Bulgarians were to be classed as enemies or persons unfriendly to this Government. If so, 20 to 25 per cent. of the miners in Central Pennsylvania will not be allowed to have explosives used for blasting in the mines.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—At St. Bartholomew's Church, 4 o'clock service last Sunday, lady's black leather handbag, containing some money, check for $35, bracelet, and bunch of keys, cards, &c. Kindly return to clerk, Hotel Latham, 28th St., near 5th Av., Manhattan, receiving reward.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin in the neighborhood of 85th St. and West End Av., up Broadway to 99th St. to 817 West End Av., Apt. 3E; liberal reward. River 8140.

LOST.—$100 reward and no questions asked for the return of octagon shape onyx and diamond wrist watch on black ribbon; initials on back in enamel. Dreier & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST.—A diamond bar pin, between scene of accident at Motor Parkway and Brentwood Road Junction and Lake Ronkonkoma, on Sunday, Nov. 11; liberal reward. N 102 Times.

LOST.—$75 reward and no questions asked for return of bead bag, Saturday afternoon, near Delmonico's; valued for association. Telephone R. D. Athey, Murray Hill 2007.

LOST.—Saturday at noon, between Stein & Blaine's, 9 West 30th St., and McCreery's, diamond and platinum circle brooch. Reward if returned to 52 East 54th St.

LOST.—Large square striped Hudson seal muff in New York, Friday, the 9th, either in 5th Av. bus or 75th St., East; reward. F 340 Times Annex.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch in black leather wrist strap, near 119th St. and Morningside Drive, monogram "M. B. K."; reward. 435 West 119th St., Apt. 9D.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of platinum ring, sapphire surrounded by diamonds, lost in or about Waldorf Hotel on or about Oct. 3. W 54 Times.

LOST.—Platinum wrist watch, set with small diamonds, either at Shubert's Theatre or Rector's ballroom; liberal reward. R. Glaser, Manhattan Hotel.

LOST.—Cohan & Harris Theatre, Saturday evening, mother of pearl opera glasses in leather case; reward. Return Cashier, Hotel Manhattan.

LOST.—Gold vanity bag, monogram "L. A. C." Century Theatre, Sunday night; liberal reward if returned to owner. Phone Circle 4198.

LOST.—Broadway, near 116th St., lady's purse containing roll of bills, Sunday afternoon; reward. J. D. Roberts, 3,120 Broadway.

LOST.—Saturday, kodak, New Haven train from Pelham or on subway from 14th St.; reward. Weisenberger, 32 Union Square.

LOST.—Seal Fitch neckpiece, Lenox subway, 110th St. station, 110th, Lenox to 5th Av.; reward. Tel. 5708 River. Burke.

LOST.—Gold and black enameled pin, containing 12 pearls for holding watch; reward. Owner, 551 West 22nd Av.

LOST.—Probably in subway, a gold triangular frat pin inscribed with letter "B." Davidson, 321 West 87th St.; reward.

LOST.—Pearl scarf pin on 9th Av. L station at 34th St.; reward, $25. Leewitz, 30 Claremont Av.

LOST.—Pocketbook containing glasses, pan, &c.; reward. Miss Weinsteimer, 14 Wall St.

$200 REWARD.
Return platinum brooch, 43 pearls, 67 small diamonds, lost Nov. 2, 1917, in the shopping district, no questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av., and 45th St.

$100 REWARD
for platinum flexible chain bracelet, set with 15 diamonds, lost Nov. 1 or 2 in New York. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—STOLEN IN TRANSIT.
Several hundred ladies' coats, lined with Winner satin, bearing "Winner Satin Sciatant Labels," inside collar; goods have been located, for information inquire WEINER BROS., 836 BROADWAY.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Nov. 12, near 71st St., bull terrier bitch; brindle, white breast, answers Sandy; child's pet; reward. Mrs. John N. Squires, 119 West 71st.

LOST.—Saturday, Boston terrier named Penney; reward. Engle, 302 West 87th St.

Tea Rooms.

TONIGHT, 17 WEST 58TH, SOUTHERN fried chicken and waffle dinner, $1. Plaza 1110.

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Stetson Service Hats, Caps,
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A firm support, a graceful arch.

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THE "SOLACE" Walk-Over Shoe for women is exactly what its name implies. A shoe so full of comfort that a woman who wears them scarcely knows she has on a shoe at all.

Made for the woman who is active—is on her feet a good part of the day. For the woman who demands absolute shoe comfort combined with good shoe looks.

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622 W. 181st St.
Yonkers, N. Y.—9 N. Broadway.
Newark, N. J.—795 Broad St.
Paterson, N. J.—181 Market St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—297 Main.
Brooklyn
1355 Broadway
563-7 Fulton St.
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